Library
University of Pittsburgh
Darlington Memorial Library
Class Dar 8 CT257
Book B61

THE

BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA

OF

PENNSYLVANIA

OF

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

PHILADELPHIA:
GALAXY PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1874.

1658

Harv
QCT257
B61

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, by

McNAIR & ROBSON,

In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

MM
7/12/31

PREFACE.

HISTORY is at the best difficult and slow of compilation. So much research is needed, so much time and care have to be expended on the examination, comparison and weighing of various statements, that the historian can only progress painfully and slowly if he would avoid error. And if this be true of history, it is peculiarly so of biography, which lies at the foundation of all history. The difficulties encountered by the historian are few in comparison with those experienced by the biographer. If he would well and truly present the history of an epoch in the biography of its prominent men, he undertakes an onerous task indeed. Obstacles meet him on every hand, especially should he essay contemporary biography. Prejudices, indifference, inaccuracy and imperfect records have to be contended against. Much material it is exceedingly difficult to obtain; some is only found impossible of obtainment when considerable time and labor have been wasted upon the endeavor. This will explain the apparent delay in the issue of "The Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania of the Nineteenth Century." A great task was assumed in the announcement of such a work. The publishers have earnestly striven to perform it satisfactorily. To make the book complete has been their especial aim. That it is absolutely so, they do not profess. But as far as the limits within which the book had to be confined would allow, they have spared no effort to render it complete. Fully conscious that the Encyclopædia is not perfect, they present it in the confident anticipation that the public will recognize in it an earnest and honest endeavor to supply reliable biography of the men who have contributed most largely to the progress of Pennsylvania during the present century.

PHILADELPHIA,
October, 1874.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe.

THE

BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

HOWE, Rt. Rev. MARK ANTONY DE WOLFE, first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, was the only child of John and Louisa (Smith) Howe. John Howe, whose mother was of the De Wolfe family, long known in Rhode Island, was a graduate of Brown University in 1805. He studied law with Judge Bourne, and soon after established himself in Bristol, Rhode Island. Mrs. Howe was a daughter of Stephen Smith, Esq., and sister to Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, now Presiding Bishop of the American Church. Mark Antony de Wolfe was born in Bristol, on the 5th of April, 1809. John Howe was a member of the congregation of St. Michael's Church, Bristol, and his son was there baptized by Bishop Griswold, then Rector of that church as well as Bishop of the Eastern Diocese. Mr. Howe was able to give his son the best educational advantages that the country then afforded, and the lad was sent, when eleven years old, to the celebrated Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. He entered college in 1824, at Middlebury, Vermont, where his uncle (afterwards Bishop) Smith was at that period Rector of a church. He remained at Middlebury only during the Freshman and Sophomore years, and was then transferred to Brown University. He matriculated at Brown at the same time that the Presidency of that Institution was assumed by the Rev. Dr. Wayland, and two years later graduated with high distinction, becoming by virtue of his rank in his class a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and by virtue of his scholarship, a successful candidate subsequently for a classical tutorship in Brown. Meantime he began the study of law in the office of his father. But another career was awaiting him of still greater usefulness and dignity. His scholarship and literary abilities were to be employed in the sacred offices of the Gospel ministry. Through the suggestion of a classmate he was invited to take the position of Usher in the Adams Grammar School, Boston. Here he continued for eleven months, and was then appointed Master of the Hawes Grammar School. While there he had under his charge two departments, male and female, including two hundred scholars, and was without assistance, except that derived from the service of the elder pupils as monitors. So successful was he in maintaining discipline and in drilling the monitors in their duties that, on several occasions, when he was detained at home by illness, the routine of the school went on as usual. While Master of the Hawes Grammar School, Mr. Howe was a regular attendant on St. Matthew's Church, South Boston, and was there confirmed by Bishop Griswold. From that time he turned his attention to the Ministry, and began to prepare himself for its duties. He was admitted as a candidate for Holy Orders in 1830. After holding for fifteen months the position of Master in the above-named school, he was elected, through the influence of Dr. Wayland, Classical Tutor in Brown University. At this time he was in receipt of a salary of $1500 per annum, and the compensation offered him in Providence did not exceed $400. But the opportunities for pursuing his studies over-balanced, in his judgment, other considerations, and he accepted the position. During his residence in Providence he was nominated (although but twenty-three years of age) for the Mastership of the Boston Latin School, and failed of an election by only one vote. In January, 1832, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Griswold in St. Michael's, Bristol. He still continued the duties of his Tutorship at Brown, but in July

of that year the students were dispersed by a sudden panic caused by the Cholera. He was not left, however, without employment. The pulpit of St. Matthew's Church, Boston, being vacant, he was invited to supply it. He was called soon after to the Rectorship, and entered upon his duties in the autumn of 1832. Remaining in that position only a short time, he became Rector of St. James' Church, Roxbury. The congregation was then worshipping in a hall; but active measures were in progress for the erection of a church edifice. Under his ministry the congregation increased and the church was consecrated in 1834. The same year he resigned his Rectorship to accept the position of Associate Editor of *The Christian Witness*, his colleague being the Rev. Dr. Stone, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston. He continued to reside at Roxbury, and employed his Sundays in supplying vacant pulpits. He was ordained to the Priesthood in February, 1833, in St. Paul's, Boston, by Bishop Griswold. In 1835, he was called to the Rectorship of Christ Church, Cambridge. He accepted the position, still retaining for some time the editorship of *The Christian Witness*. In 1836, he was recalled to St. James' Church, Roxbury, his former parish, under circumstances, indicating such unanimity and personal regard, that rendered him unwilling to decline. In a brief period the debt of the church was reduced from $24,000 to $3000, and, in 1839, a Missionary enterprise was begun at Jamaica Plain, which resulted in the formation of the parish now known as St. John's Church. During the period of his Rectorship at St. James' he was engaged in a discussion with the eminent Horace Mann. During his sojourn on the continent, Mr. Mann had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the Prussian school system, and, on his return to America, in 1845, he began to publish strictures on the schools of the United States in general and philippics against the Boston schoolmasters in particular. The Rector of St. James' had been a Boston schoolmaster, and was still editor of *The Christian Witness*. He stood forth as the advocate of his former co-laborers, and the great champion discovered that he had called into motion a sling, from which the pebbles came smoothly and with an accuracy of aim and force of concussion less agreeable than striking. The controversy was waged until the *coup de grace* came in the shape of a pamphlet from Mr. Howe, which silenced his adversaries and decided public opinion in favor of the American school system for America, and the thirty-one Boston schoolmasters for Boston. In the same year (1845) he was called to St. Paul's Church, Louisville, Kentucky, which invitation he declined. Early in the following year he was elected Rector of St. Luke's, Philadelphia, and assumed the Rectorship in the spring. The church had been built in 1840, and the Rev. W. W. Spear, its first Rector, had held that position until September, 1845. In 1847, he was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and served that body for many years as Secretary. In 1848, he received from Brown University the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1850, he took his seat in the General Convention as a delegate, and was at once elected to the position of Secretary, which he filled with distinguished ability for the period of twelve years, when he declined a re-election. Under his Rectorship at St. Luke's various missionary and benevolent enterprises were inaugurated. Of these the first was the establishment of a night-school for young men. Soon after was founded St. Luke's Church Home for Aged Women. Then a Sunday-school for colored children. This was followed by the inauguration of a system of missionary work in the south-western part of the city. A hall was engaged, centrally situated in the neighborhood from which the congregation was to be gathered in. A Sunday-school, Sewing-school, Night-school, and the usual machinery of Mission work were put into active operation, which resulted in the purchase of the neighboring Church of the Ascension, which for five years was connected with St. Luke's as its Mission chapel, and afterwards became an independent church. On the election of Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, in 1858, in consequence of the failing strength of Bishop Alonzo Potter, the name of Dr. Howe came prominently before the Convention. On the death of Bishop Bowman, a few years later, he was again placed in nomination, but withdrew in favor of the Rev. Dr. Stevens. In 1865, he was elected Missionary Bishop of Nevada, an ecclesiastical jurisdiction including Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona. After long deliberation he felt it his duty to decline the responsibility. The House of Bishops was at once convened, and, on Dr. Howe's views of the state of affairs in the proposed Diocese being laid before them, they reversed and altered their entire plan, making a new division of the field of Episcopal Missionary labor. In May, 1870, the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania decided upon a division of the Diocese, subject to the approval of the General Convention. The Diocese, which it was proposed to erect in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, was to consist of that part of the Diocese outside of the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, and Bucks. This division would leave thirty-seven counties in the new Diocese. This division was consented to and ratified by the General Convention in October, 1871. The primary Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 8th of the next month, and at the first day's session the new Diocese was named The Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. At the second day's session the Rev. Dr. Howe was elected Bishop, by the following vote: Clerical, 30 to 27 for all others; Lay, 39 affirmative to 32 negative. The consecration took place in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, on Thursday, December 28, 1871. The Bishop's first Episcopal duty in his Diocese was performed in Trinity Church, Easton, on the 14th of January, 1872, and in the following June he took up his residence in the City of Reading.

SAYRE, ROBERT HEYSHAM, General Superintendent of Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Civil Engineer, second son of William H. and Elizabeth K. Sayre, was born in Columbia county, Pa., October 13th, 1824. His father was born at Bordentown in 1794, and died in 1872, after forty years connection with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at Bethlehem. His grandfather, Francis B., was a distinguished Philadelphia physician, born in 1766, and died a victim to overwork during an epidemic. He was one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society.

In 1829, William H. Sayre removed to Mauch Chunk, where Robert was educated by James Nowlin, an able mathematician. He was reared in the Episcopal Church, to which his parents belonged. After service under E. A. Douglas, civil engineer, in 1840-41, enlarging the Morris Canal and repairing the Lehigh Company's Works, he was employed by the latter, promoted rapidly, detailed to survey and build the Back Track and the Panther Creek Valley Railroads, to open several mines, and finally to erect the works for preparing and transporting coal, and the wonderful machinery of the planes. Judge Packer, then contemplating a railroad between Easton and Mauch Chunk, was led by his knowledge of Mr. Sayre to select him for Chief Engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, when but twenty-eight years old, and after eleven years' service with the Navigation Company. In 1855, he became General Superintendent in addition, and has retained both positions to this day.

The leading position Mr. Sayre had in locating and building this railroad, he has retained in its development and control. He became Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company as the Lehigh Valley progressed to the Susquehanna, and to a connection with the Erie, and was chosen President in 1870. He accepted the post of Chief Engineer of the Easton and Amboy Road when the Lehigh sought a port for its coal, and is now constructing this. He is also President of the Schrader Mining and Manufacturing Company. He was one of the original founders, and is now a director of the Bethlehem Iron Company, and is a director of the Abbott Iron Company of Baltimore; of the Luzerne Coal and Iron Company; and the South Bethlehem Gas and Water Company. He is a director in the Nescopeck Coal Company; Upper Lehigh Company; Northampton Iron Company; Easton and Amboy Railroad Company. He is a trustee and member of the executive committee of Bishop Thorpe School for young ladies; and a trustee and member of the executive committee of the Lehigh University. To the value of his services to this latter institution, Bishop Stevens on university day, June 24th, 1869, made this valuable and graceful testimony:

"I must mention one name deserving on this occasion special commemoration. I mean Robert H. Sayre.

"Next to Judge Packer, the University is indebted to him, not only for his deep and thoughtful interest in the institution, but for the gift to it of one of the essential elements of its instruction and success; the Astronomical Observatory. This building was erected at the sole expense of Mr. Sayre, and contains an Equatorial, a Zenith Sector, an Astronomical clock, a Meridian circle, a Prismatic Sextant, and other needed instruments constituting an important addition to the practical teaching of Astronomy and Geodesy The gift reflects special credit upon the large-minded and liberal donor, whose name it will bear as the 'Sayre Observatory' as long as the University itself shall stand, and of that we say, *Esto perpetua*."

Mr. Sayre's reputation is closely connected with the history of the improvement and development of the Lehigh Valley, with which he has had the closest relations since 1853. Working in concert with Judge Packer, modern inventions and the last practical discoveries in science have been employed, and so sagaciously employed, as to advance the coal and iron interests of that rich section beyond the dreams of the most sanguine. The pioneers Hauto, White and Hazard had no visions when they opened the valley in 1822, of any such accomplishment as is now made annually. Nor could this have been reached had Mr. Sayre not enjoyed a long and special training; been endowed with the peculiar combination of qualities needed, and aided by men of equal knowledge, energy and wealth. He has always been fortunate in the assistance rendered by those whom he employed, on account of his genial manners and care for their success. His great skill as an engineer is shown in his works. His government of men is evidenced in the sympathy and achievements of those whom he employs, and in their great interest in the works on which they are engaged, as well as in their personal attachment to their chief. His own conscientious devotion to duty, and determination to succeed, infuse all coming within his magnetic range, and they have maintained him not only in the confidence of great corporations, but as well in that of the greater public, who make and unmake corporations. Mr. Sayre's manners and character have endeared him among those who cannot appreciate his technical abilities, and the whole have in a brief period placed him in the front rank of those who have made and are making Eastern Pennsylvania a great fact in all the greatness to which it belongs. In the very meridian of life; universally trusted, as much for capacity as for conduct, the community and his friends have a right to expect still greater performances from Mr. Sayre; and they are not likely to be disappointed.

Mr. Sayre was married in April, 1846, to Miss Mary E. Smith, by whom he had nine children, five of whom—one son and four daughters—are living. The son, R. H. Sayre, Jr., is now in the employ of the Bethlehem Iron Company. His second wife was Mrs. Mary B., widow of Senator Broadhead, who brought him two sons, children by her first marriage.

SHORTRIDGE, NATHAN PARKER, Merchant, of Philadelphia, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, November 28, 1829. His father, John H. Shortridge, and his mother, Margaret (Tredick), had long lived in that city, where the former was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Their son was educated at Dover Academy, where he ranked high as an apt scholar. When sixteen years of age, he came to Philadelphia and entered the Dry Goods Commission House of D. S. Brown & Co., at first as an office and errand boy. Ambitious of success, and clearly recognizing that the right road to it is in unceasing labor and undeviating integrity, he rose from his humble position to the responsible one of head salesman to the house. Twelve years of service had been required to accomplish this, and he had reasonable hopes that the next change would place him a partner in the firm. The house, however, dissolved, and he became associated with one of its members, G. F. Peabody, who conducted the same business under a new style (1858). They were eminently successful, so much so, that the senior partner was enabled to retire in 1863, leaving the concern in the hands of his junior. The latter continued with his wonted energy, at first as the firm of Harris, Shortridge & Co., later as Shortridge, Borden & Co., under which style it is now conducted. Beyond the limits of his special business he has an established reputation as a gentleman of uncommon financial insight, and integrity. He has been for years a Director of the Philadelphia Bank; is a Director of the American Steamship Company.; and is a member of the Finance Committee of the Centennial Celebration. In 1853, he married Elizabeth J. Rundlett, of Philadelphia.

SMITH, J. WHEATON, D. D., Clergyman, was born June 26, 1823, in Providence, Rhode Island. His maternal grandfather was James Wheaton, a near relative of the celebrated author of *Wheaton on International Law*, and *The History of the North Men*. Hon. Noah Smith, his father, passed most of his life in Maine, where he served the State in both branches of the Legislature; as a member of the Governor's Council; and as State Secretary. He closed his life as Chief Legislative Clerk of the United States Senate (1867). While in Maine, he lived at Calais, and there it was his son passed his boyhood and early years, aiding his father in the lumber business, and passing much of his time in the primeval forests superintending the workmen. The love of wild nature, and the pleasures it offers implanted thus early, have remained with him ever since, and with his rod and gun he has explored almost every hunting and fishing ground from the Rocky Mountains to the coasts of Nova Scotia. The family attended the Baptist Church, and early in life the convictions of religious truth took such firm hold of his mind that at the age of twenty he determined to devote himself to the ministry. He passed through Brown University with signal distinction (1844-48), and entered the Newton Theological Seminary, where he completed his studies in 1851. His first pastorate was that of the Northern Street Church, Lowell, Massachusetts, which he entered upon before his graduation, and where he continued until 1853. Early in that year he received a call to the Spruce Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia. After some hesitation, he accepted. He found a feeble community of one hundred and thirty members, a debt of $12,000, a pew rental of $1400, and a languishing attendance. In a few years the fruits of his labors were seen in a membership of over five hundred souls, a complete freedom from debt, a pew rental of $5500, and such a demand for larger church accommodations that the spacious and handsome edifice at the corner of Broad and Spruce streets was erected. In this new location he continues with sustained zeal the important work to which he has devoted his life. Besides the special labors of his pastorate he has held the posts of member of the Executive Committee of the Bible and Publication Society; member of the Board of Foreign Missions, of the Boards of Trustees of the Crozer Theological Seminary, and of the Lewisburg University, and Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania General Baptist Association. He has been active in the establishment and extension of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was largely instrumental in the founding upon a sure basis of the famous noon-day prayer meeting. On the outbreak of the war he was among the first clergymen in the city to take decided ground in favor of the Union. Sympathy with the South was the dominant feeling among his congregation, and indeed in the convention of which he was a member. His stand at once decided matters in the church, and his efforts contributed materially to a similar result in the convention. During the whole course of the conflict he was a leading spirit in the Christian Commission, a thorough going Union man in word and act, and personally aided the wounded in the field during the battle of the Wilderness. As an author he has published the *Life of John P. Crozer, of Upland*, and a reply to the Rev. Dr. Barnes' essay, *Exclusiveism*, which was directed against the close communion of the Baptist denomination. His love of travel and primitive nature have led him to visit the Far West, where among other feats of mountain climbing he ascended alone and unaided Gray's Peak (14,251 feet in height); to follow the mountain streams of the Adirondac regions, St. Croix, and Nova Scotia; and to visit Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. Doubtless he has felt the truth of the German poet's words:

> "And this undetermined roving,
> Brings delight, and brings good heed
> That our Striving be with Living,
> And our Living be in Deed."

Engy Pub Co Philada.

Henry W. Longfellow

BINGHAM, HENRY H., General, Soldier, and Politician, was born in the Ninth Ward of the City of Philadelphia, in 1841, his father being Mr. James Bingham, of the well-known forwarding firm of Bingham & Dock. In 1858, he entered Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, where he remained four years, graduating with high honors in August, 1862, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts a few years subsequent. At the era of his graduation the country was in the throes of civil war, and a company of infantry was enrolling in and around the College. A first lieutenancy in this was offered Mr. Bingham, which he accepted. Next month he was chosen captain, and his company was attached to the 140 Reg. Pa. Vol. Inf. On the 26th April, 1863, he was relieved from duty with his company, and appointed, Judge Advocate of the First Division, 2nd Army Corps, then at Falmouth, Va., and on the 11th of the following June he was chosen Judge Advocate of the Corps. In September 1864, General Hancock, to whose staff he was attached, asked that he should be appointed Judge Advocate with the rank of Major, which was granted, this being one of only twenty-two commissions in all conferred during the war on officers in that department. The reasons assigned in this instance are highly creditable to the subject of this sketch. They were "for good conduct and conspicuous gallantry, especially at the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864, where he collected a considerable party of stragglers, and led them against the enemy with marked bravery; and at Spottsylvania, May 12th, where he voluntarily took part with his regiment in the assault and was wounded. He was also wounded at Gettysburg." His abilities and skill were so well displayed in this staff position that he was rapidly promoted until in April, 1865, he received the rank of Brevet Brigadier General and Judge Advocate of the Middle Military Department, embracing the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Delaware, and finally was honorably discharged the service in July 1866. During his life as a soldier Gen. Bingham saw a full share of military encounters, was wounded at Gettysburg, Spottsylvania and Farmville, and was once taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape.

After the war Gen. Bingham was appointed Chief Clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office, Nov. 1866, and in the following March was appointed Postmaster. To this office he was reappointed by President Grant in 1869 at the request of both Senators from this State and the United Congressional Delegation from Philadelphia. He was also Treasurer of the Republican State Central Committee in 1869–70–71–72, Delegate at large to the National Republican Convention from the State of Pennsylvania, in 1872, and Permanent Secretary of that body. He resigned the Postmastership of Philadelphia Dec. 1st, 1872, to take possession of the office of Clerk of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions of the County of Philadelphia, to which he had been elected October 1872.

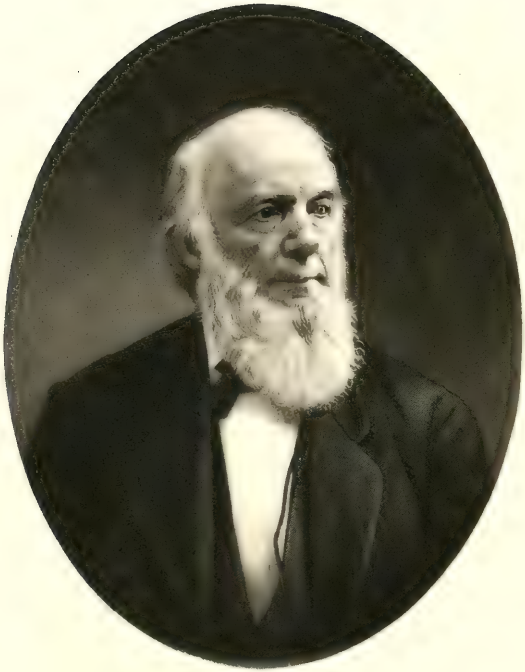
In person, Gen. Bingham is of medium height, spare and nervous, with penetrating blue eyes, and quick motions.

DA COSTA, JACOB M., Physician and Author, was born in the Island of St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 7th, 1833. In early life he received a liberal education in Europe, acquiring the leading modern languages by residing in the countries where they are spoken. Returning to the United States he selected the profession of medicine, and entered the office of Prof. Mütter, M. D., of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He received his diploma at this institution in 1852, and returned to Europe to prosecute his studies in the great hospitals of Paris and Vienna. In 1854 he opened an office in Philadelphia, where his skill soon commanded attention. He was elected attending physician first at the Episcopal Hospital, and subsequently at the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Hospitals. Devoting especial attention to Practical Medicine and particularly to diseases of the heart and lungs, he conducted for a number of years private courses of lectures to medical students on these branches, which were highly appreciated and well attended. In 1864 he was appointed Lecturer on Clinical Medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, and in the spring of 1872 was chosen by the trustees of that institution to fill the chair of Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, left vacant by the death of Prof. Dickson, M. D. This position he fills with the utmost benefit to the college and the profession. In 1860 he married Sarah, second daughter of the late George Brinton of Philadelphia.

As a lecturer, Dr. Da Costa is remarkable for the lucidity of his expositions of disease, the fluency and accuracy of his language, and the interest which he knows how to throw about the dry details of science. As a diagnostician he probably has no superior in the United States.

His contributions to medical literature have been varied and important. The most extended of these is his *Medical Diagnosis with special Reference to Practical Medicine*, first published in 1864, of which three editions have been sold. His first contribution to medical science was a monograph, *On Epithelial Tumors and Cancer of the Skin*, 1852. To this followed, *An Inquiry into the Pathological Anatomy of Acute Pneumonia*, 1855; *On Cancer of the Pancreas*, 1858; *On Serous Apoplexy*, 1859; *Inhalation in the Treatment of Diseases of the Respiratory Passages*, 1867; *The Physicians of the last Century*, 1857; numerous articles in the *Pennsylvania Hospital Reports*; in the *American Journal of Medical Science*; and a long series of *Clinical Lectures on Medicine*, which have appeared in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* and *Philadelphia Medical Times* for a number of years.

KNIGHT, EDWARD C., President of the American Steamship Company, Merchant and Importer, was born in Gloucester, now Camden, county, New Jersey, December 8th, 1813. He came of a family intimately associated with the early history of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. His ancestor, Giles Knight, of Gloucestershire, England, came over in the ship "Welcome," with William Penn, sailing from England on September 30th, 1682. He settled in Byberry, and died in 1726; Mary, his wife, died in 1732. Their son, Thomas Knight, then lived in New Jersey, on a place belonging to Titian Leeds, the Almanac maker. The parents of E. C. Knight, Jonathan and Rebecca Knight, were members of the Society of Friends, to whose tenets he himself still adheres. His father was a farmer, and died in 1823. He worked on a farm until 1830, when he obtained a situation in a country store at Kaighn's Point, New Jersey. In that occupation he continued until September, 1832, when he engaged as clerk in the grocery store of Atkinson & Cuthbert, South Street Wharf, Philadelphia, on the river Delaware. At this period, while quite young, an incident occurred which indicated the character of the future man. He was receiving but four dollars per week, when, engaged in his duties, he observed a man being carried down the Delaware upon the ice. He labored to persuade several men, who were standing near, to attempt his rescue. Their reply was, "He will be no loss to the community. Let him go." Offering out of his own little purse, a dollar apiece to two men, if they would rescue him, they succeeded in saving him from his perilous position, and placing him upon dry ground. The moral was not lost on the preserver. He reasoned that if a man's life were worth two dollars, it would be well to have that amount always in his pocket for emergencies. In May, 1836, he established himself in the grocery business on Second street, in the same city, giving his mother an interest in the concern. The firm was sufficiently prosperous to enable them, in 1844, to appropriate a sum large enough to pay the balance due by the estate of his father, which proved after his death to be deficient about twenty per cent. About this time he became interested in the importing business, acquiring a share in the ownership of the schooner "Baltimore," which was at once placed in the San Domingo trade, making regular trips between Cape Haytien and Philadelphia, freighted principally with coffee. In September, 1846, he removed to the southeast corner of Water and Chestnut streets, and for twenty-seven years has been engaged, at first alone and then as the principal partner of the firm of E. C. Knight & Co., in the wholesale grocery, commission, importing, and sugar refining business. In 1849, this house became, and thereafter continued to be, interested to a considerable extent in the California trade; it sent out the first steamer that ever plied on the waters above Sacramento City. The business at present is principally that of sugar refining, for which purpose the firm occupies two large houses at Bainbridge Street Wharf on the Delaware, and that of importing molasses and sugar from Cuba, together with teas from China. As affording some idea of the close attention Mr. Knight has always paid to business, it may be mentioned that during thirty-seven years no one but himself has ever signed a note for the firm, and for years he worked sixteen hours per day. During the last twenty-seven years he has embarked in many enterprizes, and discharged the duties of many positions outside of his ordinary business. He was President of the Luzerne Coal and Iron Company; was a Director in the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company; Director of the Southwark Bank, in 1840, and for several years thereafter, also the Bank of Commerce and the Corn Exchange Bank, and a member of the Board of Trade; was appointed by the City as one of the Trustees of City Ice Boats and served for twenty years; also a Director in the Girard Life Insurance and Annuity Trust Company; and, in 1859, he made several inventions in sleeping cars, put them into operation, and subsequently sold his interests in the patents to incorporated companies. He also served as President of the Coastwise Steamship Company, that built in Philadelphia the vessels "John Gibson" and "E. C. Knight." He is at present a Director in the Pennsylvania Railroad, the North Pennsylvania, the Trenton and West Jersey, and other roads. He is also a Director in the Guarantee, Fidelity, and Trust Company, Union League, Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Merchant's Fund. He was also Chairman, for seven years, of a Committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to assist in establishing a line of American Steamships between Philadelphia and Europe. Of the company which has grown out of that movement he was first President. This company contracted with Cramp & Sons for four ships of over three thousand tons each. All of them are now in service—the "Pennsylvania," the "Ohio," the "Indiana," and the "Illinois," and have proved first-class vessels. This enterprise promises to confer marked advantages upon Philadelphia, and E. C. Knight's efforts in bringing matters to their present satisfactory condition meet with high appreciation at the hands of the mercantile community, and of all who are concerned for the material prosperity of the city of Philadelphia. In politics also he has been prominent, acting latterly with the Republican party. In 1856, he was nominated by the American, Whig, and Reform parties for Congress in the First District of Pennsylvania. He was an elector from the same district on the Presidential ticket, when Abraham Lincoln was first elected President. He is a member of the Convention (1873) assembled for the purpose of revising the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, in which his long and varied business experience has rendered his advice much sought and his influence potent for good. His name is a synonym for integrity and honor.



PAGE, COL. JAMES, Lawyer and Politician, son of Stephen and Mary Page, was born in Philadelphia, March 8th, 1795. Except a few years in early childhood, the entire life of Colonel Page has been passed in the city of his birth, with many of whose most prominent interests he has long been identified. After receiving a plain English education he entered at the age of fourteen the office of Peter A. Browne, Esq., at that time a successful member of the Philadelphia bar. He was admitted to practice March 16th, 1816, and prosecuted his profession with activity. From early manhood he took an honorable and patriotic interest in political questions, and soon became a recognized leader of the Democratic party, and occupied many offices of trust and honor in both the municipal and general governments. He has been member and President of Common Council, member of Select Council, County Treasurer, Solicitor of the Board of Health and County Commissioners, Democratic Nominee for Mayor, President of the State Democratic Association, and one of the Commissioners for the erection of the new Public Buildings. During the administrations of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren he was Postmaster of Philadelphia, and under Postmaster General Amos Kendall he had for a time the general control of the New York Post Office. Under President Polk he was appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and under President Jackson held the position of Commissioner of Bankruptcy.

His military career has been equally varied and honorable. He began as a private in the State Fencibles, an organization raised in 1813 during the war with Great Britain under the command of Captain (afterwards Colonel) C. C. Biddle. It was mustered into the U. S. Service in 1814, and the subject of our sketch was in the field at Camp Bloomfield, Brandywine, Dupont, and other places, remaining with his command until it was mustered out of service Jan. 3, 1815. Shortly after the close of the war he was elected Captain, and retained the rank until April 26th, 1861, almost half a century, shortly after which date the corps was disbanded by the Act of Assembly of May 11th, 1864. In this period he led his men in all the services they rendered—in the Buckshot war, and the riots of 1844 in Kensington and in Southwark, where several of his men were killed in repelling an assault. On this trying occasion Captain Page was publicly complimented by the commanding officer for his bravery and discretion. In 1823 he was elected Major, and soon afterwards Colonel of the Second Reg. Pa. Vol. Inf., the 128th of the line, and has also held the position of Colonel of the First Reg. Pa. Vol. Inf., the 108th of the line; and is now (1872) President of the civil organization of the State Fencibles, now re-established as a volunteer corps, and Commander of its Old Guard.

Col. Page is also widely known as a Mason. His career began in Rising Star Lodge No. 2, in 1822. In 1825 he was elected to the Supreme Degree of R. A. M. in Jerusalem H. R. A. C., and in 1848 was elected for the *sixth* time W. M. of Lodge 126. He was chosen S. G. W. of the State of Penn-sylvania in 1843, and in 1845 and 1847 R. W. G. M. He has long been Chairman of the Committee on Appeals, and has contributed much to define and establish Masonic jurisprudence in the State. He is Chairman of the Trustees of the Building Fund for the new Masonic Building on Broad street, and was Chairman of the Building Committee for the Hall on Chestnut street. His social position has always been commensurate with the many responsible and important posts he has filled.

THOMPSON, HON. JAMES, Lawyer and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penn-sylvania, was born in Butler Co. 1806. He received an academic education at Butler, Pa., and first commenced business as a printer. He removed to Kittanning and entered the office of Thomas Blair, Esq., to study law, whence he was admitted to the bar in 1829. He settled in Franklin, Venango County. Being a terse and vigorous writer, and debater, he soon acquired a large practice, and, in 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835, he was elected Democratic Member of Assembly, from the district composed of Venango and Warren counties. In the last mentioned year he was chosen Speaker of the House, although one of the youngest members of that body, and his decisions on parliamentary questions were not overruled in a single instance. Resuming the practice of his profession at the close of his legislative career, he was appointed, in 1839, by Gov. Porter, District Judge in the Sixth Judicial District, which position he occupied with uniform credit till 1844, at which date he was elected to Congress by the Democrats of Erie, Warren, Potter, Elk, Jefferson, and Clarion, after a close contest. A re-election in 1846, and a second one in 1848, gave him six years on the floor of Congress. During this residence at the National Capitol he took an active share in the many important debates which occurred at this epoch of our history, especially those relating to the admission of Texas and the Mexican war, and during his last term was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. On March 4th, 1851, he retired, declining a renomination, and returned to his profession. At the general election in 1855 he was chosen, contrary to his wishes, as the Democratic candidate to represent his district in the House of Representatives of Pa. at Harrisburg. After the close of his term he was renominated both for this position and for Congress, but declined both honors. He preferred to give his whole time in future to the calls of his profession, and soon attracted general attention by his able arguments especially in the "Erie Railroad Cases," in which the most eminent legal talent of the State was engaged. In 1857 he was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, and served until 1866 as Justice, and after that date as Chief Justice.

In his speeches he is terse and pointed, and is impatient

of tedious and irrelevant argument in others. His social qualities have gained him a large share of personal popularity, and as a gentleman of high character and standing he is well known beyond the limits of his native State.

WHILLDIN, ALEXANDER, Merchant, senior partner of one of the oldest and most respected mercantile houses in Philadelphia, was born in that city, Jan. 28, 1808. His father, Captain Daniel Whilldin, was a well-known shipmaster in the present century, and resided in early life at Cape May, N. J. In 1812, Captain Whilldin sailed from a French port and was lost, it is supposed, at sea, as the vessel was never heard from. His widow, after waiting vainly for tidings, returned to the old homestead at Cape May, taking with her her little boy, the subject of this sketch, and his two sisters. Here he remained until he was sixteen years of age, helping his mother to manage the farm and take care of her slender resources. At that age (1824) he obtained occupation in a store in Philadelphia as junior apprentice, part of whose humble duties in those days was to build the fire and sweep the floor each morning. His unswerving devotion to business, his entire integrity and his willingness to work soon gained for him the confidence not merely of his employers but of all who knew him. In 1832 he commenced on his own account, and since that time he has not been out of business a day, and now conducts a large commission house in wool, cottons, and yarns in Front street, within a stone's throw of where he first set up his sign nigh forty years ago. But one other firm—that of David S. Brown—remains of those who, at that time, were his neighbors and competitors.

From early years Mr. Whilldin has been a devoted and prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a Presiding Elder in it for more than thirty years. He has also long been identified with numerous charitable and benevolent institutions. Of many such positions he has held, we may mention his directorship in the American Sunday School Union, the Philadelphia Tract Society, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Presbyterian Board of Publication, the Union Temporary Home for Children, etc., etc. For fifteen years he has been President of the American Life Insurance Co., from its feeble commencement to its present position of strength; and also, for many years, Vice-President of the Corn Exchange Bank. Within the last few years Mr. Whilldin's three sons have become associated with him in his business, and the leisure thus obtained he has devoted to the philanthropic interests which have always been so much in his thoughts, and also to a somewhat extended tour in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land. As a model merchant of the old school, and an upright Christian gentleman, Mr. Whilldin may justly be pronounced one of the first examples in our Commonwealth.

BEMENT, WILLIAM BARNES, was born May 10th, 1817, in Bradford, Merrimac county, N. H.; a town not remote from the capital. He was the son of Samuel Bement, who combined the callings of smith and farmer, as was not unusual to the more enterprising men of that time. In accordance with the good New England course, by which so many able men have sprung from narrow means, he attended the district school in winter; and working on the foundation thus laid, educated himself by assiduous study and self-culture. He commenced life by assisting his father and brother, and while attending school during the day labored far into night, thus laying deep and strong the foundation on which he has since built. At the early age of seventeen he left home and was apprenticed to the machine business at Peterborough, New Hampshire, to serve three years. At the expiration of two, his progress had been such that he was taken into the firm; his brother purchasing an interest for him. The firm of Moore & Colby then became Moore & Bement. His brother remained in it one year, when William took his interest. The business was exceedingly dull at this period, and in 1837 to 1839, he was interested in making cotton and woollen machinery. In 1840, he married Miss Emily Russell, of Royalton, Vermont, and the same fall removed to Manchester, and was connected with the Amoskeag Machine shops, whose reputation is now so widely extended, in manufacturing the same class of goods. In 1842, he removed with his family to Mishawaka, Indiana, to superintend some woollen machinery shops; but the works being destroyed by fire just before his arrival West, he was suddenly thrown out of employment with but ten dollars in the world. His energy and skill, however, soon brought him out of his troubles, and in a short time he built up quite a flourishing business as gunsmith. The enterprise he here displayed, led to his engagement as superintendent of the St. Joseph Iron Company's machine shop. It was there that he designed and manufactured an engine lathe, an extraordinary feat, considering that he had to make the necessary tools for the purpose. Fire again demolished his employer's works, but they were soon rebuilt, and he was again at work in his element. During the three years here engaged, he invented and constructed a variety of machines and tools, one of which, a gear cutting machine, was the first ever manufactured in the West. With an enviable reputation, he returned East in 1847, and at once undertook contracts to build cotton and woollen machinery for the Lowell Machine shops, and ultimately assumed management of the pattern and designing departments. Full scope was here afforded to his genius as inventor, designer, and draftsman. For six years he was connected with this concern, and the importance of that connection to his employers was attested by a rapid enhancement in the reputation and popularity of the goods made. In 1851, accompanied by his nephew, G. A. Colby, he came to this city, and the two associated themselves with Mr. E. D. Marshall, who was then owner of the machine

shop from which the present works sprung. For about three years the business continued in their hands, and in 1854, Mr. James Dougherty, a practical and thorough iron founder, became a partner. In 1870, Mr. Dougherty retired, and Mr. Bement then gave his son Clarence S., an interest, the style of the firm now (1872) being William B. Bement & Son.

LEA, HENRY CHARLES, Publisher and Author, was born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1825. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, and were descendants of John Lea, a distinguished "preacher" who came to the Colony in 1700. Mr. Isaac Lea, father of the subject of this sketch, married in 1821 Frances, daughter of Matthew Carey, at that time head of one of the oldest publishing houses in America, and entered the firm with his father-in-law. The membership of the firm underwent various changes until the business passed entirely into the hands of Mr. Henry C. Lea. In former years its publications were varied, embracing the writings of Scott, Irving, Cooper, Dickens, etc., but at present Mr. Lea engages exclusively in medical and scientific works, of which he publishes the largest variety of any American house.

Mr. Lea's education was conducted under private tutors, among others the eminent mathematician Eugenius Nulty. He commenced his business career in 1843, as a clerk in his father's store, and became junior partner in 1851. While he has long been regarded as one of Philadelphia's soundest and most successful business men, Mr. Lea enjoys also a merited reputation for profound and solid scholarship, and has contributed to the highest class of historical literature several works which have given him an enduring reputation among scholars both at home and abroad. The earliest of these was a volume published in 1866, entitled *Superstition and Force*, containing several articles which originally appeared in the *North American Review* upon "The Wager of Battle," "The Wager of Law," "The Ordeal," and "Torture." This work received the highest encomiums from both the English and American press, being described by the London *Athenæum* as "one of the most remarkable books we have met with." He followed it the next year with a volume entitled *Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church*, and still later, in 1870, with his *Studies in Church History*. Of these latter works Dean Milman, the historian of Latin Christianity remarked: "The United States may be proud of one who combines German industry with strong practical English good sense, justice and honesty." Such results are the more astonishing, as Mr. Lea's studies were in early manhood several times interrupted by protracted illness, while during the civil war his attention was largely claimed by the distracted condition of the country. He became a member of the Union League from its organization, and held appointments on its Board of Directors, and also on its Military Committee, and Committee of Publication. In this latter capacity he wrote many of the pamphlets and addresses issued by the League. Among the numerous products of his pen at this time we give the titles of the following: in 1862, The First Duty of the Citizen; 1863, A Few Words for honest Pennsylvania Democrats; Bible View of Polygamy; Democratic Opinions on Slavery; in 1864, Abraham Lincoln; The Will of the People; A Democratic Peace offered for the Acceptance of Pennsylvania Voters; To the Soldiers of the Union; The Democratic Times; The Great Northern Conspiracy; Memorial to Congress on the Subject of Bounties to Volunteers; in 1865, The Record of the Democratic Party; in 1866, Address of the Union League to the Citizens of Pennsylvania; in 1867, The Crisis; in 1868, Democratic Frauds; How the Democrats carried Pennsylvania in 1867; Repudiation; in 1868, The New Rebellion; Address of the Union League. Frequent articles in the *North American Review*, the New York *Nation*, and other leading periodicals of the day, also flowed from Mr. Lea's fertile pen during these years. Nor did his activity confine itself to writing merely. At a time when the drafting of citizens for soldiers caused great agitation in the public mind, Mr. Lea organized and carried out the system of offering bounties to volunteers, which was subsequently generally adopted. After the war he interested himself with equal ardor in the political questions of the day, and wrote forcibly in support of the first legislative efforts for reform in the civil service. His labors in the field of social improvement led to his election as a member and shortly afterwards as President of the Philadelphia branch of the American Social Science Association. As a member of the Industrial League, organized in 1868, he has given much attention to the complicated questions of tariff and protection, throwing his influence in favor of a thoroughly protective policy on the part of the Government. With the aid of a few fellow-workers, he organized, in 1871, the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association of Philadelphia, the aim of which is and has been to secure a reform of the extravagance, incapacity, and disregard of right principles which has so long characterized certain departments of the city government. He still gives to this important subject a large share of attention, and the results already achieved speak much for the tact and energy with which it has been managed. Few men of the day can be found who have prosecuted such numerous and divergent lines of activity as Mr. Lea, and none who have gained higher credit in all of them, yet such has been the direction of his energies that he is least known to his fellow-citizens for that for which he is most admired abroad.

The studies to which he has devoted so much research demand a knowledge of mediæval dialects rarely found even in those who are students only; and the subjects upon which he has sought to throw the light of clear historic investigations are essentially those which most intimately concern the dignity and social progress of the race.

REPPLIER, CHARLES ANTHONY, retired merchant, was born in Philadelphia, March 25th, 1804. His mother, Catharine Allgaier, was a native of Philadelphia; his father came from Strasburg, Alsace. Both parents always manifested a natural pride in being able to trace their ancestry back for centuries, and particularly in the fact that their old blood had always flowed in Catholic veins. During his infancy his parents removed to Reading. There he remained until early manhood, and received a common school education. On leaving school he was placed by his father in the counting-house of an old friend, a French importer in New York. Here his persevering industry, strict integrity, and business abilities soon won the full confidence of his employer, and the respect and esteem of his associates. Here also he imbibed many lessons of practical wisdom and experience that largely contributed to his after success. During his ten years' service in this house he made frequent voyages, as Supercargo, to New Orleans and the West Indies. This was ultimately the cause of his return to Philadelphia. He found that the climate of the tropics was gradually undermining his health; so he abandoned the position and came to Philadelphia. In this city he associated himself as senior partner with his two brothers in the coal business. That interest was then but in its infancy, and many adverse circumstances tended greatly to check the enterprise of timid and hesitating capitalists. The Repplier Brothers united with courage and determination, rare judgment and foresight. Looking forward they grasped the great importance of the coal production of the country, and they at once adopted a course so decided and successful that their name soon assumed a ruling influence in the trade. This influence the house has retained unimpaired almost to the present day. The brothers had vicissitudes, but never succumbed in any degree to them; difficulties were bravely met, and, by careful consideration and sturdy effort, surmounted. These sterling qualities combined with boldness in business operations brought to them wealth before they attained the meridian of life. Such a combination is comparatively rare, but when it exists success is assured to the possessor. In 1838, the subject of this sketch, who had previously taken no prominent position in politics, contenting himself with the intelligent discharge of his duties as a citizen, was solicited by the residents of North Mulberry Ward to represent them in Councils. He consented and was elected on the old Whig ticket. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and served until the riots occurred in 1844. Then, disgusted with the brutal excesses of law-breakers and the criminal passiveness of rulers, he withdrew for life from all active participation in politics. During the period of his public life he served with distinction as one of the Girard Commissioners, then engaged in the erection of the noble college buildings that have since added so much to the beauty and fame of Philadelphia. He retired from active business, in 1852, with a satisfactory competence. In the summer of the same year he sailed for Europe, and joined in Paris his only daughter, the late wife of Judge Bolivar D. Danels, of Baltimore, whom he had sent there to be educated. With her he made an extended tour through France, Germany, and Italy, visiting nearly all the scenes of historic interest in those lands. During his stay in Rome he formed an intimate friendship with the celebrated Dr. Kirby, President of the Irish College, and on several occasions had the honor of a private interview with the Pope. On his return to Philadelphia he purchased the old *Catholic Herald*, and published it for several years. During 1855 he wrote for it a series of letters, forty in number, chiefly descriptive of Catholic art, religious institutions, churches, etc., in Continental Europe. They attracted much attention and admiration, and were widely copied in both secular and religious papers throughout the country. The beauty and originality of expression, the acute observation and judicious criticism, the poetic fervor and profound religious feeling they displayed, commanded at once the interest and approval of the lettered, while former business associates were surprised to find in the shrewd, hard-working merchant an art critic of consummate ability. During his absence in Europe he was elected President of the Beneficial Saving Fund. He accepted the position and still holds it. To its management he brought long and varied business experience, and his wise and able administration of its affairs has raised it from a small beginning in a private house on Thirteenth street to a place among the most successful institutions of the kind in the city. For more than forty years he has been intimately connected with all contemporary Catholic movements, and their records give convincing evidence of the deep interest he has always manifested in their welfare. He was one of the principal projectors of St. John's Orphan Asylum, an institution in which he occupied a prominent office until a very recent period. He has been one of the warmest patrons of St. Joseph's Hospital since the time of its organization, and has been its Treasurer for the last twenty-three years. In the building of the Cathedral he displayed an earnest interest, and has always promoted to the best of his ability the welfare of St. Charles' Seminary, of which he is Trustee and Secretary at the present time. With the church dignitaries of the diocese he has always enjoyed the most intimate and friendly relations; by Archbishops Kendrick and Hughes he was made the recipient of especial confidence. Shortly after settling in Philadelphia he married Elizabeth Myers Rees, daughter of George and Elizabeth Rees, of the same city. The many positions of honor and trust conferred upon him, without solicitation, afford the strongest testimony that could be given as to his public character and sterling worth as a private citizen. Whether as merchant, journalist, or gentleman, his record is wholly honorable.

Galaxy Pub. Co. Phila.

George W. Musgrave

MUSGRAVE, REV. GEORGE W., D. D., LL. D., Clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, October 19th, 1804. His father, Joseph, immigrated from the north of Ireland in boyhood; and his mother, Catharine Schaumensepsel, was born in Philadelphia. As his father died in the son's infancy, his education was devolved upon his mother. He was chiefly taught at the Classical Academy, by Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, D. D., and was fitted to enter the Junior Class, at Princeton, when his health failed and he continued his studies at home. The parents were members of the Second Presbyterian Church, and their son was under the catechetical tuition of Rev. Drs. Ashbel Green and J. J. Janeway, until, after his father's death, with his mother, he joined the church at Second and Coates (Rev. James Patterson). He then studied for the ministry in Princeton Theological Seminary, and was licensed by the Baltimore Presbytery in the fall of 1828; ordained and installed over the Third Presbyterian Church of that city, in July, 1830. Side by side with Rev. Dr. William Nevins and Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., LL. D., he labored for twenty-two years, and with remarkable success. Three times his church was enlarged to accommodate the ever-enlarging congregations attracted by his piety and power. His influence extended beyond his congregation, and in all the Presbyteries and Synods he came to be the recognized leader of orthodoxy and Presbyterianism. His denominational sermons were mixed with history, argument, and philosophy, and were not only published at the request of those who heard them, but also republished by the Presbyterian Board. Elected a Director of the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1836, he has been uninterruptedly re-elected since. He received the degree of D. D. from the College of New Jersey, in 1845. He was made a Trustee of the college in 1859, and retains the office. The University of Indiana gave him the degree of *Legum Doctor*, in 1862. He accepted the post of Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, in 1852, and left Baltimore. The next year he was chosen Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, and retained it until failing vision compelled him to resign, in 1861. Recovering from the worst symptoms, he became Pastor of the North Tenth Street Church, Philadelphia; and though burdened by increasing infirmities, labored with his usual energy and success to the fall of 1868. He was again made Corresponding Secretary of Domestic Missions; and during his tenure of office, $1,048,237 were received into the treasury and very many more missionaries were aided. He showed great administrative abilities, as well as much zeal and energy. The first movements to heal the rupture of 1837, between the Old and New School branches of the Church, were vigorously seconded by Dr. Musgrave. In the remarkable gathering of representatives of all schools and standings, convened in Philadelphia, in the Presbyterian National Union Convention, of November, 1867, he was a leading spirit and director and counsellor. He first proposed the basis of reunion, in the precise form adopted—"the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards," accompanied by the "Concurrent declarations." This plan was issued in a circular to the Presbyterians of the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia. Chosen Moderator of the General Assembly, at Albany, New York, May, 1868, and member and Chairman of its Committee on Reunion, the next November, the basis having been approved by more than the necessary two-thirds Presbyteries, he saw the great Union perfected at Pittsburgh at the adjourned meeting. He was at once made Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction; and the plan he reported to the first re-united General Assembly, in Philadelphia, May, 1870, was adopted. Since then, he has been engaged upon Assemblies, Synods, and Presbyteries, Boards and Committees, and, known and esteemed everywhere, has received all of the "honors" he could accept. The *Cincinnati Herald and Presbyter* said of him: "The only honorary degree possessed by his brethren generally, to which he has not attained, is that of 'husband of one wife'"—he never married;—"but, notwithstanding, as in the case of a more eminent servant of the Church, he has not been a whit behind the chiefest modern apostle." His commanding influence is found in his sincere piety, power in conversation, preaching, and prayer; devotion to pure Calvinism; thorough, yet catholic Presbyterianism; full knowledge of ecclesiastical law and practice; faultless logical processes; mastery of parliamentary law and usage; indomitable energy, that has for years enabled him to triumph over partial blindness and other infirmities; and, more than all, powers of debate, rarely equalled and never excelled, of which Dr. John Hall said, at Chicago, "we are all proud of them." Since 1862, he has resided in Philadelphia, and been active and useful in the Church. He was chosen President of the Philadelphia Presbyterian Alliance, for evangelistic work in the city, that was formed in 1869, and retains the post. That organization originated the Presbyterian Hospital, chartered in 1871, and opened July 1st, 1872. He is President of its Board of Trustees, and in that capacity helped to secure the princely donation of $300,000 from John A. Brown, that assured its success. It cannot be said that "his sight is not dim;" but, "his natural force is not abated." His counsel is now more sought than ever by the lowest and the highest in the Presbyterian denomination. There is no branch to which this does not apply; none that is not benefited by it. Surrounded and revered by a host of warm friends, it is earnestly hoped by thousands that he may be spared to the community for many years of continuing usefulness.

SANK, J. RINALDO, President of the Tobacco Trade of Philadelphia, was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, on the 14th of November, 1817. His education was received in the City of Baltimore, chiefly at the Classical and Mathematical Academy, under the superintendence of John P. Brice, that being one of the best private schools in the State. His mercantile career commenced in 1834, at the age of seventeen, as a clerk in the flour and produce business, at which period, as no railroads were then known, all produce from the West was brought into the city by wagons, returning loaded with groceries, dry goods, and other necessaries, thus creating much animation in the business streets. He did not, however, remain long after this in his native State, but removed to Philadelphia, where he entered the house of Pope & Aspinwall, a branch of the firm of Howland & Aspinwall, of New York, in which house he acted in the capacity of clerk, during the winter of 1835-6. This kind of business not being suitable to his tastes, he engaged as clerk in the house of Heald, Woodward & Co., then the leading firm in the tobacco commission business. Here he acquired the knowledge which enabled him, a few years later, to embark in the same line on his own account, and in 1846, he formed a partnership with Charles R. Danenhower with the style of Charles R. Danenhower & Co., thus commencing a trade with which he has been, for over a third of a century, identified. After the dissolution of this firm, in 1848, he associated himself with the late Henry Sailor, doing business as Sailor & Sank, continuing thus till January 1, 1858, when the present firm of J. Rinaldo Sank & Co., was inaugurated, the members of it being the subject of this sketch, Wm. M. Abbey, and Joseph Brooke. Although, during the first twelve years of his mercantile life, his name occupied the position of that of a junior partner, he was in reality the chief, as the management and conduct of the business devolved entirely on him, rendering him virtually the head of the house since its foundation, twenty-six years ago. During this lapse of time, all the old tobacco commission houses then existent have disappeared, most of their members sleeping in their graves; the present flourishing houses of Dohan & Taitt, M. E. McDowell & Co., and many others all being of later date. For several years previous to the organization called The Tobacco Trade of Philadelphia, the formation of such a body had been contemplated, but was deferred until the passage by the National Legislature of certain laws, which in their execution would materially militate against the interests of the trade. Then it was that the merchants and manufacturers were awakened to the urgency of uniting, with the view of protecting themselves against the action of badly advised and negligently constructed enactments. The "trade" of other cities was already represented by leagues, boards, or associations, and Philadelphia also resolved to follow their example. On the 23d of May, 1868, a number of the houses interested in the tobacco trade met by convention and decided on forming an association, for their mutual benefit. At this meeting the, then new, Internal Revenue Bill was discussed, its stringent provisions astonishing most of those present, and giving rise to an animated debate which led to measures being taken to have the law shorn of some of its most objectional features. At the next meeting (June 1, 1868,) a constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected, as follows: President, D. C. McCammon; Vice-President, W. H. Fuguet; Secretary, Wm. M. Abbey; and Treasurer, George W. Bremer, with ten directors, representing the different interests of the trade. Soon, as many as seventy firms having joined the association, it was deemed advisable to establish a daily exchange, for which purpose the commodious premises at 129 and 131 North Front street were engaged and handsomely fitted up, their inauguration, in April, 1869, being the occasion of a grand banquet, given to a numerous company of members and guests. At the first annual meeting of this body, on June 7, 1869, the following officers, who still hold their respective positions, were elected: President, J. Rinaldo Sank; Vice-President, A. R. Fougeray; Treasurer, G. W. Bremer; Secretary, B. A. Van Schaick. Although the establishment of a daily exchange appeared in the eyes of the leaders of this movement most beneficial to the interests of the trade, the majority of the members failed to be convinced and the rooms were consequently abandoned, at the close of the year 1870, the subsequent meetings of the directors being held at the office of the president, No. 31 North Water street. The wisdom of maintaining such an organization is apparent, aiding, as it does, the prompt action of its members in cases of emergency, and the association has been eminently fortunate in its selection of a president. On the 4th of March, 1873, a new bank went into operation, at the corner of Market and Strawberry streets, the directors of which are some of the most influential citizens, one of their number being the subject of this notice, who may always be found at his post at the board. We are pleased to hear that the affairs of this bank have thus far been so prosperous as to warrant the erection of a new and handsome edifice, bearing on its front the title of the State Bank. In politics, he has through life consistently adhered to the Democratic party, whose estimation of his merits and influence has been fittingly evinced by his election to the office of President of the Central Association of Pennsylvania Democrats, a position not unlikely to prove the stepping-stone to one of much greater importance. Though thoroughly loyal to his party and belief, his extreme amiability of disposition, sound judgment, and vast experience in life, never induce him to restrain the expression of his opinions when proper occasions require, though never offensively or unnecessarily obtruding them. He is one of the representatives of the old school of merchants.

Henry King

KING, HON. HENRY, Lawyer and Legislator, late of Allentown, Pennsylvania, was born in Massachusetts, in the town of Palmer, July 6, 1790. He received his early education in the local schools, and at the age of twenty commenced the study of law in the office of Wm. H. Brainerd, of New London, Connecticut. The war with Great Britain which commenced soon afterwards disturbed the quiet of that sea-port so much, that he removed to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in order to pursue his studies without interruption. He there entered the office of the Hon. Garrick Mallory, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1812. He immediately removed to Allentown, where, for several years, he was the only representative of his profession. His ability soon rendered him prominent among the lawyers of that judicial district. In 1825, and again in 1829, he was elected to the Senate of the State, and in 1830, was chosen as Representative in Congress, which position he filled until 1834. During this period of his life his devotion to the interests of his State is abundantly testified by the official reports. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, of the Committee on Corporations, and of the Committee to remodel the Penitentiary system, he carried through some of the most important reforms of the day. The last mentioned subject —that of the discipline of convicts—excited his most earnest attention. Adopting the views of the Prison Discipline Society of Philadelphia, he urged their measures in opposition to the plans advocated by Judge King, of Philadelphia, and others, who preferred the New York system. He succeeded, and the plans now in force were adopted, and with such general satisfaction, that the Committee sent to this country by the King of Prussia to examine this subject, visited Allentown on purpose to learn from Mr. King the details of the system. The statutes of the State owe to him some of their wisest provisions, for instance, the acts for recording releases, for payment of legacies, for preserving the lien of first mortgages, for distributing the proceeds of Sheriff's sales, for the system of judgment and mortgage indexes, and for the preservation of Court records. From the outset, he took a decided stand in favor of protective tariffs, and opposed all attempted reductions of that passed in 1832. While in Congress he was the first to call attention to the large excess of Southern military students, in West Point, and by persistent efforts succeeded in establishing the present rule under which the cadets are selected from all the Congressional districts in the Union. Throughout his public career he was distinguished by enlarged views of statesmanship, unswerving integrity of purpose, and untiring energy in combating schemes of personal aggrandizement. At the bar, he was uniformly courteous and dignified, and in private life kindly and helpful. His death occurred in Allentown, July 13, 1861, in the seventy-first year of his age.

CHANDLER, JOSEPH R., Editor and Philanthropist, was born in Kingston, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, in the year 1792. Circumstances compelled him to labor for his own living at an early age, and his education was chiefly self-acquired. By diligence and perseverance, aided by large natural abilities and a retentive memory, he fitted himself for teaching, and opened a seminary for young ladies in Philadelphia. This occurred upwards of fifty years ago, and for many years he carried on the enterprize with marked success. While so engaged he became editor of the *United States Gazette*, now known as the *North American*. From salaried editor, he after some years passed to the proprietorship of the paper, and continued to conduct it for a long period, increasing greatly its influence and substantial prosperity. He showed himself a powerful and keen political writer, and wielded through his journal no small power in relation to public affairs. At the same time he increased the interest of the *Gazette* to general readers, by contributing to its columns brilliant essays and charming domestic tales, which met with high appreciation and were widely reproduced by contemporary journals in this country and in Europe. But he manifested a deep interest in public affairs beyond the limits of journalism, and his superior abilities, combined with his high character, led to his election to many positions of honor and trust. He was a member of the Council of the old city of Philadelphia, for fifteen years. In the convention assembled, in 1837, for the revision and amendment of the State Constitution, he held a seat, and displayed remarkable talent, and advanced liberalism. His votes recorded in that body show him even at that early day to have been a zealous advocate of principles which more recently thousands of lives and millions of treasure have been expended to establish. On the first organization of the Board of Directors of Girard College he was chosen President, and held that position for many years. In 1848, he was elected member of Congress from Philadelphia, and received the honor of re-election for two succeeding terms. In 1858, he was sent as United States Minister to Naples, where he represented his country for three years, during the stormy times previous to and accompanying the changes in the government of that Kingdom. After his return home he became interested in works of charity and in a variety of philanthrophic enterprises. Especially he devoted himself to the reform of inmates of the Philadelphia County Prison, and to the alleviation of unnecessary suffering in the jails and penitentiaries of the city. In pursuance of the first-named object his visits on the average amount to six hundred every year. In promotion of the latter he has always labored in connection with the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons. In this association he has always held a prominent position; at present he is its Vice-President, and also a member of the Editorial board

appointed to take charge of its journals, papers, and annual reports. Early in 1872, this society was invited to send a representative to the London International Congress, held in July of that year. Alive to the wants of the world in the matter of prison administration the society decided to appoint a delegate, and the eminent services of Mr. Chandler singled him out as of all men the most qualified to represent the association. He was accordingly elected, and duly charged to bear with him the opinions and views of the society, to advance them by every means in his power, and he was also authorized to visit and report upon various penal institutions in Great Britain and on the Continent. This mission he fulfilled with an ability and tact reflecting the highest credit upon himself and the society he represented, and securing the high respect of all with whom he came in contact. His report upon the labors of the Convention, and the British and Continental penal establishments, was published among the Transactions of the society, and has justly attracted very general commendation. In character it is very comprehensive. Within a space of a hundred pages he reviews with all the skill of a practised writer the objects and deliberations of the International Convention, accompanying his summary of the proceedings with a series of sound and discriminating criticisms and explanatory remarks of the highest value, as conducing not only to a clear conception of the subjects under consideration, but to an intelligent estimate of the relative value of reformatory suggestions in connection therewith. During his stay in Europe, he visited numerous penal establishments in England and France, including Newgate and Coldbath-fields prisons, and the Tottingham Westminster Female prison, in London, the Borough prison, in Liverpool, Ship and other reformatories in England, the Refuge and Night Asylum for Destitute Homeless Boys, in Liverpool, the Roquette and De La Sante prisons, in Paris. Through one and all of these he proceeded in the most systematic manner, his previous experience enabling him to obtain just the information he desired and to make his investigations complete and thorough. In reporting he throws up into a strong light all the favorable features, and shows how they may be introduced into our own prisons; all abuses on the other hand he unsparingly exposes and denounces. The entire document has singular value for all interested in the question of prison discipline, while evidencing in a marked degree the sterling philanthropy and sound judgment, the rare scholarship and literary taste of the author. As an orator he has always been highly esteemed. Some years ago he would frequently appear before the public in that capacity, and he never failed to deeply impress and please his audience. Some of his speeches in connection with his services in Congress and with the Masonic fraternity, have been preserved in permanent form, and well deserve the honor. That delivered in the House of Representatives, in 1852, on the Collins Line of American Steamers, is an especially strong presentment of the advantages to be derived from an American Atlantic steam service, and a splendid illustration of oratory. His Masonic addresses compelled compilation and publication, not alone because of their literary excellence, but because of the historical facts with which they were thickly studded; their character is very varied, and in book form they make a valuable addition to Masonic literature. The oration which he delivered in 1855, on the fourth commemoration of the landing of the pilgrims of Maryland, has also been preserved in book form, and may be found in all public libraries; it is rich in historical value. He has always been an earnest practical Christian, and stands high in the Catholic Church, holding among other positions that of President of the Particular Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Although now at the advanced age of eighty-one, he still continues a persistent zealous laborer in all religious and truly philanthropic undertakings. Not only is he a profound scholar and thinker, but a practical man of the most advanced type. His fame as a political and masonic writer is not confined to this country, but extends over Europe. Unfortunately the elegant and highly moral fugitive pieces upon which he considers his literary reputation is based are lost to the community, never having been collected for publication.

LEWIS, WILLIAM DAVID, Banker and Merchant, was born in the village of Christiana, Delaware, September 22d, 1792. He was of Welsh descent through both parents, his grandfather, David Lewis, having emigrated to this country from Wales early in the last century. With others from the same portion of the mother country, he took up and occupied what is still known as the Welsh Tract, in New Castle county, Delaware. His father, Joel Lewis, born 1750, passed his whole life on and near the ancestral farm. His mother's family, whose surname was Hughes, were Welsh Friends, who had early settled in the Great Valley in Chester county. His father, although by education a Friend and hence opposed to war, felt it his duty to take up arms in the revolutionary struggle, and for this reason was ruled out of meeting. In 1801, he was appointed United States Marshal for the district of Delaware, which office he held until the close of Jefferson's second presidential term, in 1809. His education was obtained at the best schools then in the State, and included besides the English branches, a competent knowledge of Latin and French. When seventeen he commenced his mercantile career in the house of Samuel Archer & Co., then largely engaged in the East India trade. With them he remained until 1814, when his eldest brother, who had settled in St. Petersburg for the transaction of the American commission business, urged him to join him. At that time

Washington L. Atlee M. D.

the war with England was in progress and the passage was by no means secure. Fortunately for Mr. Lewis, he obtained the appointment of private secretary to a commission created to treat with England on neutral territory at St. Petersburg. They sailed from New York, February 27, 1814, and after a tempestuous voyage reached Göttenburg, April 14. Thence they crossed the Gulf of Bothnia on the ice, and travelled post through Finland to St. Petersburg, at that time full of excitement at the news that the allies had triumphed over Napoleon. He at once devoted himself to the acquisition of the Russian tongue, and for that purpose spent some time in Moscow and Iver on the Volga, being hospitably received by the best society in those cities. He then entered his brother's house, and except one year passed in making the tour of Western Europe, and two business visits to the United States, continued a resident of the Russian capital until August, 1824, when he returned permanently to his native land. As a literary record of his sojourn in Russia he subsequently published a small volume of metrical translations from the Russian poets, entitled *The Bachesarian Fountain*, being the first translation from that tongue ever published by an American. On his return he engaged in the importing and commission business, in which he continued until 1832, when he was elected cashier of the Girard Bank, which position he retained until it went into liquidation, in 1842. The railroad system early attracted his attention. He was a director in the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, built in 1831-2, believed to be the second road on which locomotives were employed to carry passengers. The engines were built by Stephenson & Co., in England, none at that time being constructed in this country. He was also one of the first directors of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, and of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. As a director of the Philadelphia Exchange Company he took a prominent part in the erection of the Merchant's Exchange building; and for ten years, commencing in 1829, was a director in the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, one of the earliest institutions of the kind in this country. He was also director of the Academy of Fine Arts, and for a short time its President; and subsequently (1854) President of the Catawissa Railroad Company, and Treasurer of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Company. In May, 1849, he was appointed by President Taylor, Collector of Customs for the Port of Philadelphia, which he retained until the administration of President Pierce, in March, 1853. About 1855, he retired from active business pursuits, but did not forfeit his interest in the public prosperity. During the war of the Rebellion he was a prominent member of the Union League, and dedicated his only son to his country's service. Colonel Lewis went out in command of the 18th Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the first call of the President, and subsequently of the 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He distinguished himself at the head of his command in the battle at Winchester, and numerous others. For these services he was brevetted Brigadier-General. His arduous duties and constant devotion undermined his health, and after long struggling with the debility induced by his campaigns, he finally yielded to them, in 1872. Mr. Lewis married, in 1825, Sarah Claypoole, the daughter of Abraham G. Claypoole, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who had served upon the staff of General Washington. After forty-five years of married life she died in 1870, leaving the son whose career we have just sketched, and four daughters. At a ripe old age he now lives in retirement at his country-seat near Florence, New Jersey.

ATLEE, WASHINGTON LIGHT, Physician, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1808, was the youngest son of William Pitt Atlee, and grandson of the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, one of the early judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, his term extending from 1777 to 1793. His maternal grandfather was Major John Light, an officer in the Revolutionary war. As early as fourteen years of age he was placed in a dry goods store, but dissatisfied with the prospect of a commercial life, he entered after eighteen months the office of his brother, Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster. He there devoted his time to the study of the classics, natural sciences, and the preliminaries of his profession. He received his diploma in 1829, from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in which city he was a private pupil in the office of George McClellan, M. D., Professor of Surgery. Soon after graduation he married Miss Ann Eliza Hoff, of Lancaster, and settled in the village of Mount Joy. Here he organized a temperance society, delivered lectures on various scientific topics, and pursued the study of botany. In the autumn of 1834, he returned to his native city, and for ten years devoted himself with ardor and success to the practice of his profession and the pursuit of some of its higher and more abstract departments. Among the latter should be mentioned the remarkable series of experiments carried out at his suggestion on the body of an executed criminal, named Thoselman, reported in the *American Journal of Medical Science*, for 1840. An invitation to fill the chair of Medical Chemistry in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, at Philadelphia, led to his removal to that city, in 1845. He soon became engaged in an extensive private practice, which increased so rapidly that, in 1853, he resigned the professorship, and since that time, has given his whole attention to the demands of his patients. This has not prevented him, however, from taking a warm interest in the general welfare of the profession, and he is well-known as an active member of the county and state medical societies, and the American

Medical Association. A brilliant extempore speaker and an able debater, his weight has always been cast in favor of a higher medical education and a broad and liberal construction of the rights and duties of medical life. As a practitioner, he is most famous for his advocacy of our striking success in the difficult operation of ovariotomy. Commencing its performance and defending its propriety at a period when hardly another surgeon in the land dared support him, he has triumphantly vindicated its merits by the statistics of nearly two hundred and fifty cases in his own hands, a large part of them successful in all respects. But one other operator in the world has surpassed him in the experience of such cases, and now all enlightened surgeons recognize it as an invaluable resort in the desperate cases to which it is applicable. As an author he has contributed numerous scientific articles to the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and the *Transactions* of various medical associations; the Prize Essays of the American Medical Association, in 1853, included one written by him; and quite recently (1872) he has summed up his extended experience in a volume on *Ovariotomy*.

SMITH, HENRY H., M. D., *Emeritus* Professor of Surgery in the Medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, December 10, 1815. His father, James S., was one of six brothers, all of whom lived beyond eighty years, and was distinguished as a lawyer. Henry was educated in Wylie and Engles' well-known Classical Academy; graduated from the Collegiate department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1834; studied medicine with Professor William E. Horner, and was graduated in medicine from the University, in 1837. He was Resident Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital two years, under Thomas Harris Randolph, and then, leaving this country on professional ends, visited the London and Paris Hospitals, in 1839; spent eighteen months in various European institutions, and on his return, in 1841, commenced instructing private classes in Surgery and delivering lectures on surgical and medical topics. In October, 1843, he was married to Mary Edmunds, oldest child of Professor William E. Horner, by whom he has four sons and a daughter. He is especially distinguished as an author and critic in medical literature. He commenced this career in 1841, with the translation of a *Treatise on the Medical and Prophylactic treatment of Stone and Gravel*, by the distinguished French Surgeon, Civiale, D. M. P. In 1843, he published an *Anatomical Atlas*, to illustrate *Horner's Special Anatomy*, and the next year a treatise on *Minor Surgery*, that has been republished in 1840, 1850, and 1859. His *System of Operative Surgery*, with a very extended and admirable bibliographical index to the writings and operations of American Surgeons for a term of two hundred and thirty-four years, was first issued in 1852, and re-issued in 1859. In 1855, he gave the profession an essay *On the Treatment of Disunited Fractures by means of Artificial Limbs;* and followed it the next year with the *Practice of Surgery*, in two octavo volumes. He also published in these and subsequent years, numerous surgical articles in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, and other leading professional periodicals. Chosen one of the Surgeons of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, in 1849, and Surgeon of the Episcopal Hospital soon after, he was elected one of the Surgical staff of the Blockley Almshouse Hospital, 1854; and having been for several years Assistant Lecturer on Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, he was chosen Professor of Surgery there in May, 1855. In all of these various positions he was constantly engaged in performing the most important and often capital operations; while a large private practice enable many to profit by the fruits of a singularly extended and well-grounded experience. At the commencement of the rebellion he was selected by the Governor of the Commonwealth to organize the Hospital Department of Pennsylvania that had been authorized by the Legislature. And at the same time, Governor Curtin appointed him Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania, with the same military rank held by the Surgeon-General of the United States—Colonel. He contributed much to the efficiency of the medical service of the Pennsylvania Reserves and other State regiments in this capacity. He inaugurated the plan of removing the wounded from the battle-field to large hospitals, after the first battle at Winchester, between General Shields and "Stonewall" Jackson, sending many to Philadelphia, Reading, Harrisburg, and other places. He won the warmest thanks of uncounted relatives, by inaugurating the system of embalming the dead at nearly the same time. No act in the medical and hospital department of the army won more praise than was at the time and has since been awarded to this. He also organized and directed a corps of Surgeons under Pennsylvania authority, at the siege of Yorktown, with steamers as floating hospitals. They were furnished with stores by private contributions. He assisted Dr. Tripler and the General Government with advice in furnishing similar hospitals. He participated in the surgery following the battles of Williamsburg, West Point, Fair Oaks, and Coal Harbor, and rendered the greatest service in directing and aiding after the bloody battle of Antietam. Having seen the department thoroughly organized and efficient, he was constrained to heed the calls of private practice, and resigned his commission as Surgeon-General, in October, 1862, and has since been actively employed in ordinary professional duty. He resigned the professorate of Surgery in the University, in March, 1871, after thirty years tenure, and was elected

T. M. Dysodale

Professor *Emeritus*. As a lecturer he is styled "excellent and unexceptionable in his style of speaking—quiet, fluent, self-possessed, systematic, and thorough." As a surgeon he is very considerate of final results, and so, successful. He apparently has years of usefulness before him, and devotes himself to surgery with all the zeal of youth and wisdom of age.

DRYSDALE, THOMAS M., Physician, the sixth son of William Drysdale, was born in Philadelphia, August 31st, 1831. His ancestors were Scotch Covenanters, his uncle, the Rev. Alexander Duff, being the distinguished missionary of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. He received his preliminary education at the schools of the Rev. Joseph P. Engles, and the Rev. Samuel Crawford, under whose tuition he was prepared for the University of Pennsylvania. Failing health, however, prevented the completion of his studies, and he was sent by his physician, Dr. James Rush, to the country, where he remained until his health was re-established. At the age of seventeen he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, in West Philadelphia, of which his brother, the Rev. Walter Drysdale, was pastor. Early in life he had determined to devote himself to the study of medicine, and, encouraged by an improved state of health, he accepted a position in a drug store in order to become familiar with the science of Pharmacy. Soon after he entered upon a course of medical instruction in the office of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, who, at that time, occupied the Chair of Chemistry, in the Pennsylvania Medical College. In connection with the office instruction under this distinguished surgeon, he attended lectures at the college, and became the assistant of his preceptor in his laboratory, of which he had full charge during the last two years of his college life. He graduated in 1852, making the subject of his thesis Liebig's theory of Animal Heat, which he supported and proved to be correct by a carefully conducted series of experiments made upon himself with nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous articles of food. After graduating, his health again failing, he made a pedestrian tour of his native State in company with a professional friend. This proved of great service, and he returned, invigorated, to pursue with increased ardor the studies connected with his profession. In 1853, Dr. Drysdale became associated with Dr. A. Owen Stille and Dr. W. Kent Gilbert in the examination of students; subsequently he united with Dr. Wm. Gobrecht, now Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, and Dr. J. Aiken Meigs, now Professor of Physiology in the Jefferson Medical College, and engaged in the examination of students connected not only with the Pennsylvania Medical College but with other similar institutions. In 1855, he was elected to fill the chair of Chemistry in the Wagner Institute of Science, made vacant by the resignation of Professor Rand. Here he attracted large audiences, but was compelled to resign the position and devote himself exclusively to the duties of a rapidly increasing practice. In 1861, he performed successfully his first operation of Ovariotomy, an operation which, at that time, was regarded with disfavor by the medical profession. In 1862, he delivered a course of lectures on the Microscope at the Franklin Institute, which reflected much credit on his abilities as a lecturer and a microscopist. The study of the microscope had early claimed his careful attention, and notwithstanding the variety of professional duties which crowded upon him, he continued to pursue microscopical investigations, especially of the fluids of dropsies, adding important facts to the knowledge of the profession upon subtle points in discussion among physicians. Of the valuable papers contributed by him to the various medical journals of the day, the most important has been a monograph upon Dropsical Fluids embodying the results of the chemical and microscopical examination of several hundred specimens. He is a deep thinker and an earnest worker in his profession; exact as a microscopist; skilful as a surgeon, and able as a writer; yet it is his medical tact, his readiness and exactness in diagnosis, and his skill in selecting his remedies that have won him his wide reputation. Dr. Drysdale is of slight build, light hair, and fair complexion; his manner is eminently calculated to please in the sick room, where his ready sympathies and prompt attention have won him hosts of life-long friends. Dr. Drysdale married Miss Mary L. Atlee, second daughter of his preceptor, in October, 1857.

FLANDERS, HENRY, Author and Admiralty Lawyer, of Philadelphia, was born Plainfield, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, February 13, 1826. His father, Charles Flanders, Esq., graduated at Harvard College, in the class of 1808. After leaving college he prepared himself for the profession of the law, and, as is stated in the *Necrology of Alumni* of that institution, he soon rose to distinction, and for nearly fifty years was distinguished as an honored member of the New Hampshire bar, as an able lawyer, a safe counsellor, and an honest man. Mr. Flanders, the subject of our sketch, was educated at home, at Kimball's Academy, and at the Seminary in Newbury, Vermont. The latter institution was at the time under the charge of Professor (afterwards Bishop) Baker, and Professors Goodale and Hinman. His studies for his profession were pursued chiefly in the office of his father. Before his admission to practice, he passed one or two years in the South. In 1850, he removed to Philadelphia, where he has since continued to reside. As an Admiralty lawyer he occupies an elevated rank, the profession esteeming him one of the ablest in the country. He has found time, amid the

pressure of his business, to devote attention to authorship. The following is a list of his published works, viz.: 1. *A Treatise on Maritime Law*, Boston, 1852; 2. *A Treatise on the Law of Shipping*, Philadelphia, 1853; 3. *A Treatise on the Principles of Insurance*, Philadelphia, 1871. These works, written with great ability and in a lucid and graceful style, have taken their places as acknowledged authorities on the subjects of which they treat, and have received the highest ecomiums from the legal press. In 1855 and 1858, he published in two series, *The Lives and Times of the Chief Justices of the United States, from Jay to Marshall*. It is written with singular beauty, and, besides containing a faithful record of the lives of its illustrious subjects, it is interspersed with many stirring incidents which contribute to render it an extremely fascinating work. In 1856, he published *Memoirs of Cumberland*, and in 1860, an *Exposition of the Constitution of the United States*.

CAREY, HENRY C., Political Economist, was born 15th of December, 1793, in the city of Philadelphia. In 1819, he became a partner in the book-publishing business with his father, Matthew Carey, and, in 1821, his successor; continuing the pursuit as leading partner, first in the firm of Carey & Lea, and subsequently, in that of Carey, Lea, & Carey, until the year 1838. In 1824, he initiated the system of periodical trade sales, now an established method of exchange between publishers. Inheriting an inclination to investigations in political economy, and occupied with business congenial to his favorite study, he commenced his long career of discovery and of authorship by the publication, in 1835, of an *Essay on the Rate of Wages, with an Examination of the Differences in the Condition of the Laboring Population throughout the World*. This work was substantially absorbed and expanded in his *Principles of Political Economy*, of three octavo volumes, published successively in 1837, 1838, and 1840, and subsequently republished in Italian, at Turin, and in Swedish at Upsal. The central and pivotal proposition of this work, to be known thereafter as *Carey's Law of Distribution*, surprised European economists not more by its novelty than by the force of its demonstration. Twelve years later, the distinguished French economist, Fred. Bastiat, in his *Harmonies Economiques*, adopted the *Principles* of Carey—as Professor Ferrara, of the University of Turin, expressed the coincidence—"in theory, ideas, order, reasoning and even in figures." In the discussions that since have followed, its fundamental principle is known to the readers of his work as his theory of "labor value." Marking as it does a grand epoch in the history of the science, it is entitled to the following condensed expressions:

"1st, Labor gains increased productiveness in the proportion that capital contributes to its efficiency.

"2d, Every improvement in the efficiency of labor, so gained by the aid of capital, gives so much increased facility of accumulation.

"3d, Increased power of production lessens the value in labor of capital already existing; bringing it more easily within the purchase of present labor, for the reason that value can not exceed the cost of re-production. These simple, self-proving propositions were felt to have the power of revolutionizing the science of political economy, by taking from it the dismal prediction of a constant tendency in the distribution of wealth, under a law of necessity, toward greater destitution of labor, and correspondingly enormous increase in the power of capital. This law of labor value was, however, destined to obtain a still wider and grander application—its fundamental principle an universal range. The commonly accepted doctrine that men, in the settlement of land, choose the best soils first, and, according to Ricardo's theory, are empowered by such priority of possession to charge, as rent, the difference between the productiveness of the last and lowest grade that comes into occupancy and that of those previously in use, was full of despair to the on-coming generations of men. Of what avail to humanity was the beneficent law of distribution governing the joint products of labor and capital if the law governing the occupation of land were really at war with it?"

Confronted with this apparent contradiction in the system of Providence, H. C. Carey challenged the facts on which it had been supposed to rest, the results of his inquiry having been given to the world, in 1848, in a volume entitled, *The Past, the Present, and the Future*, which must be regarded as the most rigid and exhaustive instance of application of the inductive method to be found in the whole range of economic literature. As early as 1838, he published his work on *The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States*, and in 1851, *The Harmony of Interests*, recommended to all who wish to investigate the causes of the progress or decline of industrial communities. In 1853, appeared *The Slave-Trade, Domestic and Foreign: Why it Exists; and How it may be Extinguished*. Concurrently with these systematic treatises in book form, his pen was busy with pamphlets and newspaper contributions, applying his doctrines to exigencies of the passing time. They covered every topic of the times in any way related to the philosophy of business, currency, politics, internal and international affairs, the subjects of his studies for nearly half a century. In 1857, he digested the doctrines of his previous productions into a single work of three volumes, octavo, entitled *Principles of Social Science*,—published 1858-59—which was under his own supervision, condensed into a *Manual of Social Science*, by Miss McKean; and in an introduction to one of the German editions of this latter, which he entitled

Review of the Decade, 1857-67, he gave a most remarkable vindication of its leading doctrines. The principal and some of the minor works here named were translated and published in one or other, and some of them in several of the following languages: Italian, French, German, Swedish, Russian, and Hungarian. In Germany particularly, they were frequently reprinted. Enjoying an enviable popularity, surrounded by the most charming domestic influences, and having earned, by years of public service, the confidence of every one that knows him, his power for good is wide-reaching and acknowledged.

FORNEY, COL. JOHN W., Editor, Author, and Politician, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 30th, 1817. His parents possessed neither wealth nor social position, but his mother was a lady of nature's own forming. He received no more than an ordinary common school education. At the age of thirteen he engaged as a shop-boy, but in a short time, following his natural inclinations, he entered, as an apprentice, the office of the *Lancaster Journal*, then one of the most influential papers in the State; here he remained until his twentieth year, when he purchased the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, a strong Democratic sheet, with which, a few years after, he consolidated the *Journal* and, by his energy and ability, soon made the new paper one of the most powerful in Pennsylvania. He was appointed Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, of Lancaster county, in 1839, but held the position for a short time only. Returning to his editorial duties he remained absorbed therein until 1845, when he removed to Philadelphia, on receiving from President Polk the appointment of Deputy Surveyor of that port. Unable to resist his enthusiasm for journalism, he, the same year, purchased one-half interest in the *Pennsylvanian*, the leading Democratic organ of the State. With this paper he was connected until 1853. In December, 1851, he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, and, removing to Washington, there remained for several years, discharging the duties of his office, under many trying and exciting circumstances, to the entire satisfaction of all with whom he was brought in contact. Joining the *Washington Union* as one of its editors, he remained in that position until the nomination of James Buchanan, in 1856, for the Presidency. He was then elected Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. Naturally sagacious, his schooling among the leading political minds of the country had developed his genius as a politician, and at this time, John W. Forney was acknowledged as ranking with the shrewdest of the shrewd. His voice and pen were all-powerful in behalf of the Democratic nominee, and it is generally admitted that to him, more than to any other one man, James Buchanan owed his elevation to the Presidential chair. In 1857, Col. Forney was nominated by the Democratic members of the State Legislature as their candidate for the United States Senate. He was defeated by Simon Cameron. Circumstances causing a rupture in the friendly relations between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Forney, and the public actions of the then President not meeting his approval, he joined the opposition, where his caustic pen and wonderful vigor made him a welcome ally. He was, in December, 1859, a second time elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, but, uneasy out of the editorial chair, he started a weekly paper, called the *Sunday Morning Chronicle*; this was soon turned into a daily, and was one of the most successful journals ever published in Washington. Fully identified and in sympathy with the Republican party, but few ever rendered more effective and enthusiastic support to the government during the rebellion. He had been, in 1861, elected Secretary of the United States Senate, which position he held for several years; and never was it more ably filled. During all this time he continued to edit and publish the *Washington Chronicle* and the *Philadelphia Press*, which he had established in these cities, and which, from the date of their first publication, exerted a powerful influence. Upon the death of President Lincoln, Col. Forney continued to give his support to his successor, Mr. Johnson; but it appearing to him that the new Executive was swerving from the principles of the party to which he owed his election, the editor's batteries were turned upon him with their usual damaging effect. A few months after his return from Europe he resigned the Secretaryship of the Senate and returned to Philadelphia. In March, 1871, he accepted the position of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, tendered by President Grant. His administration was a marked success; but the chair of the editor possessed more charms for him than the post of Collector, and in March, 1872, he resigned, and again resumed active labors on the *Press*. Col. Forney was, at the conception of the scheme, appointed one of the Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad, his influence and energy being invaluable in successfully carrying out great enterprises. After leaving Washington he travelled much, and with his eyes open. The published letters of his observations, in our own country and Europe, are delightful reading, and exhibit the cultivated discernment, talent and native elegance of thought and feeling, marking a poetic yet practical mind; on old and much trodden ground he contrives to be original, giving his own impressions, not those of others; what he *felt*, not what he *ought* to have felt. As a newspaper writer, few men ever penned more readable or, when he pleased, more scathing articles. The writings of his later years, less pungent, possess a deeper human wisdom and a sunnier glow of benevolence, making them equally enjoyable and much more welcome to the community at large. Col. Forney, throughout his public life, has ever received his full share, if not more, of

abuse, but has always lived it down. In 1872, he seemed to take a fresh political start, from a new stand-point: to refuse obedience to the tyranny of authority, to abandon the beaten paths of the past, and to recognize the public good, as he understood it, to be paramount to party.

CLAGHORN, JAMES LAWRENCE, Banker, was born in Philadelphia, July 5th, 1817. He is the second son of John W. Claghorn, of the late firm of Myers & Claghorn, auctioneers and commission merchants. He received a sound education in the schools of his native city. In the fourteenth year of his age he entered the store of Jennings, Thomas Gill & Co., auctioneers, as clerk. After a time the firm became, through the death of Mr. Jennings, Thomas Gill & Co. In December, 1836, Mr. John B. Myers and John W. Claghorn withdrew from the house and formed the firm of Myers & Claghorn. James L. Claghorn joined the new firm, continuing as clerk, until its dissolution, December 31st, 1840, by the retirement of his father. A new firm, consisting of Mr. Myers, James L. Claghorn, and Samuel T. Altemus, was formally organized to carry on the business. It continued in existence, though with various changes in partners and interests, until December 31st, 1861, when James L. retired. During these twenty-one years his absences from business were so inconsiderable that every entry in the ledger of the firm was made by him. During this period he had the entire management of the financial department of business. In the following year his senior and much respected partner, Mr. Myers, died, nominating him as one of his executors. On the commencement of the national troubles his sympathies were enlisted on behalf of the cause of the Union, and until the close of the war his strenuous efforts were put forth to promote the success of the Union arms. He served the United States Government during this period in various capacities, always with zeal and fidelity. His only child shouldered a musket, fought gallantly in the ranks of the Union army, and came out of the contest unscathed. After the close of the war he visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, remaining abroad during the greater portion of 1865, and during 1866 and 1867. Shortly after his return home, in March, 1868, he accepted the Presidency of the Commercial National Bank, of Pennsylvania, a position for which his financial ability and business experience pre-eminently fitted him. He still continues to manage the affairs of the institution. He was among the earliest members of the Union League, of Philadelphia, and has always taken a prominent part in its management. He has also been, for many years, a generous patron of the fine arts, and the interest manifested by him in art matters led to his election of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Since the sale of the old building and site of the Academy, he has been making strong efforts to give the fine arts a new and worthy local habitation, and success is now well assured. He has himself expended large sums in securing an extensive and fine gallery of paintings, drawings, engravings, and sculpture. In it both the old and modern masters are represented, and American artists hold a proud position. He is a very public-spirited man, and stands ever ready to promote any project having for its object the advancement, political or social, of the community. As a member of the Board of City Trusts he has rendered good service.

DREXEL, FRANCIS MARTIN, was born in the Austrian Tyrol, in 1792; educated in Switzerland and studied art in Milan. When Napoleon invaded Austria, he emigrated to the United States, where he intended to pursue the occupation of a portrait painter. His expectations were justified by the results. His talents and knowledge were quickly appreciated, and secured a revenue that justified marriage. He married a lady belonging to one of the most respectable families in Philadelphia, and resided on the site now occupied by the *Public Ledger* building, at the corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets. His studio was here for some years, and until he learned that South America promised ample returns to any young artist of ability. So soon as he ascertained this, he sailed for Valparaiso, and after establishing himself, spent his leisure in acquiring the Spanish language. He found remunerative employment in painting altar pieces, portraits, and other works, and visited Quito, Lima, and other cities professionally. He was, of course, as an artist, thrown into intercourse with the most distinguished men of these countries; and contracted a friendship with General Bolivar that lasted during the life of the latter. He painted a portrait of the General that attracted great attention and elicited distinguished praise. It was subsequently engraved in this country. When he returned, he brought to Philadelphia a fine collection of South American curiosities, with which he enriched Peale's Museum, then in the State House. After two years' residence at home, he was recalled to South America, and took with him the engraved portrait of General Bolivar and renewed the pleasant intercourse he had formerly enjoyed with that distinguished republican chieftain. Many of the pictures he completed still adorn the churches of Chili, Peru, Granada, Ecuador, and Brazil. Returning home, he next visited Mexico, in 1830, and then continued the successful art career he had commenced in North and South America. Having accumulated some capital, he decided, in 1837, to become a broker in order to open a career for his sons. Acting under the advice of a friend he had met in Mexico, he established himself in Louisville, Kentucky. His success here did

not prevent his wife's desire to return to Philadelphia; and, therefore, he opened an office on Third street, below Market, January 1, 1838. Alexander Benson, Solomon Allen, Thomas Biddle & Co., and Robert T. Bickel, were the leading brokers then. Enoch Clarke had begun business the year previous. Mr. Drexel, essentially an artist, lacked Mr. Clarke's training, though quite equal in business capacity and energy. With all the minutiæ to learn experimentally, with a financial disaster at hand, he nevertheless by strict integrity won confidence, and by untiring industry extended his connections. The first year was made hard by failures and worthless bank currency, that demanded incessant vigilance for security. The United States Bank failed in 1841, and stagnation followed. But his management accumulated money, even during such times. He had advantageous transactions in Spanish money, then in demand; and in bills of exchange on Germany and Ireland, then first sought. He left the home office to his sons, and often travelled to get foreign gold and silver of interior banks in redemption of accumulated notes. He went to California in 1850, and, entering the firm of Drexel, Sather & Church, continued the business to 1857. He then travelled in the State, returned to San Francisco, found the business flourishing, and withdrew from it on his return to Philadelphia. Mr. Drexel was as much respected in private as in business circles. He was a generous member of the Roman Catholic communion; accessible to all, and his manners had the natural refinement gained only from early associations. He was a man of note both as an artist and a financier.

ROTHERMEL, PETER F., Artist and Painter, was born on the banks of the Susquehanna, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, opposite Berwick, on the 8th of July, 1817. His father destined him for a land surveyor, and commenced his education with that aim, but at the age of twenty, the family having removed to Philadelphia, Mr. Rothermel determined to devote himself to portrait painting, and commenced lessons under Bass Otis, at that day a well-known teacher of painting and color. After a few years of earnest study he opened a studio in Philadelphia. His unusual talents were soon recognized and led him gradually to essay loftier attempts in art. His first large picture was "Columbus before the Queen." But that which laid the foundation of his reputation was "De Soto crossing the Mississippi." This work secured the highest ecomiums from art critics. Mr. Rothermel is a rapid worker, and a complete list of his paintings would be almost impossible to obtain. Among his earlier productions may be mentioned, as one of unusual merit, "Cortez haranguing his troops within sight of Mexico," inspired by the perusal of Prescott's *Conquest of Mexico;* this was followed by four others, all representing scenes from that most romantic episode of American history; "Cromwell ordering Hitch out of the Pulpit," full of fire and vigor; "Ruth and Naomi;" "Shylock and Portia;" "Labor's Vision of the Future," a profound and suggestive design; and "Murray's Defence of Toleration," a large canvass (5×7½ ft.), representing a striking incident in the life of Mary Queen of Scots. The most famous of Rothermel's pictures, however, is that of "The Battle of Gettysburg." This is the largest battle-picture with, perhaps, one exception, in the world, being 16×32 ft. in size. It was ordered by a Commission of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1866, and is now in the Capitol Building at Harrisburg. The scene represented occurred on the third day of the conflict, and was "the pinch of the fight." The locality is drawn with the greatest accuracy, and most of the numerous faces represented are portraits. For this painting the State paid $25,000. In appearance Mr. Rothermel is tall and spare, with marked features and keen, blue eyes. His carriage is erect and his manner unconstrained.

MCDEVITT, DANIEL, Commission Merchant for the sale of cotton and woollen yarns and domestic goods, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 3d, 1810. His parents, Daniel and Rebecca McDevitt, are both Irish, but at the time of his birth were making a brief sojourn in Scotland. The McDevitts are an old and well-known family, residing for many generations in Innishowen, in the north of Ireland, and are a branch of the ancient family of the O'Dohertys. On his mother's side he is connected with the Leiper family of Scotch descent, living on the banks the Finn river. He received his education in the village of Ballylofey, in the county Donegal, Ireland. At the age of fifteen he was placed in a grocery store to learn the business, which not proving congenial to his taste, he was led to contemplate emigrating to the United States, where he hoped to find a wider field for his energies. Having obtained the consent of his parents, he sailed from Londonderry in the ship "Prudence," and landed in Philadelphia, in July, 1835. Two days after his arrival he entered, in the capacity of clerk, the wholesale trimming and notion store of John McDevitt, in Third street above Market. At the end of two years, having won the entire confidence of his employers, he was entrusted with the charge of a branch house just established in Baltimore, Maryland. To this place he removed early in 1837, but the new enterprise proved to have been inaugurated at a most inopportune season. The terrible financial crisis that swept over the whole land in that memorable year, caused an utter prostration of business throughout the country, and he was obliged to return to Philadelphia, where he re-entered the service of his em-

ployer, who had just engaged in a new business—the manufacture of woollen goods, his mill being situated near Bustleton, Philadelphia. This enterprise was, however, far from prosperous, and in 1839 failed altogether, involving the loss to Mr. McDevitt of his entire savings to that time—some eight hundred dollars. Soon after this misfortune he entered the dry goods store of P. Mead, whose establishment was situated in Second street above Market. Here he remained until 1840, when he accepted the position of book-keeper in the wholesale trimming and hosiery store of James McDevitt in Second street above Chestnut. By this time too close an application to business had impaired his health to such a degree that a period of relaxation was deemed necessary, and he decided to visit his parents in the old home in Ireland. In March, 1841, he sailed from New York in the good ship "Oxford," returning in July of the same year, sufficiently restored in health to resume his duties in the counting-house of James McDevitt. In 1842, a position was offered him in the cotton and woollen yarn and domestic goods commission house of Isaac C. Field, in Front street below Market. In 1846, the place of business was removed to No. 120 Market street, and, in 1848, he became a partner in the concern, which, however, continued in operation but two years after he entered the firm. In 1850, by the death of Mr. Field, the co-partnership was dissolved, and Mr. McDevitt continued the business alone. In November of the same year he formed a co-partnership with the late William Hay under the firm name of Hay & McDevitt. For a period of twenty years this firm continued to carry on successfully the business of selling cotton yarns and wool on commission, at 120 Market street, their business steadily increasing year by year, until, by the death of Mr. Hay, in August, 1870, the partnership was dissolved. Since that time Mr. McDevitt has carried on the business alone, and maintains one of the most extensive establishments in his line in Philadelphia. He is a prominent member of the Roman Catholic church, and is devotedly attached to its principles. He is deeply interested in all things pertaining to its welfare, and all its benevolent enterprises find in him the most cordial sympathy and generous support. For many years he was a most efficient manager of St. Joseph's Hospital, and is now a director of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. He is a Trustee of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo; also a Director of the Beneficial Saving Fund Society. He is likewise a Director of the Girard National Bank. For several years he was a Director of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, and it was chiefly through his efforts that in the winding up of the affairs of the concern the stockholders were saved from heavy loss. Mr. McDevitt has proved in his eventful career the power of energy. Possessing a high degree of business tact and ability, he has attained an enviable position in the mercantile community, of which he is a valued and esteemed member. Socially, he is genial, cordial, and always agreeable. Much given to hospitality, his elegant home is the centre of a most refined and cultivated circle of warmly attached friends. Unassuming, modest, unostentatious, his benevolence finds many a silent outlet that the world may never know.

BULLOCK, GEORGE, Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, March 9th, 1830. His father came from England. He was educated in Philadelphia. On leaving school he went into his father's counting-house, and started in a small speculation on his own account, in 1845. This resulted so well that by the time he had reached his majority he had made and saved by his operations eight thousand dollars. With this sum he obtained an interest, in 1851, in his father's business, and he continued with him until his death, in 1859. In his will his father requested that the business should be continued in his name, as that of Benjamin Bullock's Sons, and appointed the subject of this sketch and his two brothers as executors. Mr. George Bullock then took charge as manager. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, the firm went into the manufacturing business, and contracted largely with the government for supplies, such as army clothing, etc. The operations under these contracts, which extended over the whole period of the war, were of a most extensive character, amounting in money value to many millions, at least, a hundred million dollars. And the contracts were always honestly and faithfully carried out, proving eminently satisfactory to the government. In May, 1871, our subject left the firm of Benjamin Bullock & Sons with his youngest brother James, and established the house of George and James M. Bullock, for the purpose of manufacturing cloths, doeskins, and other fine woollen goods. At the time of the dissolution of the co-partnership of Benjamin Bullock's Sons, the brothers George and James did not wholly sever their connection with the concern, becoming special partners. The house of George and James M. Bullock is the only one now in the State of Pennsylvania that manufactures cloths and doeskins. Their returns amount to a million and a half dollars annually. In politics Mr. Bullock is a Republican, and has always adhered strictly to the principles of that party. He has, however, never held office, nor sought it. In October, 1864, just previous to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, at the solicitation of the President, he consented to be nominated for Congressman, but he was defeated. In the fall of 1872, he was tendered the nomination for member of Congress, by delegates from Montgomery and Lehigh counties, but declined. Had he accepted the nomination he would have been elected by, at least, four thousand majority, the Republican ticket being overwhelmingly successful. With the solitary exception of the occasion in 1865, when he felt it a duty to comply with Mr.

Johnson Fitch Co

Geo. W. Emerson

Lincoln's request, he has consistently refused any political preferment. By appointment of Governor Hartranft he is a member of the Board of Public Charities for five years. He married, in October, 1851, Josephine, the daughter of Samuel Wright, of the firm of Wright, Bros., & Co., Philadelphia. As a thoroughly successful man, whose success has been won by energy and enterprise, whose career has been wholly honorable, as a citizen of public spirit and eminent usefulness, and as a gentleman of high and generous impulses, Mr. Bullock is especially deserving of the respect and esteem in which he is held in both mercantile and social circles.

MILNES, JOHN, Coal Merchant, was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1832. His parents were natives of England, and came to America in 1829. Upon their arrival here his father was compelled to seek employment in the coal mines, and for that purpose walked all the way to Pottsville, Pennsylvania. The same energy that had characterized him in this matter constituted a power that impelled him onward and upward, until he was enabled to engage in business on his own account, when he formed a co-partnership with a man named Haywood, of Pottsville. His industry and indomitable energy guaranteed to this enterprising firm a signal and marked success. Naturally, such a man appreciated the value of our American educational institutions, and gave to his son abundant opportunities to lay up a store of intellectual wealth, that should yield the highest rates of interest in after life. Therefore, after attending the schools of his native place, and there receiving the necessary preparation, the subject of this sketch entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Immediately after leaving college the coal trade attracted his attention: accordingly, he sought and obtained employment with the firm of Snyder & Milnes. He remained with them but one year, when he engaged as a clerk with Richard Jones, and here continued until 1854. He then became the head salesman with William H. Johns. In every instance he displayed not only the greatest fidelity and the strictest integrity, but a high degree of business capacity and executive ability. It naturally followed that each employer appreciated and highly valued such service. But as an employee he failed to find full scope for the exercise of his talents, and he determined to engage in business for himself. Accordingly, in 1855, he invested his earnings in a company composed of his father, brother, James Neill, and himself, who were all well-known to the coal trade. The firm controlled and successfully operated the Hickory and Diamond Collieries. In 1865, he disposed of his interest in that company, and invested in an Iron property in Virginia, from the results of which speculation he realized a handsome profit. In 1870, he disposed of his iron interest, and again engaged in the coal trade, which he still continues with his usual business tact and successful results. The educational interests of Philadelphia find in him a warm friend and advocate, and his views upon all such subjects are advanced and liberal. As a School Director he has rendered efficient service to advance the interests of the cause. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a liberal contributor to its support, as well as to every benevolent object that commends itself to his judgment. He is the Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though his skill in business matters makes him a valuable counsellor in all that pertains to the temporal prosperity of the church, he is so unassuming and modest that it is sometimes difficult to enlist him in the enterprises which would necessarily bring him into public notice, and give to him that prominence from which he shrinks. Affable and courteous, his presence brings sunshine into the social circle; frank and generous, he enjoys the esteem and the admiration of his associates.

EMERSON, GOUVERNEUR, M. D., Physician and Author, was born in Kent county, Delaware. He received an excellent education, and, making choice of the medical profession, he studied at the University of Pennsylvania. From that institution he graduated with distinction, and settled down to the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, in the year 1820. While he continued in the active duties of his profession, he enjoyed a large share of the public confidence, his judgment and skill as a practitioner being acknowledged on all hands. For some years, however, he has been living in comparative retirement, giving much attention to farming, availing himself of all modern improvements. All through his career he has manifested decided literary tastes, and many valuable contributions have been made by him to the literature of the period. His writings have been principally upon scientific, statistical, and agricultural subjects. To medical literature he has added largely, chiefly through the medium of the professional journals, and the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* in particular. Of these literary and scientific labors the most remarkable were a series of tables exhibiting the rates of mortality in Philadelphia, from each and all causes, and of the sexes at all ages, during thirty years, from 1807, when the first official bill of mortality was issued. Among the results developed by his investigations were the following:—the great healthfulness of the city proper, in which the annual proportion of deaths to the population was only 1 in every 56; the excessive mortality in the colored population, and the

subsequent improvement in their condition as indicated by a reduction of mortality; the excessive mortality of children in the warm months, and demonstration of the fact that the deleterious operations of heat are almost entirely confined to the first months of life, the influence of the seasons upon infantile mortality being scarcely perceptible after the first year of life has passed; the excessive mortality of male over that of female children in the first stages of infancy, and demonstration that this is not owing, as commonly supposed, to greater exposure of male children to accidents, but to diseases and physiological causes peculiar to each sex; the seasons when most births take place, and the influence exerted through epidemic cholera and other depressing agencies, tending to reduce the preponderance of male births. These tables have always been recognized as possessing great value; and as late as 1869, they were referred to during the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. They were originally published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, at intervals from 1827 until 1848. Among his contributions to the literature of Agriculture, the most important is the *Farmers' and Planters' Encyclopædia of Rural Affairs*, an octavo of thirteen hundred pages. The volume is replete with information of the greatest value to the rural classes, for whose use it was designed, and long since has attained the rank of a standard work. Dr. Emerson has not simply theorized upon the subject of agriculture, but he has followed it out practically, and on an extensive scale, demonstrating the truths promulgated through the scientific investigations of Baron Liebig, and many other eminent scientists, who have been engaged in the rapid development of agricultural knowledge. He was the first to introduce the use of Peruvian guano into the Atlantic States, and to recognize the great advantages of the phosphatic and other concentrated fertilizers, by their effects upon his extensive farms in the State of Delaware. His latest literary work is a translation from the French of Le Play's remarkable treatise on *The Organization of Labor*, a production of profound interest. The translation is preceded by a highly appreciative preface, in which a critical estimate is afforded of the author, while a rapid and brilliant sketch is drawn of the position he assumes, accompanied by explanations and comments, greatly enhancing the value of the work itself. Dr. Emerson is a very clear, easy, elegant, and impressive writer, who succeeds in rendering interesting every subject that he handles. Although now somewhat advanced in years, he preserves wonderful vigor of mind and body. The translation just alluded to furnishes ample evidence that he has lost none of his power and fascination as an author. He is a member of many literary and scientific societies, among which are the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the United States Agricultural Society, the Philadelphia Horticultural Society, the United States Pomological Society, the Franklin Institute, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and several other less prominent associations.

SHERRERD, WILLIAM D., Insurance Broker and Average Stater, was born in Philadelphia, April 11th, 1816. He received a good scholastic education, and at the age of sixteen entered the counting house of the late Stephen Baldwin. His first connection with the insurance business commenced in 1837, with occasional employment by the old Atlantic Insurance Company, of which his brother, Henry D. Sherrerd, was Secretary. In June, 1838, he entered regularly into the business as book-keeper and general clerk for the Agency of the Delaware County Insurance Company, now the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company. He continued in the employment of this company until after the removal of their main office to Philadelphia; and upon the reorganization of the institution, under the supplement to its charter in 1843, was elected Secretary. This position he occupied until January, 1846, when he resigned, and commenced business as a commercial agent and insurance broker. While engaged in this occupation, he acted for one year, that of 1850, as Secretary of the late Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, and later was for a year and a half, in 1852 and 1853, Secretary and Vice-President of the late Philadelphia Insurance Company. He was specially employed by the last mentioned company as an expert to methodize its business. Upon accomplishing this difficult and responsible task, he resigned. During the year 1840, he commenced the adjustment of averages and the settlement of difficult cases of marine insurance. So careful and so invariably accurate did he prove himself in the conduct of this very intricate and irksome business, that he soon established a high reputation; and for many years hardly a troublesome case in either department was settled without the assistance of his valuable services. He took a deep interest in the insurance business, and was thoroughly informed in all its branches. And he did not limit his attention to the mere routine of any, or even all of these branches. He sought to place insurance upon a broader and sounder foundation than he found it, and his efforts tended very materially in that direction. Among his other public spirited labors may be mentioned those in connection with the introduction of the steam fire engine into Philadelphia. He may, in fact, be truly said to have been its introducer, inasmuch as he devoted his most strenuous exertions towards accomplishing the reform. At the time prejudice was very great against the apparatus; but he felt confident of its success, and gave practical proof of his confidence by advancing money to pay the contract entered into. These advances he reimbursed to himself out of collections undertaken by him, and which afforded him facilities in the division of risks. He died June 13th, 1869.

During his lifetime, he rendered many services to the public, and among them will always be remembered gratefully his efforts for the introduction of the steam fire engine into Philadelphia.

McCLURE, COLONEL ALEXANDER KELLY, Lawyer and Politician, born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, January 9th, 1828, of Scotch-Irish descent. He is emphatically self-educated. When fifteen years of age, he was apprenticed to the tanning trade; in three years, his term of indenture having expired, he commenced life as a journeyman, and, in the pursuit of his calling, during the year 1846, he travelled through Pennsylvania, New York and New England, adding to his store of learning. The world was his teacher, and so apt was he to receive its lessons, that in the fall of the same year he returned to his native county, and boldly embarked in the avocation of newspaper publisher. He established, at Mifflin, the *Juniata Sentinel*, and, while devoting his mental abilities to its editorial management, he also practised and mastered the mysteries of the printer's art, and in one year became so conversant with the practical working of the composing room, as to be able to turn out a paper—the work of his own brains and hands. Thus, before reaching his twentieth year, he had learned two practical trades, and was an editor well versed in local politics. Upon his twenty-first birthday, he received a commission as Aid, from the then Governor Wm. F. Johnston, with the rank and title of Colonel. He was appointed, in 1850, Deputy United States Marshal for Juniata county. In 1852, he became the proprietor and publisher of the *Chambersburg Repository*, which he enlarged and improved, greatly increasing its circulation, and making it one of the most influential journals in the State. In 1853, being then but twenty-five years of age, he was nominated by the Whig party for the office of Auditor-General, but was defeated. By Governor Pollock, in 1855, he was appointed Superintendent of Public Printing; but, after holding the position for eight months, he resigned, and the same year was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in Chambersburg, entering into partnership with his former preceptor, William McLellan. In 1856, he received, from Governor Pollock, the appointment of Superintendent of the Erie & Northeast Railroad, troubles in connection with this road having caused several riots and much mischief for a year previous, in the city of Erie. He directed his energies to the settlement of these difficulties, and finally succeeded in adjusting affairs to the satisfaction of all concerned. The same year he served as a Delegate to the National Republican Convention, and canvassed the State in behalf of its nominees, Fremont and Dayton. He was one of the few Republicans elected to the Legislature in 1857; the district which he represented had previously invariably given a majority against his party. As a representative, he was prominent, and exerted his influence in favor of the sale of the public works, and in aiding the construction of the Erie Railroad. He was re-elected in 1858, and in 1859, after a most exciting contest, he succeeded, as State Senator, an opponent who was deemed invulnerable. In 1860, he was appointed Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and arranged a complete organization in every county, township and precinct in the State. At that time, he was prominently mentioned for United States Senator, but declined to be a candidate. During the war, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, while in the State Senate, he was most earnest in his support to the National and State Governments. From his place in the Senate House, he introduced war measures of substantial importance. In 1862, he was commissioned an Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States Army, in order to qualify him for the military duty of enforcing the draft in Pennsylvania. After making the draft, thereby placing seventeen regiments in the field, he resigned his commission. This service he performed at the special request of President Lincoln and Secretary of War, Stanton. He declined, in 1863, the Chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee, but exerted his best efforts during the campaign to secure the re-election of Governor Curtin. A delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1864, he was formally tendered, by three-fourths of the delegates, the Chairmanship of the State Committee; but this he declined, in order to accept the nomination for the Legislature from a new, and strongly Democratic, district. He was elected by four hundred majority. In October of the same year, at the request of President Lincoln, he actively engaged in perfecting the political organization of the State for the following November's Presidential election. The July previous, the Southern army under Lee, in its invasion of Pennsylvania, had entirely destroyed all his property near Chambersburg, inflicting a loss of $75,000. The summer of 1867, for the benefit of the health of his wife and son, he spent in the Rocky Mountains. Upon his return he published, in book form, his impressions of the new Territories. He then decided to reside permanently in Philadelphia, and resumed the practice of the law. He was Chairman of the Pennsylvania Delegation in the National Republican Convention that nominated General Grant for President, and strongly pressed the claims of Governor Curtin for the Vice-Presidency. His labors in behalf of the Republican nominees were extensive and valuable during that campaign; he thoroughly canvassed the States of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. After the Presidential contest of 1868, in order to recruit both his health and finances, which had suffered much during his ten years of incessant political labor, he decided to withdraw from active participation in party affairs, and to devote his attention to his profession. In 1872, however, he was again called to the

front, and as the candidate of the Independent Reform party was elected to the State Senate from the Fourth District of Philadelphia. He was excluded from his seat by false returns, but he contested the matter with his usual energy and success, obtaining on March 27th a decision in his favor. He was Chairman of the Pennsylvania Delegation at the Cincinnati Convention, which nominated Greeley and Brown, and was also Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania during the Presidential contest of 1872. He was married February 10th, 1852, to Miss Matilda S. Grey. His record is indeed that of a busy life, in which the characteristics of the Scotch-Irish blood may be readily traced. Hard work, hard words or self-sacrifices have never daunted him. An acknowledged leader, he has ever been found at the front. As a public speaker, lecturer, or legal advocate, he can at all times command the attention of an audience, and he is strong in his power to convince. His prepared speeches, carefully digested, have always been remarkable for the soundness of their arguments, and the power of eloquence and earnestness with which they have been delivered. He is a ready and able debater, never failing to impress his hearers. Intimate with, and his valuable services acknowledged by, men high in power, he could have held many offices of great emolument had he sought them; but he has never permitted his name to be used in connection with any such position, his only desire in obtaining and retaining office seeming to be to secure the "greatest good for the greatest number."

WINDRIM, JAMES HAMILTON, Architect, was born in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1840. He comes of Scotch-Irish parentage. He received his education in the Girard College, from which he graduated in 1856. Having always manifested a great taste for drawing, and a great desire to become an architect, he was placed in the office of John Notman, architect, with whom he studied for three years. Enfeebled health then necessitated a change from office duties to out-door employment. Seeking a business akin to his profession, he engaged with Thomas Bateman, a carpenter and builder in West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania. On his return to Philadelphia, he entered into another engagement with Mr. Notman, in the shop of Archibald Catanach, builder, then erecting the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which Mr. Notman was the architect. In these two last mentioned positions, he acquired a knowledge of the details of the building business, that has very materially assisted him in his profession, and that has enabled him to efficiently guard the interests of his clients. Upon leaving Mr. Notman, he obtained charge of the erection of the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, as superintending architect. Then his services were secured by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and he was stationed at Pittsburgh as their architect. Eventually he surrendered this position, in order to commence the private practice of his profession. This was inaugurated by an engagement as architect of the country seat of Jay Cooke, at Chelton Hills. Since then his services have been in constant requisition, and he now enjoys a reputation second to that of no architect in Philadelphia. Among the more important buildings in Philadelphia for which he furnished the designs, may be mentioned the following: The College of Physicians; the banking houses of the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company; the National Bank of the Northern Liberties, and the Tradesmen's National Bank; the new offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; the new Masonic Temple; the Messchert stores; the dry goods house of Hood, Bonbright & Co.; also, the residences of John Rice, John Baird, and E. C. Knight. These structures are among the noblest and most imposing specimens of architecture that the city can boast. He possesses large artistic taste, and manifests no little originality in his designs. Personally, he is a cultivated and genial gentleman. For so young a man, he has attained a remarkable position.

STETSON, D. S., Sea Captain and Merchant, was born in Bath, Maine, in the year 1819. In 1833, being then but fourteen years of age, and having determined to adopt a sea-faring life, he went as cabin boy in the ship "New England," bound from Bath for New Orleans, thence to Havre, France. In 1837, at the age of eighteen, he was made first officer of the ship "Manco," of Bath, and this same year visited Philadelphia for the first time. He continued with this vessel for three years, and during that time traded principally between the South Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States and Europe. In 1840, when but little over twenty-one years of age, he was given command of the brig "Maria," of Philadelphia, engaged in the West India trade, and retained the position for four years. In 1844, he built the brig "Jas. A. Marple," which soon after was wrecked on the Bahama Islands. He immediately built the brig "Ida," and continued the West India trade until 1847, when, having married a Philadelphia lady the previous year, he concluded to retire from sea life, and accordingly resigned command of the vessel. He then engaged in the ship chandlery business, in company with J. Baker, under the firm name of Baker & Stetson, the business place being on Delaware avenue above Arch street. In 1856, Mr. Baker withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Stetson formed another co-partnership, changing the character of the business to that of shipping and commission, which was conducted under the title of D. S. Stetson & Co. Soon after the establishment of this house, the panic of 1857 burst upon the financial world, carrying in its train widespread ruin and disaster. At one time the existence of the

Galaxy Pub. Co. Phila.

Jno. J. Ridgway Jr.

new house of D. S. Stetson & Co. was seriously threatened, but by judicious management it was enabled to weather the storm. Every obligation was met as it matured, though with the loss of a considerable portion of its capital, as was the case with all houses that boldly faced the tempest, Mr. Stetson has since continued in the uninterrupted prosecution of the shipping and commission business, building, owning, and managing a large number of vessels, engaged in the Southern, West Indies, South American, Pacific and European trades. He is a man of fine, commanding appearance, and with a manner the most affable and polite. The deep, hearty tones of his voice indicate a soul actuated by the most generous impulses, and his success in life, and the esteem in which he is held, is undoubtedly due as much to his liberal spirit as to his earnest devotion to business, and skilful management of his affairs.

RIDGWAY, JOHN J., Jr., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, on the 22d of October, 1843. His father, Thomas Ridgway, whose career is sketched elsewhere in this volume, is a well-known Philadelphia merchant, and has been President of the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company since 1850. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Pancoast, was a sister of the eminent surgeon, Professor Pancoast, of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. After receiving an excellent preparatory education, the subject of this sketch studied law in the office of Morton P. Henry, and was admitted to the bar on May 29th, 1865. After devoting a year to European travel, he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1871, having in the meantime achieved an honorable standing at the bar, he was brought prominently before the public, in connection with the prosecutions of certain city and court officials of Philadelphia for the exaction of illegal fees. The great abuses of the system of extortion in vogue had assumed such alarming and harassing proportions, that the Philadelphia Bar Association determined to put an end to them, and with that object in view employed a Solicitor, whose duty it was made to prosecute in the courts every case of the kind brought before him, free of charge to the complainant. He was selected for this delicate and responsible position; and, despite the manifold difficulties in the way, the threats that were resorted to for the purpose of intimidating him, and the general prophecy of ultimate failure, he entered upon his task with great determination. He began by notifying all the public officials of the city of his appointment, and of his purpose to secure the enforcement of the laws which they had so long defied. With much labor, he prepared and published in pamphlet form a list of the legal fees, arranged alphabetically, and under proper headings. Previously to this publication, it had been impossible for even a lawyer to ascertain what were the legal fees in any case, without the labor of searching the statute books through which they were scattered; but in his pamphlet, which covered eighty pages, he so completely systematized the whole subject, that any one could readily ascertain the legal fees, and be prepared to resist the extortion of the officials. The latter, however, continued in their old course after the warning had been given; consequently he caused a deputy-sheriff to be arrested. Every effort was made to avert the conviction and punishment of this officer, who secured the services of two eminent lawyers for his defence. But conviction and sentence followed, although, when the officer had been only ten days in prison, he was pardoned out by the Governor. Not deterred by this unlooked-for reverse, he instituted a number of suits for $50 penalty, as provided by law, against the offending officials, and in every case recovered the money. His energetic and successful action encouraged citizens who had been victimized, to resort to the free services tendered them by the Bar Association, through its Solicitor; and a very marked and satisfactory change in the bearing of the city officials was the speedy result. In the same year in which he commenced his proceedings against the public officers who had been habitually guilty of extortion, a general reform movement was inaugurated in Philadelphia through the agency of the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association, and the subject of our sketch was placed upon the Reform ticket, and presented by it to the voters of the city, for the position of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. The Association entered upon the campaign only six weeks before its close, but its ticket polled over three thousand votes. He has since continued an active member of the Reform Association, and has taken a prominent part in subsequent campaigns. During the memorable contest of 1872, in which such determined efforts to defeat the reform candidates for city offices were made by mingling national with local issues, he spoke constantly at political meetings on municipal issues, and contributed largely towards swelling the reform vote of that year to over thirteen thousand. He again occupied a place on the Reform ticket, as candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth Representative District, and diverted a large vote from the "regular" nominees. He has always been a very earnest abolitionist, and is now a firm adherent of the Republican party; but he is equally earnest in his opposition to the introduction of national politics into the government of the city—the most glaring abuse of our political system. During the progress of the civil war, he was a steadfast supporter of the Government, and when the militia of the State was called out, in 1862 and again in 1863, he shouldered his musket as a member of the Grey Reserves. He was on the field at Antietam, and at Hagerstown, when Lee crossed the Potomac, after the Battle of Gettysburg. His strong public spirit and refined taste are shown by the active part he has taken in

furthering the movement for forming in Philadelphia a Zoological Garden, modelled after the famous one in London. He is one of the Directors of the Society which has been organized for accomplishing that object, and to which the Commissioners of Fairmount Park have granted thirty acres, beautifully situated on the Schuylkill, near Girard Avenue Bridge. A large amount of money has been subscribed towards the undertaking, which promises to be a great success. An article from his fluent pen was published in *Lippincott's Magazine* for May, 1873, in which the project was elaborately and attractively discussed. On November 14th, 1867, he married Elizabeth Fry, daughter of the late Joseph R. Fry, of Philadelphia, by whom he has one child. He has a cousin of his own name—a son of Jacob Ridgway, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia in the early part of the century, who long ranked with Stephen Girard as one of the two rich men of the city. This John J. Ridgway has lived in Paris for the past twenty years, but has large interests in Philadelphia. The subject of our sketch has been so frequently written to and called upon by mistake for his wealthy namesake, that he was obliged to add "junior" to his name, to save annoyance. He possesses a pleasing address, a ready tongue and pen, and indomitable energy; and the large practice which he has already built up at the bar of Philadelphia, stamps him as one of its rising members.

ELLIS, CHARLES, of Philadelphia, formerly of the firm of Charles Ellis, Son & Co., Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1800. His father, William Ellis, whose ancestors came from Wales, settled in Lycoming county previous to the close of the last century, and was an extensive land owner. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. The subject of this sketch was sent to a school on Manhattan Island, New York, to be educated, where he remained until his sixteenth year. In 1817, he came to Philadelphia, and was regularly entered as an apprentice to Miss Elizabeth Marshall, to learn the art and mystery of an Apothecary. Her establishment was on Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets, south side, (old number) 56. This store enjoyed a well deserved reputation, and at that period was regarded as the most complete and important establishment of the kind in the city. It had been founded about the year 1740, by Christopher Marshall, Sr., a name well known to Philadelphians, as the author of the *Remembrancer*, being a detail of events which occurred in Philadelphia in the "times which tried men's souls." The date when his son, Charles Marshall, succeeded his father in the business, is not material; but he continued the general management of all pertaining to his calling, until advancing years and an enfeebled frame warned him that he must give place to a successor, in the person of his daughter, and the business was thereafter continued under the firm name of E. Marshall. Into this interesting family, young Ellis was received, and found an abiding place during his term of service. He had for his companions such well-known names as Frederick Brown, Sr., Samuel P. Griffitts, son of Dr. Griffitts, Isaac P. Morris, Joseph Morris, Casper Morris, etc., all of whom have passed away, excepting the latter, who resides, at the present writing (1873), in the State of Maryland. Mr. Ellis served a faithful apprenticeship, and when he had attained his majority was employed by Miss Marshall as one of her assistants, to carry on the business, in which position he remained for several years, to her entire satisfaction. In the year 1826, he associated himself with Mr. Isaac P. Morris, and purchased the entire establishment, thus becoming the part owner of the store where he had passed so many years. The firm of Ellis & Morris at once took a front rank in the drug business, which now, without being exclusively retail, gradually developed into the wholesale line. After some years of successful management and increasing prosperity, Mr. Morris withdrew from the concern, and subsequently founded the extensive and well-known "Port Richmond Iron Works." In the year 1837, Mr. Ellis admitted his nephew, William Ellis, into the firm, which became known as Charles Ellis & Co.; and subsequently his son, Evan T. Ellis, was added to the business, without any change in the name of the house. These three gentlemen continued to give matters their constant and undivided attention. In 1857, they removed to Market street, near Eighth, where, in larger quarters, they were enabled to afford better accommodations to their great force of operatives, and increasing number of patrons. In 1863, Mr. William Ellis retired from the firm. After the close of the war, the city took a new lease of life, as is well known, and business of all kinds prospered. In like manner, the firm, the name of which had been changed to Chas. Ellis, Son & Co., the son-in-law of the senior partner, Wm. M. Ellicott, Jr., having entered it in 1863 (he retired in 1872), was constantly increasing in importance; and in 1868, they took possession of their large warehouse, at the Southwest corner of Market and Tenth streets, built for the purpose, in which they carried on one of the most extensive Wholesale Drug Establishments in the city of Philadelphia. In the year 1871, Charles Ellis withdrew from the firm, and has not since been a partner in the house. His time and attention, when in the city, are much given to various charitable and other institutions, with which he has been connected for a considerable period of his life. For a long time he has been interested in the success of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, of which he was the President for nearly twenty years, being on his resignation succeeded by Dillwyn Parrish. He has also been a Manager of the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, located at Frankford, Pennsylvania,

E. H. Nelson

and of the House of Refuge, for the reformation of the vagrant youth of both sexes. In both of these institutions he has manifested a deep interest. The Orthopœdic Hospital and Infirmary for the cure of Nervous Diseases numbers him among its earliest trustees and advisers. Like his father, Mr. Ellis is a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and has held many very important trusts for the Meeting, all of which he has discharged to the satisfaction and credit of that important body. Notwithstanding his advanced age, owing to his regular and steady mode of life, he is in the enjoyment of good health. The business is continued at the old stand by his son, Evan T. Ellis, who has associated with him W. H. Boyle, long connected with the establishment, under the firm name of Charles Ellis's Son & Co.

MELVIN, S. H., Physician, Merchant, and Banker, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 22d, 1829. When five years of age, his father removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he was educated, and at the usual age entered the office of Dr. Sinclair, to study medicine. He was qualified for practice; but his tastes leading him to mercantile pursuits, he engaged in the wholesale drug business, which he prosecuted with success in Steubenville, until 1859. He then removed to Springfield, Illinois, and soon was at the head of the leading drug house in Central Illinois. Early in 1867, the Springfield Savings Bank was incorporated, and Dr. Melvin elected President, a position he still retains. The eminent skill and high business talent manifested in the management of this institution can best be shown by the fact, that although the most recently organized but one of any banking institution in that city, it has at once the most numerous depositors, and the heaviest deposits of all. So much of this success was owing to the subject of our sketch, that in 1869, when the merchants of Springfield formed a Board of Trade, he was at once elected its President, and continues in that position to-day. The same year he was chosen President of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company. This corporation, at its outset, met with so much opposition and so many reverses, that its officers despaired of its successful completion, and were ready to renounce it. The President alone refused to yield to these timorous counsels, and went to work, we may say, single-handed, with such determination and tact, that he engaged in its completion the immense resources of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and with such immediate effect, that in less than a year the whole line of 110 miles was graded, equipped, and running on regular time! This, however, was but a part of his plan. The direct connection of Chicago and St. Louis on this line was what he aimed for. So in 1870, he was elected President of a corporation entitled the Springfield & St. Louis Railroad Company, and he is now engaged in urging this road to its completion, with the same well-directed ardor which has characterized his previous efforts. In 1863, Dr. Melvin married the daughter of Samuel Slemmons, of Cadiz, Ohio, and is the parent of an interesting and happy family. In early life, he united himself to the Presbyterian Church, and has always taken a deep interest in schemes of practical benevolence. During the Rebellion, he was a staunch Union man, and a warm personal friend of President Lincoln. Appreciating his sterling qualities, the latter offered him any position in his gift, but the offer was declined, for personal reasons. The General Assembly of Illinois in that trying period organized a Home for the Friendless in Springfield, and Dr. Melvin was at once elected its President. This excellent institution has sheltered over a thousand applicants, and continues to be conducted with most gratifying results under his watchful care.

EIGLER, GEORGE K., Merchant, and President of the National Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, was born in this city on the 1st of November, 1822, of German parentage. He received a good education in his native city, and in his fifteenth year entered upon a long and successful business career. This was in 1837, in which year he entered the establishment of Bohlen & Co., one of the oldest commercial houses in the city, as a clerk. This house manufactures in Holland, and imports for sale here the celebrated Bohlen gin, which brings a higher price than any other brand of this article in the market. He was steadily promoted, and is now (1873) the senior member of the firm. For several years, a large share of his time was occupied in settling important and responsible trusts relating to the Bohlen estate. He has also held responsible positions in several beneficial and similar institutions, being at present the President of the German Society of Philadelphia, which was established many years ago for the relief of distressed Germans in the State of Pennsylvania, and is the oldest society of the kind in the United States. Since March, 1860, he has held the position of President of the National Bank of Commerce, and is also at present a Director of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania. For many years, he acted as Consul for the Netherlands, for the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware, which is one of the oldest consulates in the United States, and was held for a long time by former members of the firm of Bohlen & Co. A business man of marked ability and unquestioned integrity, a public-spirited citizen, and genial in private life, he is deservedly popular in business and social circles.

CHILDS, GEORGE W., Merchant and Publisher, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 12th, 1829. At the age of thirteen, he entered the United States Navy, but after spending fifteen months in the service, he removed to Philadelphia, and obtained employment in a book store. The leisure which this position afforded him, he passed in studying the standard works of literature and the general principles of commerce. When but eighteen years of age, he invested his savings—a few hundred dollars—in business for himself, and succeeded so well, that two years later he was offered a partnership in the established firm of R. E. Peterson & Co., subsequently better known under the name of Childs & Peterson. This house, during his connection with it, which continued until 1860, published some of the most valuable contributions to the literature of this country. Prominent among these works may be mentioned Kane's work on Arctic Exploration, Bouvier's *Law Dictionary*, Judge Sharswood's edition of Blackstone's *Commentary*, Peterson's *Familiar Science*, and Dr. Allibone's *Dictionary of Authors*. Some of these works attained a sale at that time unexampled in the history of the trade. In 1860, on the retirement of Mr. Peterson from the firm, he formed a partnership with J. B. Lippincott, which endured, however, but one year, when he resumed business by himself. In 1863, he purchased the *Publishers' Circular*, a moribund periodical, devoted to the interests of the trade. This he remodelled, and changing its title to the *American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular*, edited it with such ability, care and enterprise, as to render it eminently acceptable, and indeed necessary to the trade. Previously to his proprietorship, the *Circular* had been published in New York. About the same time, he also acquired *The American Almanac*, which had greatly declined in public favor; and re-naming it *The National Almanac*, conducted it with such marked judgment and appreciation of the best popular taste, that in two years it reached an annual sale of thirty thousand copies. Some little time afterwards, he undertook the publication of Brownlow's famous book, paying the impecunious, even homeless, author fifteen thousand dollars for the copyright, a sum which served to completely re-establish him. About this time an opportunity offered that he had always hoped would come, and that in his boyhood he had determined should find him prepared. His ambition had been to become proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, a newspaper which for many years had been the favorite organ of the citizens of Philadelphia; but which, for some time before 1864, had, from various causes, seriously fallen in value. This circumstance paved the way for negotiations which resulted in the retirement of William M. Swain, for thirty years the guiding spirit of the paper, and the purchase of the entire establishment by Mr. Childs. Admirable as for the most part had been the organization of the office, and the character of the paper itself, his keen business judgment and quick perception of the true conditions of journalistic success suggested a variety of new features. In the reorganization of the journal upon its present eminently satisfactory basis, and in its subsequent management, he displayed the same energy and tact that had marked his earlier business ventures. The fruits of his able direction were not long delayed. He soon had the gratification of seeing the journal enter upon that career of prosperity which has made it the leading paper of the city, as it is in some respects unsurpassed in the world. To accommodate its rapidly increasing business, he, in 1867, erected the publication office at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, which, in its interior arrangements, and in the elegance of its architecture, is probably unequalled by any other establishment either in Europe or America. The attention and thought that its proprietor has bestowed upon the various enterprises in which he has been engaged, display themselves also in his consideration for those whom he has employed in the numerous departments of his business. He has secured for each a policy of life insurance, and has endowed the Philadelphia Typographical Society with an extensive and beautiful burial place, known as the Printers' Cemetery, at Woodland. In works of charity, and in those which have for their aim the benefit of the city of his adoption, his name is always conspicuous as that of an earnest worker and generous supporter. High as his business ability ranks in the special branch of industry with which he has been so long connected, it stands not higher than his personal character in the estimation of a large circle of acquaintance at home and abroad, and of the community generally. In the numerous publications of the book and periodical class with which his name has been associated, he has invariably insisted on a tone of purity and morality, while he has never condescended, either in the advertising or editorial columns of his journal, to permit the insertion of any of those harmful or even questionable matters that mar the general tone of so many newspapers in the United States. He has always striven to favor movements of reform, and to assist in the administration of justice. Especially has the *Public Ledger* become known in Philadelphia as fearless and outspoken on all matters pertaining to municipal welfare, and as carefully avoiding all topics of personal scandal and partizan favoritism. Hence the tribute which Chief Justice Lewis once paid to him in an address at the dedication of the Printers' Cemetery is eminently deserved:—"Mr. Childs has planted himself on the affections of the human heart. He has laid the foundation of his monument upon universal benevolence. Its superstructure is composed of good and noble deeds. Its spire is the love of God, which ascends to heaven." Many places of political preferment have been offered him, but he has uniformly declined such distinctions, believing that by diligently caring for the extensive enterprises under his control, he can better serve the public than by the occupancy of a political office.

C. J. Hoffman

HOFFMAN, CHRISTIAN J., Merchant, was born in Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, November 18th, 1819. His education, up to the age of sixteen, was acquired at the schools of his native place. In 1835, he entered a printing office in Lewistown, with a view to learning the trade, and for two years pursued the vocation, which, however, was not found suited to his tastes. In 1837, he abandoned the idea of making printing his life work, and turned his attention to commercial pursuits. Locating himself in Philadelphia, he entered the counting-house of Carlisle & Humphrys, afterwards Humphrys, Dutilh & Co., commission merchants. Early in 1847, he commenced the Flour and Grain business on his own account, and two years later he became associated with the late Colonel James P. Perot, the firm being Perot & Hoffman, commission merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, etc. The firm was located on Delaware avenue, below Race street. Afterwards it was known under the title of Humphrys, Hoffman & Kores, and later still, it was changed to Humphrys, Hoffman & Wright. In 1865, Henry C. Kennedy became a partner, and the title was again changed to Hoffman & Kennedy. In 1872, the firm assumed its present title of C. J. Hoffman & Co., Robeson Lea and Joseph J. Wright being the junior members of the firm. Mr. Hoffman has attained great success in business, rising by dint of industry, perseverance and intelligence, from a small beginning to the foremost rank among the men engaged in the same branch of trade. In 1852, he was elected member of the City Council, and filled the position one year after the consolidation of the city. In 1861, he was elected President of the Corn Exchange Association, and actively promoted the enlistment of the Commercial Exchange Regiment (No. 118). He has been an active member of the Union League from its incipiency, and for the past six years a member of the Board of Directors of Girard College. He is a man of varied information, liberal heart, and pleasing manners. He has but one child—Washington Atlee Hoffman, M. D., who is Port Physician of Philadelphia, having been appointed to that office by Governor Hartranft in the fall of 1872.

NEWKIRK, MATTHEW, Merchant, of Philadelphia, was of a Huguenot family, from the south of Holland, the ancient form of the name being Van Nieukierck. The family emigrated to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled in New Jersey. His birth took place May 31st, 1794, in Pittsgrove, Salem county, in that State. Here he received the limited education at that day to be obtained in a country-school, and at the age of sixteen came to Philadelphia, to acquaint himself with mercantile pursuits. At first he acted as store boy with J. & C. Cooper, wholesale dry goods merchants on Front street, and subsequently rose to be their clerk and salesman. At this period, the city was threatened by an English fleet, and the "Washington Guards" were enrolled for its defence. To them he attached himself, and went into camp near Wilmington, Delaware (1815). After the restoration of peace, in April, 1816, he began a small retail dry goods store, in partnership with his sister, on Second street. After her marriage, he continued it on his own account, and from this humble beginning soon succeeded in building up a considerable wholesale trade. Various business connections were formed from time to time until his retirement from active mercantile life, in 1839. Although controlling large resources at this date, his active and enterprising mind would not permit him to rest in idleness. Indeed, those extended operations which brought him most prominently to the notice of his fellow-citizens were nearly all of later date. He had already acted as Director of the United States Bank with his friend, the Hon. Nicholas Biddle, and entered with the most earnest zeal into the construction of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, the first President of which he was, and which may almost be said to owe to him its very existence, certainly its completion, at that early day. A marble monument, erected in testimony to his success in this work, may still be seen on the line of the road at Gray's Ferry, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, below Philadelphia. To his careful study of the equipment of this road, is due several now familiar improvements in the comfort of travellers. One of these is the system of "checking" personal baggage, which was an original suggestion of his; another was the adoption of the form of the American passenger car with eight wheels, instead of the English four-wheeled coupé. The coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania attracted his attention quite early, and the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad & Coal Company owes much of its present prosperous condition to his energy and perseverance. About the year 1854, he became interested in the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania; and although then three score years of age, he did not shrink from the vast labor and great outlay of capital requisite in order to secure their success. The severe financial crisis of 1858 found him in the midst of this arduous undertaking, and obliged him, in order to protect those to whom he was indebted, to place much of his property temporarily under the control of others. It was always his conviction that real estate is the safest investment, and at one time he owned more dwelling houses in Philadelphia than any other citizen, and land in no less than eleven States of the Union. His interest in projects of social and religious improvement equalled that in plans of industrial progress. For forty years of his life he gave his cordial support to the cause of temperance, and was at one time President of the State Temperance Society. At his elegant entertainments, he permitted no kind of intoxicant, an example few were equally conscientious as to adopt. For years he acted as

President of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and always advocated the complete medical education of women. The Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania almost owes its existence to his liberality and energy. For thirty-four years he was an active Trustee of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. Especially interesting in the midst of his active life was the consistent Christianity which he early, and always cherished. In 1832, he united himself to the Central Presbyterian Church, of which he was for many years a Ruling Elder, a Deacon, and a Trustee, as well as General Superintendent of the Sabbath School. He was also Trustee to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and for twelve years its Treasurer. Official trusts in the Boards of Publication, Education and Domestic Missions, were also confided to him, and the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association elected him its President. His marriages were in May, 1817, to Jane Reese Stroud, who lived but twenty-one months; in July, 1821, to Margaret, daughter of George Heberton, by whom he had eight children, only one of whom survived him; and in July, 1846, to Hetty M., daughter of Edward Smith, of Philadelphia. A firm faith, the memory of a well-spent life, and a conscience at peace with itself, sustained him to the last moment of a life which closed on his seventy-fourth birthday, May 31st, 1868.

BREWSTER, BENJAMIN HARRIS, Lawyer, only son of Francis E. Brewster and Maria Hampton Brewster, was born October 13th, 1816, in Salem county, New Jersey. His family connections in New Jersey were of the oldest landed interest. His grandfathers, Brewster and Hampton, both surgeons in the Revolutionary army, and his kinsmen, the Carrols, Harris', Duvals, Newcombs, Wescotts, Carpenters and Elmers, even to remote branches, were men of estates, professional men, and men holding positions under the crown. The Brewsters are also a direct branch of the older Brewsters of Plymouth Colony stock, and the Hamptons are a branch of the South Carolina Hamptons. He graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in the class of 1834, receiving the degree of A. B., A. M. and LL. D. In the same year, he entered the office of Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia, as student of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. In 1846, he was appointed by President Polk as commissioner to adjudicate the claims of the *Cherokee Indians* against the United States Government. This appointment, conferred upon one so young in the profession, was a high mark of distinction, as well as a recognition of his ability and keen intelligence. Although ever a welcome guest in society, which his brilliancy and courtesy adorn, his life has nevertheless been occupied with the practice of the law, and devoted to literary pursuits. Among his many efforts published from time to time, the most conspicuous are his lecture upon "Frederick the Great," delivered in 1872; "Address before the American Whig Cliosophic Societies," in 1853; "Speech delivered at the Cooper Institute," in 1868; also "Review of Milton's Select Prose Works," for the *Boston Quarterly* of July, 1842; "Review of Talfourd's Life," and "Writings of Charles Lamb," 1841; "Address before the Law Academy of Philadelphia," in 1857—as well as his memorable argument before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, of Sharpless, Hebler *vs.* the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia. In 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was most zealous in support of the Government, and did good service on the rostrum. In 1857, he married Elizabeth Von Myrbacke de Reinfeldts, a Prussian lady, who died in 1868. In 1867, Governor John W. Geary appointed him Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and during his career he closely watched the interest of the State, and with untiring energy strangled the *Gettysburg Lottery*, which he deemed a scheme to rob the public, under the pretext of helping the orphans. He also corrected the abuse of remitting the sentences in the Criminal Court of this county, an infringement upon the pardoning power, by means of which, unknown to the people, the convicts were let loose from their cells. From the office of Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, he retired in 1869. In the summer of 1870, he married Mary, eldest daughter of Robert J. Walker, a lady distinguished for her beauty and refinement. A son, the offspring of this marriage, is his only child. He has been a close student of *belles lettres*, is a versatile and brilliant assayist, a correct, original, and profound thinker, a graceful, eloquent and forcible speaker. He is noted for his high sense of professional dignity, and unbending hostility to trickery and jobbery. Last, although by no means least, he is known in private as a man charitable in speech, and as a true friend.

SNOWDEN, JAMES ROSS, LL. D., Lawyer and Author, was born in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He comes from one of the oldest families in Philadelphia, his great grandfather, John Snowden, having reached Philadelphia in 1685. He was employed in various public offices, and in 1715 was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county. It is believed that he was the first ordained elder in the Presbyterian Church in the Colonies. He held that office in the old Market Street Presbyterian Church, and was elected and ordained in 1704. This church is now the First Presbyterian Church, located on Washington Square. Isaac Snowden, son of the above named John Snowden, was born in Philadelphia, in 1732. He was an active and

xy Pub. Co. Philada.

James Ross Snowden.

useful citizen, a member of the City Councils, and a county commissioner during the Revolutionary war, in which also he acted as a commissary for supplying the army. After the war he was for many years Treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, and a member of the Select Council, a trustee of the College of New Jersey (Princeton), an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church, a member of the Committee, presided over by Dr. Witherspoon, that prepared the Form of Government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the incumbent of various other positions in the State, as well as in the Church. Rev. Nathaniel Randolph Snowden, son of Isaac, was born in Philadelphia, in 1770, graduated at Princeton College in 1787, was an excellent scholar, and had charge of several collegiate and classical institutions in Pennsylvania. It was under his instruction chiefly that his son, whose career is about to engage our attention, received his education. He was, however, for some time a student at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, before that institution passed into the hands of the M. E. Church. The advantages thus given him were well improved, and he became in early life an excellent scholar, with a decided taste for science and literature, which has been indulged, notwithstanding the absorbing duties of his profession, and that of the various public offices which he has accepted. Turning his attention to the study of law, he was called to the bar early, and commenced the practice of his profession in Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania. Soon after his admission, he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General; and subsequently, and on repeated occasions, was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. In 1842 and 1844, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is a singular mark of the ability with which he discharged his duties, that no appeal, during the three sessions he presided, was ever taken from his decisions. The votes of thanks on these several occasions were unanimous, and were offered by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, a member from Adams county, who stated, with great emphasis, that the Speaker had the highest characteristics of a good presiding officer, prominent among which was "his full and entire impartiality." In 1845, he was named by his friends for the office of United States Senator; and in the preliminary meeting of the members of the Legislature, he had on the first ballot the highest number of votes, but not a majority: this was subsequently cast for another citizen. But such was the estimation in which he was held, that at the meeting of the members to nominate a State Treasurer, he was, although no candidate for that office, nominated by a large majority, on the first ballot. He was subsequently elected, and re-elected, and for two years discharged the duties of the office to the highest satisfaction of the public; and by his energetic measures, the credit of the Commonwealth, before that time tarnished by non-payment of the interest on the public debt, was restored and maintained. A reference to the newspapers and periodicals of that period will show the important work which he performed in maintaining the credit of the Commonwealth, and restoring her ancient reputation for integrity and faithful performance of her obligations. After the surrender of the office of State Treasurer to his successor, he was appointed Treasurer of the United States Mint, and Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Philadelphia; this was in 1847. These offices he held for several years; and in 1853, he was appointed, on the death of Judge Pettit, who held the office for a brief period, Director of the Mints of the United States, and held that important office until 1861. When Ex-Governor Pollock was appointed to that office in May of that year, there being a vacancy in the office of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, he was unanimously elected to that position by the Judges of the Supreme Court. This office he has held by successive re-appointments, until the present time. He gives place, however, to his successor on the 1st of September, when he will, we understand, resume the practice of his profession in this city as a lawyer. During these active duties, Mr. Snowden has found time to cultivate his taste for literature and science. Besides taking a prominent part in historical and other kindred societies, he has prepared and published several works, evincing peculiar learning and research. In 1860, he published a *Description of Ancient and Modern Coins* in the Cabinet Collection of the United States Mint; a new edition of the same, with plates, was issued in 1869. Another of his works, which called forth commendatory notices from the most critical reviewers, was a *Description of the Medals of Washington; of National and Miscellaneous Medals, and of other objects of Interest in the Museum of the Mint*, with Fac-Simile Engravings and Biographical Notices of Directors of the Mint, from 1792 to 1801. He also published, in 1864, *The Coins of the Bible, and its Money Terms;* and in 1867, *The Cornplanter's Memorial*, an Historical Sketch of Gy-Ant-Wa-Chia, the Cornplanter, and of the Six Nations of Indians, with the Report of Samuel P. Johnson, on the erection of the monument at Jennesdaga, to the memory of Cornplanter. One thousand copies of this work were published by order of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. In 1868, he contributed the articles on Coins of the United States to Bouvier's *Law Dictionary*. He has also, at different times, published addresses, pamphlets on currency, coinage, and other subjects; seven annual Reports of the Mint, and numerous papers in periodicals. His works have been upon a subject which few men could undertake. Apart from their value to the numismatist, they are beautiful specimens of the printers' and engravers' art, and are universally acknowledged to be valuable additions to the scientific literature of America, and, indeed, the civilized world. There is one pamphlet from his pen which possesses peculiar interest in view of the subsequent action of the General Government on the subject. It is entitled, *A Measure to secure to the People a*

Safe Treasury and a Sound Currency (published by Benjamin F. Mifflin, 1857). Among the suggestions in this pamphlet was one adopted by the United States Government, in 1864, providing for the issuing of *Coin Certificates*. Mr. Snowden's proposition was to issue certificates on the deposit of gold bullion, as well as of coin. When specie payments are resumed, the policy of extending the certificates to the deposits of bullion will, he believes, be apparent, and that measure will then receive a favorable consideration. He has always manifested a deep interest in the subject of international coinage, has published several papers on the subject, and some years since carried on a very remarkable correspondence with Lord Monteagle, formerly Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in reference to the decimalization of the British coinage. His plan for assimilating the British and American coinage, as simple as effectual, was subsequently taken into consideration by a British International Commission. Notwithstanding his taste and profession were in a different direction, yet he early manifested an interest in military affairs. Soon after his admission to the bar, at Franklin, Venango county, he organized a company of volunteer infantry, of which he was Captain; and subsequently, on the formation of a regiment, he was elected Colonel. He presided at the State Military Convention, which met at Harrisburg, in 1845; and was the writer of several papers and memorials, showing the necessity of a more efficient military organization than did then exist. During the late rebellion he was the Lieutenant-Colonel, and usually the commanding officer, of the First Regiment of the Infantry of the Philadelphia Home Guards. The regiment was offered for active duty in the field, but their services were not accepted by the Government. In 1845, he received the degree of A. M. from Jefferson College; and in 1872, the Trustees of Washington and Jefferson Colleges conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He has recently prepared a work, not yet published, proving the truth of the Scripture testimony by the coins and money terms of the Bible, and by other ancient coins. Portions of this work appear in a series of articles which are published in the *New York Observer*. He married a daughter of the well known and distinguished Philadelphian, Major-General Patterson.

CUMMINS, DANIEL B., President of Girard National Bank, was born in Kent county, Delaware, of highly respectable parents. Early in life, he came to Philadelphia, became a wholesale dry goods merchant, and acquired a handsome fortune. For many years he was a Director of the State Bank of Camden, New Jersey; and in 1858 became President of the Girard Bank, a position he still occupies. When he was first called to the management of this bank, he found its affairs in a very precarious and embarrassed condition, but with his indefatigable energy and financial skill, he soon succeeded in restoring it to a healthy condition; and at this day it holds a deservedly high position among the leading moneyed institutions of Philadelphia. This important change was chiefly due to the prudence and good management of its President, and reflects the greatest credit upon him. He is among the active old Directors of the Western Saving Fund Association, one of the most prosperous institutions of the kind in Philadelphia. He is also a Director in the American Steamship Company, an enterprise in which he has taken an earnest and lively interest from its inception. The line of steamers owned by this Company is the only one now crossing the Atlantic flying the American Flag. As a prosperous citizen, intrusted with important interests, he has always been ready to encourage and lend his assistance to all measures and enterprises tending to the public good. Added to his other merits, it deserves to be mentioned that he has assisted, by advice and loans of money, many young men commencing business, and others who had been unfortunate in their first efforts. In making loans to these, he always exacted a promise from them that all their personal expenses should be paid in cash, compliance with which rule, he regarded as affording a good security for re-payment. He has been heard to say that he had never lost a dollar of loans made under such conditions, and that the borrowers had always been successful in business. He was an ardent and effective supporter of the Government in the late rebellion; and in the darkest financial period, whilst most of the individual capitalists in the country hesitated to invest largely in Government Securities, he united with those at the head of other banking institutions in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, in taking Government Bonds to an extent which exceeded the amount of their combined capital. In bringing about this well-timed support of the Government finances, he was very active. He is widely and very favorably known as an upright, skilful, and intelligent banker, and a gentleman possessing those social and moral qualities which render intercourse with him agreeable, and friendship desirable.

LEWIS, ELLIS, Judge and Lawyer, was born May 16th, 1798, in Lewisberry, Pennsylvania, a town named in honor of his father, Eli Lewis. This gentleman, who was a person of means, influence and literary tastes, died when the subject of this sketch was four years of age. During a long minority his inheritance was dissipated by mismanagement, and he was early thrown upon his own resources. He became a good practical printer and editor, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-four years of age. At this time he married Miss Josephine Wallis, daughter of Joseph Wallis. Two years later he was

Joseph F. Linnell

appointed Deputy Attorney-General for Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. In 1832, he was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, where, his conspicuous talents attracting the attention of Governor Wolfe, he became Attorney-General for the State in 1833, and later in the same year was appointed President Judge of the Eighth District. In 1843, he became President Judge of the Second District, composed of Lancaster county. In 1851, he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in 1855 became its Chief Justice. In 1857, he declined the unanimous nomination of the Democratic Convention for re-election to the Supreme Court, and retired to private life. In 1858, he was chosen one of three commissioners to revise the criminal code of Pennsylvania. Outside of his judicial labors, which are a valuable legacy to the legal profession, Judge Lewis published a volume entitled, *An Abridgement of the Criminal Law of the United States.* The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on him because of his knowledge of Medical Jurisprudence, and he received from two universities the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a ripe scholar, a profound thinker, and a public-spirited and benevolent man. He died March 19th, 1871.

SINNOTT, JOSEPH FRANCIS, Merchant, was born in Killybegs, county Donegal, Ireland, February 14th, 1838. He is the son of John and Mary Sinnott, whose ancestors came from Normandy, France, and settled in the county Wexford, Ireland, at the time of William the Conqueror. He received his education at the schools of Gweedore, a few miles from his native place. In July, 1854, at the early age of sixteen, he embarked from Londonderry, Ireland, and arrived in Philadelphia the following month. Here he engaged with Watkins & Weaver, Custom House Brokers, and remained with them, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars a year, until 1856. In January of this year, he entered the office of John Gibson, Sons & Co., Distillers, as assistant book-keeper, receiving two hundred and fifty dollars per annum for his services, which salary was gradually increased until April, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the Washington Greys Company, Philadelphia. After three months of active service in Western Virginia, under General Patterson, he returned to Philadelphia, and in August, 1861, was sent to Boston by the firm of Gibson, Sons & Co., to establish an agency there. He had advanced very rapidly in his knowledge of commercial business, and in the establishment of the branch house in Boston displayed remarkable practical talent, which, with his close application and rigid integrity, won for him the entire confidence of his employers. His successful management of the business attained for him a partnership in the Boston house, and in 1866 he returned to Philadelphia, and became a partner in the entire business of the firm, which is the most extensive in the United States. In April, 1863, he married a Philadelphia lady of great refinement and intelligence, and has an interesting family of children. He has been Manager of the St. John's Orphan Asylum, and a Director of the Beneficial Savings Fund for the past three years. His whole career since boyhood has been marked by activity, integrity, enterprise and liberality. Generosity is one of his most conspicuous traits; and, perhaps, his success in life is due as much to his broad liberality as to his skilful management and strict devotion to business. His donations to the Catholic Church, and his aid in the erection and support of new churches, have advanced materially the cause of religion in Philadelphia. A reasonable portion of the ample means he has accumulated, he has conceived it his duty to appropriate to religious, benevolent, and other institutions. Personally, he is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, distinguished for his geniality and hospitality; a steadfast friend, and a highly esteemed citizen.

HARMAN, HENRY M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature in Dickinson College, was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, March 22d, 1822. The benefit of early scholastic training was in great measure denied him, and it was not until the age of twenty-three that he found himself enabled to enter the Freshman Class at Dickinson College. At the end of the first session, he was advanced to the Sophomore Class, and graduated in 1848, supporting himself by teaching while he prosecuted his studies. After graduation, he taught school in Maryland, where for two years he was Professor in the Baltimore Female College, and for ten years was associated with Dr. Morgan, in a Mathematical and Classical School in Baltimore. The University of West Virginia then gave him a call to a professional chair, which he accepted, but resigned at the end of a year, in order to make a tour through Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land. The observations he made on this journey were subsequently (1872) published in book form, in a volume entitled, *A Journey to Egypt and the Holy Land in* 1869–70, which has been received with much favor by the public. His professorship in Dickinson College was conferred upon him soon after his return, and he fills the chair with marked ability. His intimate acquaintance with Biblical and classical languages and literature, has been repeatedly displayed in articles contributed, at various times in the last twenty years, to the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals. One of the large publishing houses of our country has secured his services to prepare an exhaustive *Introduction to the Old and New Testament*, a labor of vast extent, and which now occupies much of his attention. In 1843, he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now a member

of the Baltimore Conference. His language in the pulpit is simple and forcible, and his sermons abound with practical applications of the truths of religion to the daily life of his hearers. This practicality, indeed, is a conspicuous trait in his acquirements, as he is not merely a theological critic and teacher, but a skilful surveyor and astronomer as well. His marriage took place in 1872, and his residence is now permanently located in Carlisle. The title of Doctor of Divinity has been, with great propriety, conferred upon him, and he ranks among the most prominent men in the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania.

PORTER, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Manufacturer, and Governor of Pennsylvania, was born October 31st, 1788, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. General Andrew Porter, his father, was a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, and subsequently the first Surveyor General of the Commonwealth, a branch of science in which he had been the pupil of the eminent David Rittenhouse, after whom he named this son, whom he early destined for the bar. The confinement of legal studies, however, undermined his health, and consequently he chose the more active pursuit of an iron manufacturer, and for that purpose removed to Huntingdon county. Here he gave close attention to the most improved methods of reducing and refining ore. In 1821, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State, and subsequently of the State Senate. His speeches in these bodies, always brief but full of point, of practical wisdom, and sound information, soon attracted the general attention of the community. In 1838, he was elected Governor of the State, an honor he wore with such general satisfaction that again, in 1841, he was called to the chair, and this time with a majority nearly four times as large as at his first election. No stronger testimony could be given of the confidence and esteem which his course of policy had inspired. His insight of men and measures has rarely been surpassed. His appointments of Judges (then not elected as now) have, without exception, given entire satisfaction; while his appreciation of the great industrial discoveries of that day surpassed that of nearly all his contemporaries. In one of his early messages, he predicted that men then living would see a continuous line of railroad from Philadelphia to St. Louis, a prediction ridiculed at the time as chimerical in the highest degree. To his financial integrity and sense of justice in reference to the State debt, Pennsylvania owes much of her present high character in the European money markets; and his personal courage and decision were so fully attested at the period of the Philadelphia riots (1844), that both branches of City Councils publicly thanked him. After the completion of his term, he resumed, in 1845, the manufacture of iron, directing at Harrisburg the first anthracite furnace built in that portion of the State. His success was commensurate with the enlightened intelligence he devoted to this leading branch of industry; but in the severe financial reverses of 1857, he shared heavily in the misfortunes which prostrated all industrial pursuits. They were borne, however, with a dignity and fortitude which corresponded to his firmness of character, and though well advanced in years, he did not yield to discouragement. The war of the Rebellion interested his sympathies strongly on the side of the Union, and he rejoiced that one of his sons, General Horace Porter, had been able to take part in so many of its conflicts. He lived to witness the success of the Union cause, though in declining health. He died on the 6th of August, 1867, in the composed certainty of a Christian's departure, and surrounded by the sorrowing members of a devoted family.

RIDGWAY, THOMAS, Merchant, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, May 5th, 1797. His father, John Ridgway, an elder brother of the late distinguished merchant, Jacob Ridgway, was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and after a long life of usefulness, died in 1845, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He was much esteemed and beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. It may not be inappropriate to mention here that Jacob Ridgway was born in 1768, and removed from New Jersey to Philadelphia at the age of sixteen. The small capital left him by his father he rapidly increased by merchandising. He was most successful as a shipping merchant, and lived abroad many years for the protection of his interests in that line. While in Europe, he constantly remitted sums to be invested in real estate in Philadelphia, and on his return to this country he devoted himself exclusively to the management of his property. Eventually the rise in these investments made him enormously wealthy, and when he died, in 1843, he was justly accounted a millionaire. Thomas, the subject of this sketch, was educated at schools in the country, and at Friends' West-town Boarding School, until the age of thirteen, when he was placed by his father in a commission house, on the wharf below Chestnut street. There he remained till 1816, when he entered into the flour and grain commission business with his brother Jacob, under the firm of J. & T. Ridgway. The senior partner retired in 1821, when Thomas took into partnership his cousin, Benjamin Ridgway, and the business was conducted under the firm of Thomas & Benjamin Ridgway. In 1823, Mr. Benjamin Ridgway retired, when a co-partnership was formed with Mr. John Linzey. In 1825, this firm was in full and successful operation, when many business men, who have since become prominent, were just making their way into active life. In

Thos. Ridgway

John Chambers

January, 1836, Mr. Linzey retired, and the firm of Ridgway & Budd was immediately formed. The circle of their business was greatly enlarged, and continued to increase yearly. Just after the great conflagration of the 9th of July, 1850, the firm dissolved, and the style of the house was changed to Budd & Comly, Mr. Ridgway retiring, the latter being now Collector of the Port. In July, 1851, the office of President of the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company became vacant, by the death of Hon. B. W. Richards, and he was unanimously chosen by the Directors his successor. He still continues to preside over that substantial and prosperous institution, the office of which is now located at 633 and 635 Chestnut street. This insurance company was chartered in 1836, and is, therefore, with one exception, the oldest in the State. From the day this institution went into operation, it has always enjoyed, and justly so, the confidence of the public; but under the skilful and prudent management of its present President, assisted by the accomplished Actuary, John F. James, (now Wm. H. Stoever, Treasurer, and Chas. O. Groome, Actuary,) and an able Board of Directors, it has gained the front rank among life insurance companies. Mr. Ridgway, an earnest advocate for the common school system, held for several years the office of School Director, the only office he could ever be induced to accept from the public. He has been, for years, a liberal contributor to the various public libraries of Philadelphia, in several of which he has taken an active interest, serving as manager, treasurer, etc. Within a few years past, he has also been one of the visitors to the convicts of the Eastern Penitentiary. During the alarming ravages of the yellow fever in 1820, and of the cholera in 1832, with a devotion to duty characteristic of the man, he remained, while others were flying in fear and dismay from the infected city, faithfully attending not only to his daily business as a merchant, but exerting himself to calm the fears of the panic-stricken, and ministering, so far as he was able, to the relief of the suffering and the destitute. In politics, he is a decided Republican, having sympathized with that party through all the exciting events which culminated in the war of the Rebellion. In religion, he inclines to the Hicksites branch of the Society of Friends, the members of which have always enjoyed power and wealth in Philadelphia. At the first settlement of this city, "the people called Quakers" were at the head of the community, and they have retained a considerable portion of this ancient prominence up to the present time. They have given to the place many of its peculiar features; the name of "Quaker City" is a testimonial of their influence, which is as widely known as Philadelphia itself. His character is a marked one, and his acquaintances can never misunderstand his peculiarities. When engaged in any transaction, he unites every energy of his mind upon the single object before him, and holds fast to it until his object is thoroughly secured.

CHAMBERS, REV. JOHN, Independent Presbyterian Clergyman, was born December 19th, 1797, in county Tyrone, Ireland. When but a few months old, his parents removed to this country, and settled in Jefferson county, Ohio. Successful in their pursuits, their son was placed at school in Baltimore in 1813, with the Rev. James Grey, D. D. Feeling himself called to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he commenced his studies under the Rev. John Duncan, D. D., and was licensed to preach by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia in the year 1825. In May of that year he received a call to the Ninth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, at that time a feeble congregation, with but seventy or eighty communicants. The determined stand which he took in favor of the temperance movement greatly dissatisfied some of the members of his congregation. He also opposed, with equal earnestness, the habit of theatre-going, and insisted that such conduct is inconsistent with true Christian life. In spite of the opposition these views encountered, he succeeded in carrying out a salutary reform in both these respects. When he appeared for ordination in that year, he declined, from conscientious motives, to subscribe to the Westminster Confession of Faith. His congregation supported him in this position, and he was ordained by the Society of Congregational Ministers of the Western District of New Haven county, Connecticut. This difficulty overcome, he commenced and maintained a successful career as a pulpit orator and a public-spirited citizen. Vehement and eloquent, he has allowed no consideration to obscure his sense of duty, and has advocated, with unsparing vigor, all reforms which have appeared to him salutary. As early as 1840, he organized a Youth's Temperance Society. Since the establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association, he has rendered it the most efficient service. The Bethany Mission, a useful and religious enterprise in this city, owes to him its origin and influence; and no scheme of general beneficence for his people and the public in this city, during his residence here, has appealed to him for aid to which he has not been always ready to extend prompt and valuable assistance. As a pulpit orator, he is eloquent, pointed and vehement, and many anecdotes are mentioned of the power of his language over his auditors. The most convincing proof of this, however, is his unusual and striking success throughout his ministerial career, from its commencement, nigh half a century ago, to the present day. His temperance sermons are considered among the most effective ever delivered in Philadelphia, and he has rendered great service to this and other good causes by addresses to public assemblages outside the pale of his own congregation. The ardor with which he combats vice in all its forms, and his unsparing earnestness in denouncing evil-doers, have naturally, at times, excited the hostility of those who prefer wrong to right, and even occasionally have been misunderstood by those who sympathized in

Christian work; but the rule and object of his actions cannot miss a correct interpretation from those who study his life; and none will question the truth of what he once said of himself in a Thanksgiving Sermon, in the following words: "For myself, I can say my single end and purpose is to devote all the energies of my nature, both mind and body, to the advancement of the kingdom of the Prince of Peace in the salvation of men. This, and this alone, is my specific business in the world; and I am bound, as a minister of the Gospel, to know nothing among men but Christ and Him crucified. As ambassador for Christ, we must adhere strictly to the rules of His embassage, otherwise the whole government of God's world would be thrown into confusion." The force of this strong sense of personal allegiance to the demands of duty is strikingly exemplified in his career. To it he has bent the energies of a long life; and to fulfil it perfectly, he has spared no labor. As a scholar he ranks high, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon him by one of our institutions of learning.

PATTERSON, GENERAL ROBERT, of Philadelphia, was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1792. He is the son of Francis Patterson, a respectable farmer, who, having taken part in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, deemed it prudent to emigrate to the United States. He located in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he pursued his occupation of agriculturist. His son received a good English education, and being inclined to a mercantile career, was placed in the counting house of Edward Thompson, at that period one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia. From his earliest youth, he was fond of military matters. It was, therefore, an event not unexpected by his relatives and friends, when the war of 1812 broke out, that he should ask employment in the military service of his country. At the commencement of the war, when only nineteen years of age, he was commissioned Lieutenant of Infantry in the Regular Army, and subsequently was promoted to a Captaincy. Though so young, he was already regarded as a brave and competent officer, and possessed the entire confidence of his superiors in command, and of his companions in the field. When peace was declared in 1815, he returned to mercantile pursuits; but continued, however, to take a deep interest in military affairs, and mainly contributed to the efficient military organization of the volunteer service which the city of Philadelphia for many years possessed. Passing through the subordinate grades, he became the Major-General of the First Division in 1828, which rank he held for more than forty years. In the violent political disturbances which took place in December, 1838, in obedience to a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, he repaired to Harrisburg with his division; and, by his prompt, energetic and soldierly deportment, allayed the unhappy excitement which then prevailed at the Capital, and which, but for his forbearance and good conduct, might have produced the most disastrous consequences to the Commonwealth. In 1844, he rendered important military service in suppressing the disgraceful riots of that period, when a mad fanaticism seemed, for a time, to take possession of no inconsiderable portion of the people. When the war with Mexico broke out, in 1846, he was selected by the United States Government for a high command. The regular army was composed of but a few thousand men, yet, on the call for volunteers, thousands of additional troops ranged themselves under the flag of their country. At the first call, only *one* regiment was asked for from Pennsylvania, but Governor Shunk transmitted to the War Department offers sufficient to fill *nine* regiments. Finally, two regiments were accepted from this State. General Patterson was appointed Major-General in the army, and was selected by the Government at Washington to command the troops destined for Vera Cruz, thence to march upon the City of Mexico. Subsequently, however, General Scott was sent out for this purpose, and he became the second in command. When he first repaired to the field, General Taylor assigned him to the duty of disciplining the new recruits that were assembled on the Rio Grande; and when that was well done, he took command of the expedition against Tampico, marching to that place via Santander, Sota La Morena, and Victoria, over four hundred miles. His division bore its full share in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and also of the hard fighting at Cerro Gordo. To assume the command at this latter locality, he was obliged to be lifted from a sick bed into the saddle, and for his conduct on that occasion, received the commendations of the General-in-Chief. By the subsequent reduction of the army, he was relieved from command, and made a brief visit home, returning, however, to Mexico in time to take part in the closing scenes of the campaign. When General Scott was relieved from command, he took his place as Military Chief of the army, his headquarters being in the City of Mexico. When peace was declared, he withdrew the troops from that country, and on his return to the United States once more resumed the occupations of civil life. Still retaining his command as Major-General of the First Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, when the great war of the Rebellion broke out, he was called again into actual service. On the 15th of April, 1861, the President of the United States issued a requisition for 75,000 men for three months, of which the quota assigned to Pennsylvania was sixteen regiments. On the 16th of the same month, the Governor of Pennsylvania assigned to him the command of the troops. He immediately commenced the organization of the men for service in the field, relinquishing, at great pecuniary loss, the large commercial business in which he was engaged. While thus employed, he was,

by order of the Secretary of War, placed in command of the "Department of Washington," which embraced the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, his headquarters being at Philadelphia. Here he organized an army, and regarding the route via Annapolis as the only tenable one, through which to communicate with the Seat of Government, he caused that place to be seized and held by our troops, and afterwards succeeded in re-opening communication with the Capital. He subsequently ordered the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Artillery, with Sherman's Battery, all under the command of his son—the late General Frank E. Patterson—to open the route through Baltimore, which had been closed since the attack on the Massachusetts Regiment. At this most perilous juncture he comprehended the wants of the Government, and took the responsibility (April 25th, 1861,) of making a requisition on the Governor of Pennsylvania, to direct the organization, in that State, of twenty-five regiments of volunteers, in addition to those called for by the Secretary of War. The Governor promptly responded; but the Secretary of War—even when the term of the "three months' men" was half exhausted—declined to receive any more regiments. Governor Curtin, however, subsequently induced the Legislature to organize the twenty-five regiments. This was the origin of that fine body of soldiers, known as the "Pennsylvania Reserves," who were gladly accepted by the Secretary of War after the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and who, hastening to Washington, were mainly instrumental in preventing the Capital from falling into the hands of the rebels. General Patterson personally took command June 3d, 1861, at Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania. His troops consisted chiefly of Pennsylvanians, who had promptly responded to the call of President Lincoln. Here he organized his forces, and proposed, as the first measure, an attack on the insurgents at Maryland Heights, near Harper's Ferry. This recommendation, though approved at first by General Scott, yet on the eve of its being attempted, was countermanded by that officer, with directions to await reinforcements. Some while after, and as soon as permitted, he advanced with less than 11,000 men, and although delayed for a time by contradictory orders from Washington, he compelled General Johnston, by a flank movement, to evacuate Harper's Ferry, and then gallantly encountering the enemy under General T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, just beyond Falling Waters, routed them, after a sharp conflict, in which they lost sixty killed and a large number wounded, and drove them several miles. Subsequent operations of the Union forces, upon much grander scales, have caused this brilliant little affair to be forgotten. At the time, however, being the first instance that any number of our troops had been under fire, their gallant behaviour in resisting an attack led by so able a commander as "Stonewall" Jackson, was a matter of very general congratulation and natural pride. His subsequent strategy, though severely censured (when the country was smarting under the humiliation of the disaster at Bull Run), has been vindicated by time, and is now admitted by the ablest military critics to have been all that could possibly be required of a faithful and competent officer. When the facts and orders of this campaign were presented to President Lincoln, the latter said, "General Patterson, I have never found fault with or censured you; I have never been able to see that you could have done anything else than you did do. Your hands were tied; you obeyed orders, and did your duty, and I am satisfied with your conduct." As this part of his career has been the subject of misapprehension and misrepresentation, justice requires this statement. He has, of late years, published a narrative of his Campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah, which gives full details on this subject. At the close of his term of service, he received an honorable discharge, and retired to private life. Although he has entered his 82d year, he is full of strength and vigor; and directs his extensive mercantile and manufacturing business with his accustomed skill and enterprise. He is noted as well for military knowledge, and success as an enterprising merchant, as also for his correct deportment as a citizen, and for the elegant and liberal hospitality he dispenses to an extended circle of friends, which his long career in public and private life has gathered around him. He is a member of the Tenth Presbyterian (Rev. Dr. Boardman's) Church; and has been for a long series of years President of the Hibernia Society of Philadelphia.

BUSHONG, HENRY, Banker and Manufacturer, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 25th, 1826. He is the second son of Philip Bushong, of Lebanon county. He was educated at the Litiz Academy, where he remained till the age of twelve years, when he began to work. He entered his father's distillery, in 1846, obtaining an interest in the business, in which he remained till 1863, when he abandoned it on account of the law controlling the manufacture of liquors, which made it impossible for an honest man to carry it on, with profit to himself. He then embarked in the banking business, establishing, in partnership with his brother Jacob, the house of Bushong Bros., of Reading, so widely known throughout the State and elsewhere. This bank was commenced on a small scale, and more as a matter of pastime than profit; but, the manner adopted by the firm of transacting their business, was such as to rapidly increase it so that when the panic of 1873 overspread the country, they had in their possession $2,100,000, or more than all the other banks in the city combined, while the increase in their deposits was $300,000. Their system has liberalized the banking business in that section of the State, and changed the old aristocratic plan to a new and popular method, much to the benefit and

satisfaction of the community. It has given a strong impetus to the rapid and substantial development of the wealth, and to the steady growth, of the city and its surroundings. As the authors of these desirable results, the brothers are deservedly popular, their large establishment being in the most flourishing condition, with every prospect of remaining so. In 1868, he engaged heavily in the manufacture of pig-iron—as a member of the firm of Bushong & Co.—and, in 1871, became extensively interested in a paper mill, investing a large amount of capital in that enterprise. His business liberality and heavy investments in commercial and industrial establishments, have rendered him one of the most prominent among the representative men of the State. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Heiffer, of Reading, by whom he has one daughter. He is one of the originators and promoters, and is the President, of the Berks County Railroad.

PORTER, DAVID D., Admiral of the United States Navy, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and is a son of the late Commodore Porter. While a child, he accompanied his father in his cruise against the West India pirates, in 1823–'25. He received his warrant as Midshipman, February 2d, 1829; as Passed-Midshipman, June 4th, 1836, and was commissioned Lieutenant, February, 1841. He spent nine years on the Mediterranean Station, and about five on the Coast Survey. Subsequently he was attached to the Naval Observatory at Washington, and later to the Home Squadron. During the Mexican War, he was present at the attacks on Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tobasco, and participated in the land fights at Tamultec and Chiflon. Afterwards, until the close of 1849, he served on the Coast Survey. From 1851 to 1853, he commanded the Pacific Mail Steamer "Georgia;" and in 1853, while in command of the steamer "Crescent City," and during the excitement between Spain and the United States relative to the "Black Warrior," he ran under the shotted guns of "Moro Castle" at Havana, and landed the United States mail at that city. In 1855–'57, he commanded the Store-ship "Supply," and from 1858 to 1860, was attached to the Navy Yard at Kittery, Maine. He was made Commander, April 22d, 1861, and ordered to command the steam sloop "Powhatan," in which he proceeded to the relief of Fort Pickens. He next commanded the Mortar Fleet, and co-operated with Flag-Officer Farragut in his operations below New Orleans. Having reduced Forts Jackson and St. Philip by bombardment, the commanders of which surrendered to him, he advanced up the Mississippi, and harassed the enemy at all points. In October, 1862, he was appointed to command the Gun Boat Flotilla of 125 vessels, improvised from river steamers, and had to train its 1300 men. In January, 1863, the fleet captured Arkansas Port, and in the following May destroyed the rebel batteries at Grand Gulf. His services at Vicksburg were invaluable. For forty days and nights, he bombarded this stronghold, co-operating with General Grant, and contributing to its surrender, July 4, 1863, on which day he was created Rear-Admiral. In the same year, he cleared the Yazoo river of torpedoes, and blockaded eleven Confederate steamers on White river. In 1864, he rendered valuable, though fruitless, assistance to General Banks' memorable Red river expedition, and extricated his fleet, April, 1864, when the water had fallen, by damming the river at the falls. He was next ordered to command the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and January 15th, 1865, captured Fort Fisher, being aided by 8500 troops led by Major-General Terry. He was commissioned Vice-Admiral, July 25th, 1866, and appointed Superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the death of Admiral Farragut, August 14th, 1870, he was promoted to the highest rank—Admiral of the Navy.

DAVIS, EDWARD M., Merchant and Philanthropist, was born in one of the old mansions in Arch street, Philadelphia, in 1811, of parents, descendants of Welsh Quakers. His father, though brought up in the doctrine of non-resistance, enlisted as a soldier, and fought under General Jackson in the war of 1812, for which he was dismissed from the Society of Friends. Both parents dying while he was but a child, his guardian placed him at the well-known Friends' Boarding School at West-town, where he became a firm adherent to the doctrine of an "Inner Light." By the advice of his friends, he chose the business of an importer of silk goods, in conducting which he visited Europe frequently, and traversed nearly all parts of his native country. In May, 1838, he crossed the Atlantic, in the "Sirius," the first steamship which ever made the passage, deemed at that time a perilous experiment. He was not slow to appreciate the benefits of steam transportation, and for two years was a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in its early history. In these business pursuits, however, he met with more than usual opposition from the tenacity with which he followed his convictions, and the hearty support he often gave to unpopular reforms. As early as 1834, he attached himself to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and remained an enthusiastic member until he witnessed the triumph over the evil which it opposed. Often his goods lay untouched on his shelves until sold at auction, because his customers feared to offend Southern sentiment, by dealing with an "Abolitionist." No consideration deflected him from his determination to release the slave. On his fiftieth birthday he started with General Fremont to St. Louis, less as an aid on his staff than as a personal adviser and friend, with a view to the overthrow of slavery in the country. This the members of the Society of Friends construed as military service, and ruled him out of the meeting, but their action did not shake the fixity of his purpose.

Edw. S. Handy.

A similar inflexible honesty marked his business proceedings. In the crash of 1858, his firm failed, with so many other mercantile houses; and not only did he insist on assuming the whole indebtedness himself, his partners being young men, but when he could have been relieved of this load by legal process, he declined to take such an advantage, and paid off, by degrees, more than a hundred thousand dollars of debt. His progressive views and strong conviction led to his election to the Presidency of the Radical Club, an association which meets weekly to discuss on the broadest basis the live issues of the day, and also to the same office in the Citizens' Suffrage Association, which has for its object the securing of the rights of voting to all adults, irrespective of sex or color. He is also President of the Barclay Coal Company, and various other business corporations. In October, 1836, he married Maria, second daughter of James and the celebrated Lucretia Mott, to whose prudent management and kindly sympathy he attributes a large share of his prosperity and happiness. Their three children have reached adult years, and have been to them a source of unalloyed pleasure. The family has often enjoyed personal intercourse and friendly visits from the most eminent philanthropists and reformers of the day, not a few of whom have left tokens of remembrance of the pleasant hours thus passed.

HANDY, EDWARD SMITH, retired Merchant; was born at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Maryland, January 5th, 1813. He is a son of Isaac Penrose Smith, who married Margaret Martin Handy, and is one of the ten children born to them. Of the five daughters, one died early in life, one became the wife of Charles C. Carroll, a prominent lawyer of Maryland, one married George H. Martin, a merchant of Philadelphia, another married Hon. Daniel M. Bates, Chancellor of the State of Delaware, and the only one now (1873) living, married Governor Saulsbury, of Delaware. Of the five sons, two died young, and the remaining three, Edward Smith Handy, Isaac Smith Handy, and Dr. A. Hamilton Smith, reside in Philadelphia. The father of this numerous family was a prosperous merchant at Snow Hill, and was widely known in Philadelphia. He died in 1847, leaving his son Edward his executor and trustee for each of his daughters. All the early educational advantages received by the subject of this sketch were furnished by the Snow Hill Academy, an average country school, usually in the care of a graduate of Princeton. In his sixteenth year his father took him from school to aid him in the store, and at the age of eighteen he gave him an interest in the business. Twice a year he came to Philadelphia, to purchase goods for their country store, and in June, 1834, though still retaining his interest at Snow Hill, he engaged in the hardware business on Market street, in Philadelphia. In those days when the old Columbia, with its inclined plane and horse-power, was the only railroad coming into Philadelphia, the general order of business was very unlike that of later years. In winter, all goods for the West had to be transported by wagons to Pittsburg, or by "Hand's Line" of sailing packets to New Orleans, and from thence up the Mississippi by steamboats; and he well remembers the array of Conestoga wagons in front of General Robt. Patterson's grocery store loading for Pittsburg. In the summer, goods were sent by railroad to Columbia, and thence by canal to Pittsburg. In November, 1834, the greater portion of the town of Snow Hill was destroyed by fire, and his earnings for three years were lost. Soon after settling in Philadelphia, he secured the passage of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing him to add his mother's maiden name to his own, this becoming necessary to avoid the confusion to his correspondence, arising from the fact that several other persons in the city were known as Edward Smith; and his course in this matter has never given him cause for regret, either as to its convenience or propriety. When, in 1837, the great financial crisis swept over the whole country, and many of the best houses went down, and some of the oldest and strongest were badly crippled, his house stood firm. He had wisely refrained from venturesome transactions during the preceding year of unusual prosperity, and was, therefore, the better prepared to weather the storm. In January, 1838, he and his uncle, George Handy, purchased the large hardware store of Henry Bird & Co., on Market street, between Third and Fourth. Business slightly improved until 1842, when there was another prostration, and merchants began to fail. In this year he purchased his uncle's interest, and continued the business as the firm of Edward S. Handy & Co. For two years the depression was so great that all business enterprises scarcely paid expenses; but in 1844, there was a marked revival, and matters improved greatly thereafter. During these ten years, Mr. Handy had spent almost every winter in travelling on horseback through the West and Southwest, the only other mode of travel being by stages and wagons, and in this way he has traversed nearly all the Western and Southwestern States. In April, 1846, he sailed for Liverpool, in the old packet-ship, "Susquehanna" (Cope's Line), to purchase goods for his house, and recruit his health; and after a somewhat extended tour on the Continent, he returned in the fall, in the "Cambria," by way of Boston, to which port all the Cunard Steamers of that day went. Among his fellow-passengers on the homeward voyage, was Washington Irving, who had been residing for some time at Madrid, as American Minister. He was at this time grieving over the contemplated desecration of his dearly loved home, Sunnyside. The route for the Hudson River Railroad had been surveyed through the place, and he well remembers the pain and sorrow this great man felt and expressed, that the spot where he hoped to end his

days should be invaded in this way. In 1848, he sold out the stock of his establishment to Martin & Smith, but still retained an interest in the business as special partner. In 1849, he married Virginia, daughter of Hon. Henry Hunter Bryan, of Montgomery county, Tennessee, who had represented his district in Congress for several years, while two of his brothers were at the same time representatives of North Carolina districts, of which State he was also a native. It is rare that three brothers serve in our National Legislature at the same time, and this was probably the first instance in the history of our country. Four children were the fruits of this marriage: Virginia Smith, Alice Smith, Edward Smith, and Harry Hunter Smith. In 1855, he engaged in business with John G. Brenner, as Handy & Brenner, at the corner of Commerce and Fifth streets. In 1857, there came another financial crisis, less destructive than that of 1837, but sufficient to carry down a large number of business firms; 1861 following so soon, many other firms were ruined, but his house weathered the storm. From 1862 to 1873, when he retired from business, the firm was Handy, Brenner & Co. Through this long business career of forty years, which was then terminated, he had been able to maintain the highest credit and the most unimpeachable standing. He has not engaged extensively in politics. For two or three years he represented, in the City Councils, the Twenty-third Ward, in which his country residence, known as "Digby," is situated. He served on the Finance Committee, as the colleague of such men as Wm. Neal, Algernon S. Roberts, George Williams, Thos. Potter, Chas. V. Hagner, W. Hayward Drayton, and Alfred Day. Earnest efforts were made by them to reduce the expenses of the City Government, and, judging from the subsequent increase of expenses and debt, they were very successful in their endeavors. During the term of his service on the Committee, he discovered that the accounts of the Receiver of Taxes had not been audited since the consolidation of the city; that that official did not make his itemized daily returns to the City Treasurer and Controller, and that the City Commissioners did not place duplicate copies of the tax books in the hands of the City Controller. He immediately set to work to remedy these violations of the law, but soon after he had succeeded, his term in Councils expired. The next Finance Committee was made up of almost entirely new men, and the Tax Receiver went back into his old ways. Matters continued to go on in this way until February, 1872, when, as a member of the Committee of Thirty of the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association, and of the sub-committee on Tax and Treasury Department, they obtained, from Chief Justice Thompson, a mandamus, compelling the Receiver of Taxes to make the daily itemized returns required by law, and also requiring the Board of Revision to place in the hands of the City Controller duplicates of the tax books. The terms of the law are still enforced, and now, for the first time in nineteen years, the accounts of the Tax Department can be fairly audited. He is one of the few men, in a population of 750,000 souls, who feel sufficient interest in the affairs of the City Government to use his influence to correct such loose and dangerous modes of conducting the public business. He was for many years an active manager of the Philadelphia Exchange Company, and during the latter part of his service became its President. He has been, since its organization, a Director of the Frankford & Southwark City Passenger Railway Company, and a member of its Committee on Accounts and Finance. He has been for many years a Director of the Girard National Bank; and after the death of Mr. Boker, the former President, he took a very active part in securing the services of Mr. D. B. Cummins, the present efficient President of that institution. He is a Director of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, and takes an active part in the management of this corporation, acting as Chairman of the Finance Committee. He also shares in the direction and management of other corporations of less importance, and has refused positions in many others, being unwilling to assume responsibilities without being able to devote the necessary time to them. It is worthy of note that so many of Philadelphia's eminent business men have been furnished by his native county in Maryland. The venerable Ambrose White was a contemporary of his father in Snow Hill, before he extended his business relations to Philadelphia. Thomas Robins, President of the Philadelphia National Bank, John Richardson, former President of the Bank of North America, the elder Fassitts, George Handy, George H. Martin, Moses Johnson, and many others, came from his native county in Maryland.

IMBRIE, DE LORMA, Lawyer, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 4th, 1827. He is the son of John and Mary C. (Rankin) Imbrie, the former a native of Scotland, and of Old Covenanter descent, while the latter was of Scotch-Irish lineage. While yet young, his parents removed to the adjoining State, and settled in Beaver, Pennsylvania, where he grew up, surrounded by the liberal influences of a Western civilization. At an early age he was admitted into the Darlington Academy, where he subsequently completed his education with great credit to himself, as also to his instructors. Having chosen the profession of the law as his future field of labor, he entered the office of Judge Thomas Cunningham, where he pursued the necessary studies; and having passed an examination with honor to himself and his preceptor, was admitted, in 1854, to practice at the bar. He had, at this time, become deeply interested in the political questions of the hour, and was elected, in 1856, by his constituents, their Representative in the Legislature, and again in 1857 and 1858. His ability and integrity were so marked and satisfactory, that he was complimented with the nomination of Senator, in

1860, and was chosen by a largely increased majority. After his senatorial term of three years had expired, he was absorbed in the active duties of his profession, having a large and lucrative practice; nor did he again accept office until the winter of 1872, when he was chosen by the Constitutional Convention, then assembled in Harrisburg, to become their chief clerk, which position he accepted. It was an office of great responsibility, and requiring much executive ability. All the minor officers of this organization were selected by him, and during the time it was in session, comprising one month in Harrisburg, and eight months in Philadelphia, the work which devolved upon him was immense. How well he performed it, was recorded on the journal of the Convention at its close, by the unanimous vote which marked the appreciation of his services by the members of that body. Previous to his becoming identified with this Convention, he had been for some years editor and proprietor of the *Beaver Argus*. Personally, he is tall and dignified in appearance, with a most agreeable and intelligent countenance. He possesses a wonderful talent for detail. He was married, in 1852, to Maggie Carman, of Wilmington, Ohio, and has a family of four children, three daughters and a son.

GUETTER, HENRY GOTTLIEB, was born in Saxony, Germany, June 21st, 1797. He emigrated to the United States in his twentieth year, and settled in business in Bethlehem, in 1816. Here, governed by a fine and disciplined musical ability, he commenced the manufacture of musical instruments, and giving musical education. His considerable success induced him to remove to New York, where he remained in the same line of business for several years. At the close of this period he returned to Bethlehem; reopened his former connections, and added the coal and lumber trade to his employments. He attained a very remarkable success in the importation and sale of musical instruments. Their reputation gave them a demand from, and caused shipment to, all parts of the country; so that at the time of his death, their manufacturer was the wealthiest citizen of Bethlehem. While conveying his oldest daughter to the Moravian School at Litiz, in the winter of 1847, his horses ran away, and he sustained internal injuries that proved fatal. He had the rare union of fine musical attainments and extraordinary business capacities; and wisely employed the former to feed the latter. He married Frederica Brunner, of Nazareth, who, with four daughters, still survives. The eldest daughter, Louise, was married to C. M. Knauss, of Bethlehem; Henrietta married Charles Cleve, of the well known firm of James, Kent, Santee & Co., in Philadelphia; Ellen was married to H. W. Rupp, also of Philadelphia, and Caroline to Abraham Schropp, of Bethlehem.

GREBLE, JOHN T., Soldier, First Lieutenant Second Artillery, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, was born January 19th, 1834, in Philadelphia. He was the eldest son of Edwin and Susan V. Greble. The ancestors of the Greble family were Germans; the great-grandfather, Andrew Greble, emigrated to this country in 1742, and settled in Philadelphia. The ancestors on the mother's side were from Wales; they were Quakers; they came to America in 1681, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. The male members of both families took an active part in the revolutionary war. At an early age young Greble showed a fondness for study and military displays; at the age of eight years he entered the Ringgold Grammar School, where he remained four years; from there he went to the Central High School, where he devoted four years of close application to study. He graduated high in his class, and had conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1854, that of Master of Arts. At the age of sixteen he received the appointment of Cadet to West Point. In June, 1850, he entered the Academy, and graduated in 1854 as Second Lieutenant of Artillery; was ordered to Newport Barracks, and thence to Florida, where he remained until the autumn of 1856, actively engaged in exploring the lakes and swamps and fighting the Seminoles. At the request of the Professors at West Point Academy, he was detailed there by the Secretary of War as Assistant Professor of Ethics and English Studies. Desiring a more active life, he twice applied to be relieved and join his regiment; this was refused, and he remained at the Academy for the expiration of his term of four years. March 3d, 1859, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy. August 4th, 1858, was married to Sarah B. French, daughter of the Rev. John W. French, Chaplain of the Post and Professor of Ethics. In October, 1860, he joined his company, then on duty at Fortress Monroe. In the early part of 1861, was ordered to Newport News to construct batteries and instruct the volunteers in artillery practice. On Sunday, June 9th, General Butler ordered an attack to be made on the enemy's forces at Big Bethel. General Pierce had command; Lieutenant Greble was ordered to accompany it with his artillery. Receiving his instructions, he said to the officer who bore them, "This is an ill advised and badly arranged movement, and no good will come from it." Taking with him two cannon and ten United States artillerymen, he started on this ill-fated expedition. The attack was made and our forces driven back; a retreat was the result. Lieutenant Greble, seeing the danger of the retreat being cut off, placed his guns in the open road, and by rapid discharges of grape deterred the enemy from pursuing them, thereby saving many lives at the sacrifice of his own. To an officer who advised him to retreat, or at least dodge the balls, he replied, "I never dodge, and when the retreat is sounded I will leave, and not before." The order to retreat was given, and he was about withdrawing

his command, when he was struck a glancing blow on the right temple by an exploded shell; he survived but a few minutes. Thus perished, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, a brave and accomplished officer and Christian gentleman; one who bid fair to stand at the head of his profession. He left a widow and two interesting children —a son and daughter.

BAKER, CHARLES HENRY, Merchant, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 20th, 1793. His father, John R. Baker, was at that date engaged in the importation of German, French and English merchandise, in partnership with his brother, the firm being Godfrey Baker & Co. He himself received an education at the Academy of Dr. James Abercrombie. After graduating with honor, and receiving his diploma, his energetic disposition would not permit him to remain idle, and he immediately turned his attention to commerce, entering the counting-house of Messrs. Eyre & Massey, shipping merchants. Soon establishing himself in the confidence of his employers, he was entrusted with many duties of importance. Between the years 1811 and 1813, he made voyages to Canton and other foreign ports in the interests of that firm. This sea-going and foreign experience was precisely adapted to nurture and bring into a vigorous and comprehensive development all the desirable qualities and attainments of mind of one destined to act a conspicuously useful part among his fellow citizens. About 1814, he entered into a partnership with his father, which continued until the death of his parent, in 1829, after which date Mr. Baker gradually withdrew from commercial pursuits and devoted his time, energy and experience in forwarding the interests of the banking and other public business institutions of his native city. He was for a number of years one of the Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, also a Director in the old Bank of North America, and, at a much later period, a Director in the Commercial National Bank. In 1832, he was elected a Director in the old-established and well-known Philadelphia Marine Insurance Company, for many years located at Second and Walnut streets. In 1836, he was chosen to be its President, which office he filled with honor to himself and advantage to the stockholders until 1845, when the business of the Company was relinquished and the capital stock, largely augmented in value, was returned to the owners; the President receiving the public acknowledgements of the Board of Directors for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties. The character of Mr. Baker was peculiarly invitatory of confidence; the trusts placed in his hands were numerous and of great value. From a very early age, even before his entrance into business for himself, and up to the time of his death, there had been confided to his care and management estates and business affairs, not only for members of his own family, but for others. His conscientious exactness caused him ever to give perfect satisfaction to those over whose interests he was guardian, while his business experience and judgment enabled him greatly to increase the value of their property whilst in his hands. Mr. Baker died September 21st, 1872.

SMITH, FRANCIS GURNEY, Physician, of Philadelphia, born March 8th, 1818; the fifth son of Francis G. Smith, a prominent merchant of that city. He received both his academic and medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1837, and that of Master of Arts and of Doctor of Medicine in 1840. For about a year after receiving his diploma he was one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, giving special attention to the Department for the Insane. In 1842, he was elected Lecturer on Physiology by the Philadelphia Medical Association; ten years later Professor of the same branch in the Pennsylvania Medical College; and in 1863, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. For six years, commencing in 1859, he was one of the attending physicians at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Since the organization of the National Insurance Company he has been its Medical Director, and at one period was Vice-President of the American Medical Association. As a lecturer on the various branches of medical science in which he has given instruction, he is characterized by fluency and exactness, and succeeds in the often difficult art of interesting his hearers in their studies. He is well known in professional literature as one of the compilers of the very popular text-book, the *Compendium of Medicine*, which has passed through numerous editions; for nine years as one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Medical Examiner;* as the author of frequent contributions to medical periodical literature, and as the editor of American editions of Carpenter's and Marshall's works on physiology, and other scientific productions, as well as the first American translation of Barth and Rogers' *Manual of Auscultation and Percussion*. He married, in 1844, Catherine Madeline, only child of Edmund T. Dutilh, a well-known merchant of Philadelphia.

PEX, CHARLES E., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia in 1812. After receiving a first-class school education he became a student in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with high honors. Choosing the law as his profession, he entered the office of Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll as a student, and, in 1834, was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia. His great natural talents and indefatigable application enabled him to rise rapidly,

and before many years to reach the front rank in a profession for which his nice discrimination and accurate attainments so eminently fitted him. This prominent position he maintained to the close of his life. He made the law of banking a specialty, and in all matters pertaining to this branch became an acknowledged authority. The reputation thus acquired gained him the position of solicitor to many of the principal city banks, as also to the Fire Association. He was a man of large public spirit, and his character for strict integrity caused his election to many positions of trust and honor. For many years he was a member of the Board of Trustees in the University of Pennsylvania, where he was distinguished for his energy and business talent. He was, before that institution passed into the control of the Board of City Trusts, President of the Board of Directors of Girard College; contributing materially to the wise management of its affairs. For several years he represented the Tenth Ward in Select Council, and for one term, with credit to himself and benefit to the city, he held the office of City Solicitor. As a lawyer he stood forth a man faithful to the best interests of his clients, and at the same time careful that no injustice should be done to his opponents. When he made a statement in Court, every Judge on the bench and every bystander at the bar felt assured of its truth, while his excellent memory and legal erudition give his name a conspicuous place in the list of those departed ones who secured to our bar whatever of fair fame it possesses. As a philanthropist his record is a brilliant one, comprising labors in various capacities for the advancement of many benevolent and charitable institutions, as well as private benefactions to an extent that will never be fully known. He was especially prominent as Vice-President of the Lincoln Institution, and as one of the Managers of the Institution for the Blind, bringing to these offices the warm interest of his generous spirit. To young men struggling to make their way in the world he was a kind and judicious friend, extending to them not only advice, but practical assistance. Many young and rising members of the bar are indebted to him for opportunities of free study in his office, for guidance and counsel both before and after being called, his experience and knowledge always being at their disposal in all cases which their inexperience found difficult. In the Episcopal Church he for many years held the position of Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and was repeatedly a delegate to the Diocesan Convention, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. But his principal work in the church was performed as a Bible-class teacher. He founded his class in early life, and always continued to give it his most devoted care, wielding through it a great power for good among young men. Indeed, his success in this direction has seldom been equalled. It is estimated that over two thousand persons came under his influence, who are now distributed through the length and breadth of the land, many of them in their turn having become centres of usefulness. Noted for his researches in antiquarian lore, and into the history of ancient religious rites, his learning always secured the interests of his hearers, more especially as he possessed the happy faculty of imparting the treasures of his well-stored mind in an attractive manner; his teaching being argumentative rather than dry or dogmatic, and rich with illustrations. He died at his residence in Philadelphia on May 16th, 1872.

WOOD, RICHARD D., Merchant and Manufacturer (cotton and iron), was born in Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey, March 29th, 1799. His ancestors, who came from Gloucestershire, England, were among the original settlers of Philadelphia; one of them, Richard Wood, arriving in this country with some of the earliest Quaker emigrants, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, here located, while his grandson, also named Richard, moved to Cumberland county, New Jersey, of which he became one of the Judges and a Justice of the Peace in the reign of George II. He also represented his county in the Legislature of the State, as did also some of his descendants, who were men of marked intelligence and influence. Passing through the limited course of instruction of the country schools of that period, he acquired a fair degree of elementary education. For some years after leaving school he was employed as an assistant in his father's store, where the town library was kept, and this being placed under his care, gave him the opportunity of indulging in reading of a varied character. Of the advantage here afforded him he diligently availed himself, thus gratifying his taste and fostering the habit of continually adding to his store of information by constant and judicious reading, which, even in the press and manifold occupations of his after life, he always preserved. A little before attaining his legal majority he left his native place to begin the battle of life at Salem, New Jersey. A successful career of two years in that place enabled him to establish himself in Philadelphia, where his capacities for business and untiring energy found a more fitting scope. To this city he removed in 1823, and uniting with Mr. William L. Abbott and S. C. Wood, under the firm of Wood, Abbott & Wood, he started in life as a city merchant at what is now No. 309 Market street. With this house, under all its various changes of title, he remained connected to the day of his death. Commencing with but limited means, in competition with established houses of large capital and unlimited credit, who had been accustomed to extend long credits to their customers, with correspondingly large profits, the firm of Wood & Abbott inaugurated a system of selling for cash and at only five per cent. advance on cost, under which, by rapidity of sales and a frequent turning of the capital they possessed, the new house

succeeded in equalizing profits with their more powerful competitors. From that time forward the labors and influence of Mr. Wood were felt in almost every undertaking having for its object the advancement of the material prosperity of Philadelphia. He was the first to introduce the bleaching and dyeing of cotton goods on a large scale for this market, in competition with the established and powerful corporations of New England. Even while carrying on this extensive business he found time to embark in other enterprises. The advance of the town of Millville, in New Jersey, is due to his far-sighted sagacity; about the year 1851, he became actively interested in that place, and establishing there a large cotton factory, bleaching and dye works, as also extensive iron works, he gradually built up the town to a manufacturing depôt of importance. The first to appreciate the fact that southern New Jersey would bear the extension of railroad improvement, he built the Millville and Glassboro' Railroad, and afterwards exerted a powerful influence in the building of the Cape May Road, with the various branches that contribute to the usefulness of that line and the convenience of its passengers and freight patrons. About 1851, he also started the manufacture of cast-iron gas and water pipe, under the firm of R. D. Wood & Co., whose products have entered a large proportion of the cities of the Union. He was the owner of the original tract upon which is built the town of Vineland, New Jersey, and it is owing to the generous and liberal terms with which he treated the founder of that thriving place, that the project was carried out. About 1867, he erected large factories at May's Landing, New Jersey, and also constructed a mammoth dam on the Maurice River, at Millville. He was also, at critical periods in their history, a powerful supporter, at one time, of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, promoting confidence in it by liberal subscriptions to its stock and loans when they were looked upon with suspicion and doubt; and, at another time, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, when it was of the most critical importance that its then President (Samuel V. Merrick) should be seconded, as he was, in his efforts to carry forward to completion that great undertaking, by men in its directorship of just such personal influence, fertility of resource and force of character as Mr. Wood. In fact, he was one of the projectors of this great railroad, as well as one of the reorganizers and largest owners of the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He was long a Director of the Philadelphia Bank; was one of the founders of the Union Benevolent Association of Philadelphia, and held directorships in numerous other railroads, corporations and public institutions. Mr. Wood's talent and goodness of heart alike were proved by his conspicuous ability in the power of moulding persons who at different times joined his enterprises as assistants. He rarely separated from those men, but developed and applied their powers until they became useful members of his different firms, or sometimes left him, upon the completion of their business education, for the creation of individual fortunes. From the laboring man to the possessor of business talent, he perceived the qualification of every applicant, and constituted himself the life-long friend of all who were suited to aid him; so powerful was his influence and disposition to promote the advancement of enterprising and deserving young men, that possibly a hundred of Philadelphia's wealthy and honored citizens owe their first success in business to a partnership in one of the various enterprises inaugurated and prosecuted by Mr. Wood. His agreeable relations in society depended largely upon his even and pleasant temper, conversational powers, ready and well-stored memory, and natural urbanity. Educated with the Society of Friends, of which he was a life-long, though not active member, he ever displayed the sobriety and justice of apprehension common to that sect. Of his religious character, it may be said that he felt far more than he showed, having a dislike to formality and bigotry quite equal to his love for true heartfelt Christianity. He died April 1st, 1869. Out of his fortune of several millions, he devised numerous bequests to charitable objects and public institutions, among which were $5000 to Haverford College, $500 to the Union Benevolent Association of Philadelphia, and $500 to the Shelter for Colored Orphans. He was a benefactor not only to the community in which he lived, but to the entire country; and benefits of his enterprise and example will be strong in their influence for good in generations yet to come.

PERKINS, SAMUEL C., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, November 14th, 1828. His father, Samuel H. Perkins, was a native of Windham, Connecticut, and his mother, formerly Mary F. Donnell, of Woodbury, New Jersey. His primary education he received at the best schools in Philadelphia; subsequently he became a student at Yale College, and graduated in the class of 1848; three years later, he received his A. M. degree, and in the following year that of LL. B., from the University of Pennsylvania. He studied law in the office of his father, in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1851. He has continued in practice ever since, and his great ability and attention to the interests of his clients have won him a high position and reputation. He was married on April 12th, 1855, to Mary H., daughter of Frederick A. Packard, of Philadelphia. He has no children living. In April, 1861, in consequence of the outbreak of the war, he joined Company A, First Regiment of Artillery, Home Guard. He was promoted to be First Sergeant in March, 1862, and served in that capacity until September, 1862, when he was elected First Lieutenant. He was in service with the Company at Harrisburg and Chambersburg, when called out for the emergency in September, 1862. On June 24th,

1863, he was mustered into the United States service for the emergency with the Company, which became known as Captain Landis' Light Battery, and proceeded to Harrisburg. There he was on duty on the fortifications on the west side of the Susquehanna till June 30th, when, in command of a section of the battery, he proceeded to Sporting Hill, about three miles west, and participated in an affair with an attacking force of rebels, which was repulsed with loss. On July 1st, he marched, with the remainder of the battery and the division of infantry under the command of General Crouch, to Carlisle. The same night the town was attacked and shelled by a rebel force, and the battery lost several horses, besides having a number of men wounded. He remained in camp at Carlisle till July 4th, when the division moved southward, and the battery marched for some three weeks through Waynesburg, Boonsboro', and Hagerstown, returning through Greencastle to Chambersburg. After being in camp about a week, they received transportation by rail to Philadelphia, and were mustered out of the service July 30th, 1863. From an early period of his life, he has manifested a warm interest in public affairs; and his proved ability, in connection with his unquestioned integrity, has led to his selection for several positions of trust and honor. In 1857, he was elected to Common Council from the Seventh Ward, and served one term. On December 14th, 1868, he was chosen Director of the Union League, and Chairman of the Library Committee, positions which he still holds. He was named as one of the Commissioners for the erection of new public buildings in Philadelphia, by the act of the Legislature, approved August 5th, 1870, and was elected President of the Commissioners April 17th, 1872. This responsible office, the duties of which he has discharged with signal ability and fidelity, he still occupies. He has for many years held very prominent positions in the Masonic Fraternity. He was Grand Scribe of the Grand H. R. A., Chapter of Pennsylvania, from December, 1861, to the close of 1863; Grand King from December, 1863, to the close of 1865; Grand High Priest from December, 1865, until the end of 1867. For one year, from December, 1866, he served as Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania; for two years, from December, 1867, as Senior Grand Warden; for two years, from December, 1869, as Deputy Grand Master. In December, 1871, he was elected Grand Master; was re-elected in December, 1872, and still discharges the duty of the high and honorable office. On June 27th, 1868, he was elected Chairman of the Building Committee of the new Masonic Temple, and still continues to have charge of the important work, at this writing so nearly completed, and that already is the noblest architectural pile in the city. He is a man of decided religious views. At an early age he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been honored with many marks of the confidence and esteem of its supporters. From May, 1850, to May, 1870, he was Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. He has been Elder of the same church from March 21st, 1870, until the present time. He served as a member of the Presbyterian Publication Committee from September 20th, 1858, until June 30th, 1870. From May, 1870, he has been a member of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and from June of the same year President of the Trustees of the same body. In 1871, he was sent as a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. In May, 1873, he was elected a manager of the American Sunday School Union. Learned and reliable as a lawyer, upright and public-spirited as a citizen, a kindly and courteous gentleman, he is one of the most deservedly prominent men of Philadelphia.

HARDING, WILLIAM W., Newspaper Proprietor, Publisher, and Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, November 1st, 1830. His father was the late Jesper Harding, who, for many years, occupied the foremost rank among the publishers of Philadelphia, and conducted, with marked ability, during a period of thirty years, the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*. William White Harding is a namesake of the eminent divine Bishop William White, who was an intimate personal friend of his father. He attended the Northwest Grammar School, where he proved to be an apt and industrious scholar, but he only laid the foundations broad and deep here, and left school to complete his education amid the realities and practical duties of business life. He became a clerk and salesman in the store of George S. Appleton, a book publisher, located at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, and now a member of the extensive book firm of D. Appleton & Co., of New York. He spent several years in this store, and acquired, by the strictest attention to his duties, and close observation of what was going on around him, a complete knowledge of all the branches of the book publishing business. After careful preliminary training, he became associated with his father, in the publication of the *Inquirer*, and of Bibles, in the fall of 1855. The firm of Jesper Harding & Son continued until October, 1859, when the partnership was dissolved, by the withdrawal of Jesper Harding, and his son became the sole publisher. As soon as he became interested in the publication of the paper and Bibles, the influence of his activity and energy began to be felt in the rapidly increasing circulation of both. About this time the subject of City Passenger Railways began to attract attention; and although the popular sentiment did not seem to be in favor of superseding the old omnibus, he, with a keen foresight, saw that if they could once be introduced, these railways would be immensely popular, and a great public benefit. He at once threw his weight and influence into the scale in their favor, and soon found himself a

prominent leader in the movement. The project proved successful in a high degree; and having been identified with several of the leading railways of the city, he did not fail to reap the rich pecuniary reward due to his enterprise and sagacity. He then turned his attention to the improvement of his paper. Up to the time that he assumed the control, the *Inquirer* had been conducted on the old time business principles. The subscription price was eight dollars per annum, and the paper, though an excellent one, being slow and undemonstrative, was very little read except by the yearly subscribers. Incited by the marked success of the cheap newspapers that were springing up, and were being conducted on a *cash* basis, instead of the old *credit* system, he determined upon a radical change in the form and character of his journal, with a localization of its title. On the 2d of April, 1860, there appeared, instead of the old "blanket sheet" of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, the neat and convenient *Philadelphia Inquirer*, with its eight pages of six columns each, making the first quarto newspaper in successful operation in Philadelphia. The old system of yearly subscriptions was abandoned, the price reduced to two cents per copy, and canvassers sent out to establish routes for its daily delivery. It was also placed in the hands of the newsboys, and found a ready sale upon the street. Local matters received much greater attention; the editorials were written in a more attractive style, and generally devoted exclusively to passing events. Advantage was taken of the increased facilities for obtaining telegraphic news, and general literature found a prominent place in its columns. Supplements were frequently issued; and on the occasion of the visit of the Japanese Embassy to Philadelphia, in May, 1860, two were issued, of four pages each, containing elaborate illustrations. Thus energetically managed, the paper rapidly acquired a large circulation. During the war especial enterprise was manifested by the *Inquirer*, and no expense was spared in obtaining the news from the armies and the Seat of Government. Immense sums were expended for special correspondence, and it became the journal most sought after, not only among the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity, but in the army, where it outsold all the other newspapers. So considerable indeed was the demand from all quarters, that it became necessary to engage, for a time, the presses of its contemporaries, to assist in printing the large editions required. The Government evidenced its appreciation of this popularity by frequently ordering a special edition for gratuitous distribution by the proprietor's agents, when it was desired that the steps being taken in the conduct of the war should become widely known in both armies. It warmly supported the Administration throughout the war, and its services were gracefully acknowledged by Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War, at that trying period.

The following letter was written by Mr. Stanton, in reply to a telegram from Mr. Harding, congratulating the former upon his triumph over President Johnson, in the War Department Struggle in 1868:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 14th, 1868.

Please accept my thanks for your friendly telegram just received. I appreciate your kindness highly. From no one have I received, in my official labors, more disinterested and highly prized support than from yourself. Its remembrance will always be cherished with pleasure. Wishing you every success in life, I am, and shall ever be,

Truly yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

To William W. Harding, Esq.

In the latter part of 1861, the greatly increased circulation compelled the purchase of a six cylinder Hoe Rotary Press, and on the 26th of April, 1862, the *Inquirer* was first printed from stereotype plates — being one of the first newspapers in the United States to adopt this process. In December, 1862, the *Inquirer* was reduced in size to six pages, on account of the increase in the cost of paper; but after three months it resumed, on the 25th of March, 1863, its eight pages, but reduced its size to five columns. He introduced paper folders at an early date; and soon after his removal to his present location, in April, 1863, he introduced a Bullock Press—the first ever put into successful operation. To this he subsequently added two others—one of double size—but these have since been replaced by two of Hoe's six cylinder Rotary Presses, at a cost of over fifty thousand dollars. Beside all these improvements to the *Inquirer*, he increased his facilities for publishing *Harding's editions of the Bible*, and added to his establishment the necessary fixtures for the manufacture of Photograph Albums, of which he has produced some of the finest specimens. In 1864, he established a paper mill at Manayunk, which has since supplied the paper for his different publications; and he has more recently entered into the manufacture of wood paper, having purchased for a large amount the right from its inventors. His mills are now capable of producing eight thousand pounds a day, wood and straw both being employed in its manufacture. On the 29th of August, 1864, the price of the *Inquirer* was increased to three cents a copy, or fifteen cents a week, but this was reduced to two cents on the 2d of January following. In December, 1869, the present size was re-adopted, of forty-eight columns, double sheet. He is above the medium height, of attractive appearance, and pleasant manners. In his habits he is simple and unostentatious. Tobacco and spirits he has always eschewed. Each day he spends from twelve to fifteen hours in persistent attention to business, for which he seems to possess an unlimited capacity of endurance. In the intricate details of his numerous undertakings he is never embarrassed even for a moment. To this easy command of minutiæ, scarcely less than to his energy and enterprise, is his great success in life to be attributed.

Dell Noblitt

NOBLIT, DELL, Jr., Merchant, Manufacturer, and Bank President, was born September 21st, 1825, in Wilmington, Delaware, of which place his father is an old, well-known and influential citizen. At an early age he evinced a preference for mercantile life, and was placed as a clerk in a dry goods store in his native place, where he remained a year and a half, preparing himself practically for business on a larger scale. When he had attained his nineteenth year, and the expiration of his novitiate, he found himself ready to enter a wider field of enterprise, which he sought in Philadelphia, where the extensive business connection of his father procured for him an advantageous position with the firm of Finley & Co. Here he became thoroughly conversant with the business of Furnishing, his income steadily increasing until it attained a respectable figure, and his position in the trade becoming assured. In 1849, he engaged in business on his own account, at No. 83 South Second street, where he embarked on a most prosperous career, receiving among his first orders one from the well-known and highly respected Captain Loper, for the complete equipment, with all essentials in his line, of several ocean steamers, then in process of construction. This order he carried out to the entire satisfaction of the owners, and from that time onward his success as a merchant was assured. His business increased almost from the beginning with a rapidity which compelled him to seek a partner, whom he found in his brother, John Noblit, their association proving for both a judicious measure, and peculiarly fortunate in its results. Soon after the formation of the partnership, their attention was called to the weaving of Hair Cloth as a branch of their business, which promised to become of the first importance. At that time, although an immense quantity of Hair Cloth was used in America, very little of it was of home production, the market being supplied chiefly from Germany and England. D. & J. Noblit, for such was the firm name, believing that it could be made in Philadelphia, commenced its manufacture by hand; but their resources were soon drawn upon to so great an extent by the rapidly increasing demand, that they began to consider the necessity of having recourse to steam. In 1856, a site for a factory was secured, and their building, at Jefferson and Randolph streets, erected. Fifty looms were put into the new building, and the manufacture of Hair Cloth was begun, and conducted on an extensive scale—a manufacture that has ever since held its place in the American market. In the management of their large store on Second street, south of Dock, they found it necessary to have a partner, and associated with them in that portion of their business Willard S. Brown, under the firm name of Noblit, Brown & Noblit, the factory remaining as before, under the control of D. & J. Noblit. The senior partner's well earned reputation for integrity and ability among the merchants of Philadelphia, combined with his high personal character, qualified him peculiarly for any position of trust and responsibility in which there might be need of superior talent—a fact too obvious to escape the notice of his fellow citizens. When, therefore, the Corn Exchange Bank became a chartered institution, he was chosen a member of the first Board of Directors, then presided over by Hon. A. G. Cattell. On that gentleman retiring from active duty early in 1870, the administration of the affairs of the Bank was intrusted to him, and on Mr. Cattell's formal resignation of the office of President at the end of that year, he was unanimously elected to succeed him. His efficiency in that position is demonstrated by the following brief statement of the affairs of the Corn Exchange National Bank. It was opened in 1859, with a capital stock of $128,000, and deposits amounting to $102,000. In 1871, the capital stock was increased to $500,000, and now (1873) the deposits amount to $3,300,000, and the surplus fund to $200,000. Than these figures there could be no more eloquent testimony to the ability with which he has filled the position of President.

LUDLOW, JAMES R., Lawyer, and Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, was born at Albany, New York, May 3d, 1825. He is a son of Rev. John Ludlow, D. D., LL.D., for nearly twenty years Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated, with distinction, in July, 1843. Having made choice of the legal profession, he entered in the same month the office of Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, President of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania of 1873, and for many years the leading lawyer in the State. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1846, and for eleven years engaged in a general practice. During this time he manifested an active interest in politics, acting with, and occupying a prominent position in, the old Democratic party of the city. At one time he was Chairman of its Executive Committee, and was a delegate to the State Conventions. In October, 1857, he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Philadelphia. This court has an extensive jurisdiction. The members of its bench are *ex-officio* Judges of the Orphans' Court, Register's Court, the Quarter Sessions, and the Oyer & Terminer of the city. It also has general jurisdiction in equity. As a civil Judge, he has decided a number of important cases in Equity, in the Orphans' Court, and in contested elections. These cases are reported in the books. Among them may be mentioned that of the Chestnut and Walnut Street Railroad, in which a motion was made for an injunction, and more recently the well-known St. Clement's Church case, in which certain members of the congregation were in litigation with the rector, Dr. Batterson; also the contested election cases of Ewing *vs.* Thompson, and the celebrated contests

of 1868. These are but illustrations of the important issues in which he has been called upon to pronounce judgment, and which cover a wide range of law. In the criminal court, with his colleague, Judge Allison, he has tried almost every murder case of note coming before the courts during the last fifteen years, including those of Berger, Twitchell, Gottlieb Williams, Eaton and Hanlon. He sentenced to death Williams and Hanlon, both of whom were executed. He also tried Mara and Dougherty, the would-be assassins of Detective Brooks, amid difficulties of a serious nature, and fulfilled his duty in a manner that gave the liveliest satisfaction to all the law-abiding citizens of Philadelphia. In all, he has administered the law in over six thousand cases. His whole career is singularly honorable. Since his elevation to the bench, nearly sixteen years ago, his course has been such as to reflect not only the highest credit upon himself, but lustre upon a judiciary, whose record no State in the Union can excel. He has always shown himself a learned jurist and an incorruptible judge. Bringing to the consideration of every case a mind stored with legal knowledge, unquestionable impartiality, an inflexible determination to execute the law and to uphold its majesty, his decisions have ever been received with the greatest consideration, both by the bar and by the community generally. Gifted with nice discrimination, and a man of scrupulous conscientiousness, he has always striven his utmost to discover and defend the right in civil suits—some of his written opinions being, therefore, models of judicial acumen and carefulness. In criminal jurisdiction he has always manifested marked judgment, being stern and severe in his sentences when he deemed the convict's crimes and the public welfare demanded sternness and severity, and merciful toward the erring whom there was hope of reclaiming. In his private relations, he is highly esteemed as a gentleman of wide culture and true refinement. Simple and unostentatious in his life, he yet exerts a large influence for good, and is an earnest supporter of all schemes for the social advancement of the community.

PALMER, GIDEON W., Farmer and Politician, was born in the town of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, April 18th, 1818, of Gideon Palmer and Clarissa Watkins, the former of English, the latter of Welsh descent. In 1836, he removed to Pennsylvania, where, for a while, he followed teaching; but as his tastes led him rather to agricultural pursuits, he subsequently gave his attention to farming, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, actively interesting himself meanwhile in the various political questions of the day. The measures of the old Whig party were those which received his support; and he soon manifested such an influence in the councils of that organization, that various offices were entrusted to him. From constable, in 1846, he became Justice of the Peace in 1850, and later, for three years, Sheriff of Luzerne county. As an "Old line Henry Clay Whig," he was subsequently elected a member of the State Legislature. When the Rebellion broke out, he sided ardently with the supporters of the Union, and for several years occupied the responsible post of Paymaster of the United States Army, in the performance of the duties of which office he traversed the whole country, from Maine to Mexico. Although residing in a Democratic district, he always polled heavy Republican majorities. In 1872, when delegates were to be chosen for the Constitutional Convention of the State, he was nominated as a "Liberal Republican" on the Democratic ticket, while his son was nominated as delegate from the same district on the regular Republican ticket. Both were elected, and both have contributed materially to the deliberations of the body of which they are highly honored members. In 1838, he married Elizabeth Burdick, and of the union five children survive, two sons and three daughters. The family are attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DUANE, WILLIAM J., Lawyer, was born on May 9th, 1780, at Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland. He was the eldest son of William and Catherine Duane. The earliest event his memory could recall was the Parliamentary election of May, 1784, held at Covent Garden, to which he was taken by his father, and there placed upon the pedestal of a column, from which he viewed the scene, that owing to the warmth of the contest was rather hot, and that ended in the defeat of Fox, the stormy debate of which is memorable in history. Two years subsequently, his father accepted a position to go to Calcutta, to undertake the publication of a newspaper, and his family returned to Clonmel, to await the success or non-success of the enterprise, which was to determine their removal to India. While at Clonmel, the subject of our sketch was placed for fifteen months under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Carey, which proved, owing to circumstances, to be the only schooling he received; but an enquiring mind, coupled with an ardent desire to learn in after years, fully supplied the deficiencies of his early education. His father, after a brief success, was suddenly arrested in Calcutta, on account of an article which appeared in his paper, offensive to the Government; and after a short detention at Fort William, was sent back to England, his entire property in India being confiscated. He then became Parliamentary reporter for a newspaper called the *General Advertiser*, now the world-renowned *Times*; and his son frequently accompanied him to the gallery of the House of Commons, and up to the day of his death spoke glowingly of the intellectual treat afforded

by the debates, and of the great orators, Pitt, Fox, Burke, and Sheridan, it had been his privilege to listen to and whose eloquence has never been equalled. It was not until the year 1796, that he concluded to return to his native country, and having settled in Philadelphia he became the editor of a newspaper, entitled the *True American*. During the year 1798 Mrs. Duane died, but not of the yellow fever, then the scourge of the city, and by which both father and son were attacked. In September of the same year, Benjamin Franklin Bache, the first publisher of the *Aurora* newspaper, died of the fever, and William Duane became the editor, with his son as c'erk in the office, which led to the latter's marriage on the 31st day of December, 1805, with Deborah Bache, sixth child of Richard and Sarah Bache, the daughter of Benjamin Franklin. This union was in all respects a happy one, and terminated by her death, in February, 1863. Shortly after his marriage he entered into partnership with William Levis, a paper merchant. While engaged in this business his name was forged to the amount of seven hundred dollars, but although the offender was detected, he preferred to bear the loss rather than to deliver him to justice, which act of mercy was followed by the reformation of the man, who in time restored the sum in full. In the year 1809, he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives upon the Republican ticket, afterwards called the Democratic. Then in his thirtieth year, and only beginning his legislative career, he yet became so prominent as to be chosen Chairman of the Committee of the Roads and Inland Navigation, and of the large Committee raised to consider that part of the Governor's message relating to the case of "Gideon Olmstead," then an exciting question before the Legislature. He also in this same year wrote a work called the *Law of Nations Investigated in a Popular Manner, addressed to the Farmers of the United States*. About this time the schism in the Republican party commenced, which divided it into two sections, the Old and New School Democrats, and at the election which followed in 1810, his name for the Assembly was defeated by a majority of several hundred. He then published in one work his letters upon *Internal Improvement of the Commonwealth*. In the war of 1812, he was Adjutant of a military body called the State Fencible Legion, afterwards Captain of the Republican Greens. The decease of Richard Bache, in 1811, having brought Mrs. Duane an inheritance, her husband relinquished business and devoted himself to the law, the study of which he commenced in the office of Joseph Hopkinson, afterwards known as Judge of the United States District Court. In 1813, he was re-elected to the Legislature, and in June, 1815, was admitted to the bar. His system of practice by some few members was considered unprofessional, but the carpers were in the minority and by no means of the highest grade, and it is an undisputed fact that said system won for him the wide-spread reputation for integrity and honesty of purpose. After his admission to the bar he became Solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor, the Female Hospital Society, and the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, also in later years Counsellor of the Hibernian Society. In 1816, he again took a part in politics, but as his party was in point of numbers the weakest he was defeated. In 1819, he became Secretary of the Board of School Directors, and in the autumn of the same year was placed on the ticket for the Assembly and elected by a vote which attested the confidence of the people. In December, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Banks, followed by the Chairmanship of a Select Committee relating to Domestic Economy and General Stagnation of Business. During Joseph Hiester's term as Governor of Pennsylvania, he filled the office of Attorney of the Mayor's Court of the City of Philadelphia, and held the same for three years. In 1824, he was nominated for Congress, but declined. The care of a large family induced him to withdraw from the political arena; but, in 1828, he again became interested in politics, and was earnest in his support of Jackson, whose entire ticket having been elected, the Mayoralty was tendered to him, as in some measure a recognition of his valuable services, but it was firmly declined, and Mr. Dallas, being elected Mayor, appointed him City Solicitor, but although much gratified he refused. In 1829, he was chosen member of the Select Council of Philadelphia, and, in 1831, nominated Commissioner, under the Treaty with Denmark. In the same year Mr. Girard died, and having been his Solicitor, he wrote the will and was named in the will as one of the five Executors. Director of the Bank of the United States, he, in 1832, accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, which office he held until the fall of 1833, when he was dismissed and Roger B. Taney, then Attorney-General of the United States, appointed. His removal from office was consequent upon certain contentions and differences of opinion. Against all attacks he was vindicated, it being clearly proven that his unwillingness to place his conscience and will beneath the feet of the President incensed one party, while the other antagonized him because he was opposed to the Bank of the United States upon constitutional grounds. After his return from Washington he did not entirely resume his profession, only appearing in the Orphans' Court occasionally for some old client. The last office of a public character held by him was that of Chairman of the Girard College Committee. For many years prior to his death he suffered with an internal complaint of a most painful nature. During the last year of his life he left his house but once, and then to register his vote at the Presidential election of 1864. He expired on the 26th day of September, 1865, having reached his eighty-fifth year, and was interred in North Laurel Hill Cemetery. Of his personal character little need be said, as the distinction shown him among men is sufficient proof

of the high estimation accorded him by the public. He was a hearty advocate of virtue, upholding by his life and doctrines morality and truth. Both in public and private he was accorded the esteem and affection due a just man.

CRAIG, HUGH, Grain Dealer, was born in Coleraine, Ireland, June 17th, 1816. His father was devoted to agricultural pursuits, but the son was possessed of more ambitious views, and having acquired a liberal education at one of the town schools, determined to seek his fortune in the New World. In 1833, on the day after he landed in Philadelphia, he entered the store of Robert Fleming, dealer in flour and grain, at Market and Seventeenth streets, and literally began at the foot of the ladder, with the firm determination to reach the topmost round. His opportunities of learning the business in all its details could not have been better than this establishment afforded, as his patron's trade was very extensive, the latter eventually retiring from mercantile pursuits with a fortune of a million and a half. In 1836, before attaining his majority, he embarked in business on his own account, with Thomas Bellas as his partner, under the name and style of Craig, Bellas, & Co., their warehouse being located at the Northwest corner of Broad and Cherry streets. In 1845, the firm was changed to Craig & Bellas. The prosperity of these firms was chiefly due to the untiring industry and practical talents of the senior partner. He established his reputation among business men, and preserved it unsullied during many severe ordeals, and no man, in this branch of trade, has risen more rapidly or deservedly. In 1846, a fire destroyed, among several others, the warehouse of the firm, and a large amount of property was consumed. Consignors of produce had no legal claim against the loss, but nevertheless they acted, on this occasion, in a highly liberal and honorable manner. They immediately issued a circular inviting "all those who had claims against the firm for produce destroyed by the late fire, to present the same at once for payment." This was no vain offer. Every dollar of the claims was promptly paid on demand. This honorable proceeding proved, as it deserved, of invaluable benefit to the firm, and ensured to it a future career of increased patronage and prosperity. Such a course demonstrated the entire soundness and integrity of the house, and inspired the business community with the greatest confidence in its operations. Their conduct presented a very bold contrast to the line of policy pursued under similar circumstances by other produce houses, who refused to acknowledge the claims of consignors; litigation followed, and as a consequence their business was very much diminished. The energy of the firm was now displayed by the immediate erection of the most spacious warehouses of which the city could then boast. These are still (1873) standing at the corner of Broad and Cherry streets. The structure has three fronts, and it is here that the immense business of the firm is transacted: the most precise order and thorough system prevail in all the interior arrangements. The warehouses are the property of the senior member of the firm. In 1862, the style of the house was changed to Hugh Craig & Co., and on March 11th, 1866, Hugh Craig, Jr.,—the son of the subject of this sketch,—was admitted as a partner, he having on that day attained his sixteenth year. On May 1st, 1873, his father retired from the active business life he had pursued for thirty-seven years, leaving his son to manage affairs, who promises most amply to sustain his father's reputation for ability and activity. Having commenced his mercantile career at so early and unusual an age, he has enjoyed the benefit of his father's experience, and inheriting all his energy and clearness of perception, will certainly achieve success. The style of the house is now Hugh Craig's Son. Its founder has never taken any active part in politics, nor would he ever accept of any public office, excepting that he has, at various times, been elected by Councils a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to represent the interest of the City of Philadelphia in that corporation. In 1839, he was elected a Director of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, and has held this position ever since that date. He was one of the originators of the Corn Exchange National Bank, and has been, for many years, a member of its Board of Directors. He is also a prominent member of the Hibernia Society. In all the positions he has filled, as well as during the whole course of his mercantile career, he has ever displayed activity, intelligence, energy, and perseverance; while his clear and practical judgment has not only contributed to his success, but his advice is regarded, by those who have consulted him, as being exceedingly valuable, and of great weight in the several financial institutions with which he is connected. He is enterprising, public-spirited, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those needing it. Large heartedness—so proverbial with his nationality—is a prominent trait in his character, and his generosity does not wait for, but seeks opportunities for displaying itself. These qualities, and the most sterling integrity of character, have won for him the affection and esteem of all who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance.

LIPPINCOTT, JOSHUA B., Publisher, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends. Between the years 1827 and 1830, he came to Philadelphia, and at a very early age obtained a situation in a small bookstore. Not many years afterwards he commenced business on his own account, and purchased the property at the Southwest corner of

Fourth and Race streets, which he still owns. There he continued until 1850, and by his genius and energy made a fortune; but instead of retiring from business he had the enterprise to purchase the stock and goodwill of Grigg, Elliott, & Co., at that time the largest book jobbing house in the country, then occupying premises in Fourth street, above Market. At this location, under the firm name of J. B. Lippincott & Co., he remained until 1863. From the time when the establishment passed into the hands of its new owner, very important changes were introduced into its management; the list of publications issued from it was largely increased, the standard of excellence greatly improved, and as a consequence its previous prosperity was considerably extended and strengthened. About 1859 or 1860, foreseeing from certain indications a removal of the location of the great mercantile houses, he purchased a large lot on Market street, above Seventh, running through to Filbert, for the firm's future premises. In 1862, during the darkest period of the Rebellion, in pecuniary matters at least, the very commodious and handsome store in which the business is now carried on was built. Those who remember with distinctness the disastrous condition of commercial affairs at this time, the great and imminent peril of the nation, will recognize and appreciate the enterprise that could contemplate, and the courage that could carry forward to completion, the erection of so costly a pile. This was the commencement of that movement which has caused the neighborhood to become the centre of the jobbing trade of the city. The firm having passed successfully through the trying period of depression consequent upon the outbreak of the war, in which its losses were enormous, removed, in 1863, to the new building, which they still occupy. Ever vigilant in the interests of the concern, his wise foresight in providing such ample facilities for its operations has been abundantly demonstrated in its vastly increased and ever-increasing business. In 1871, the large building fronting on Filbert street was erected for the manufacturing departments of the house; and with its erection was completed his plan of concentrating all its branches substantially under one roof. As now existing the establishment—which is one of the largest in the country, is complete in all its appointments, and possesses a trade that extends to every State in the Union—illustrates how much may be accomplished in the lifetime of one man by enterprise and energy, and presents a striking contrast to the modest beginning made at Fourth and Race streets. Its history is full of inspiration for young men. Its founder has been highly favored by nature, however, being endowed with an active and comprehensive mind, singularly keen perception, and the most untiring energy. Through many disastrous crises he has guided the financial affairs of the house with such wisdom and prudence as to prevent the slightest derangement of its credit, his principle having always been that the surest way to preserve credit is not to use it, and in accordance therewith he has consistently met such ordeals by drawing on his own resources. These are sterling qualities to have in the man at the helm at such times. Many of the publications emanating from the establishment, such as, *The Biographical Dictionary*, *The Gazetteer of the World*, *Allibone's Dictionary of Authors*, and the re-issue of *Chambers' Encyclopædia*, have been large enterprises, requiring years of preparation and large outlay of capital before any return has been obtained. *The Biographical Dictionary* occupied over twenty years of steady labor, and a moderate fortune was spent upon it before a dollar was realized from its sales. Among other works from their press may be mentioned elegant editions of the writings of Prescott, Irving, Scott, Dickens, Bulwer, Thackeray, Macaulay, Addison, and other famous authors, while six monthly magazines and over two thousand other publications bear the imprint of the firm. He has always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the city, and his business policy has always comprehended a strenuous endeavor, by his enterprises, to attract trade to Philadelphia, and to retain it. In the same spirit he has liberally invested his capital in whatever schemes promised to assist in the development of its resources and prosperity. He has been for a number of years director in many of our largest institutions, and takes a warm and active personal concern in their operations. He is skilful in argument, holds decided opinions about men and things, which he does not hesitate to express, though always with courtesy, and is very earnest and determined in following the judgment based upon his convictions. His presence is genial, his manners are frank and simple, at once inspiring the stranger with confidence; while his animated conversation impresses one with the live and deep interest he takes in the affairs of his time.

BAILEY, JOSEPH T., Jeweler, was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, December 16th, 1806. He was of English ancestry; the founders of the American family came from England prior to the Revolution, and settled in Danbury, Connecticut. In that place their descendants have continued to live and die since 1697. He was educated in his native place, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to Peter P. Hages, a silversmith. When he had completed his term of apprenticeship, he removed to Philadelphia. That was in the year 1827. He procured employment in the store of Thibault & Brother, at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. Five years later he entered into a co-partnership under the title of Bailey & Kitchen, and carried on business in a store located on the site whereon the present Post-Office stands. There he continued in business until his death, which occurred in Matanzas, Cuba, on March 12th, 1854. He was a very successful business man, and established the flourishing concern now known as the house

of Bailey & Co., and which occupies the magnificent marble structure at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets. The store is one of the most extensive in the city, and the firm deal in jewelry and articles of *vertu* on a scale of magnitude scarcely surpassed in the country. A large proportion of their goods are manufactured by themselves, others are bought in the American market, and the remainder are imported from abroad. This remainder is considerable enough to give the house prominence as importers. The success of the founder of this establishment was owing entirely to his unblemished integrity, untiring energy, and liberal enterprize. He had no capital of his own, and he received no assistance in the way of capital from any one. He was literally a self-made man. A reference to the original books of Bailey & Co., in the year of their commencement, 1832, will disclose entries showing that his entire capital on entering business consisted of tools valued at twenty-eight dollars and a half, and the small sum of fifty dollars in money. He was a man of very strict habits. He never smoked, nor drank a drop of intoxicating liquor, and was singularly domestic in his disposition. Economical and saving in his early days, enterprizing yet prudent in his ventures as he advanced in prosperity, and always close in his application to whatever he undertook, his progress was steady and uninterrupted from the beginning of his career.

BURROUGHS, HORATIO NELSON, Merchant and Banker, was born at Washington's Crossing, New Jersey, on the Delaware River. His father, John Burroughs, was an extensive and highly respected farmer; his mother's maiden name was Mary Howell. His early educational facilities were limited, his time, in his youth, being divided between labor on his father's farm in summer and a brief attendance at the old-fashioned and not very thorough pay schools of New Jersey; but he was fortunately enabled to pass some time at the Pennington (New Jersey) Academy, at which his education was completed. Soon after leaving school, he entered the employ of Mahlon K. Taylor, who kept a country store, and with whom he remained several months. He then abandoned the country, and came to Philadelphia in search of a more profitable situation. This he found in the establishment of I. V. Williamson, at No. 9 North Second Street. With him he remained until 1833, when, having completed his twenty-first year, he received an interest in the business, which thenceforth prospered greatly. Mr. I. V. Williamson retired from the firm in 1836, and in January of the ensuing year a new co-partnership was formed between Mr. Burroughs, a younger brother of his former employer and partner, and others, under the style of Williamson, Burroughs & Clark, the place of business being removed to a more eligible location on Market street above Second. Ten years later, in 1847, he retired from active membership in the firm, but still retained an interest in the business which he had contributed so largely to build up, and furnished, as special partner, sufficient capital to ensure its continued success. In 1849, he finally withdrew from the firm, and abandoned mercantile pursuits. But he only forsook one field of activity to enter upon another, and turned his energies to the manufacture of iron, in the Portage Iron Works, near Hollidaysburgh, Pennsylvania. His interest in this extensive concern he sold out in 1864. Some years before he had purchased large tracts of anthracite coal land near Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County, and had also made investments in the bituminous regions of the State. These lands he worked with great success. For some time he acted as President of the Kittanning Coal Company, a highly prosperous corporation, managed its affairs with signal ability, and on vacating the Presidency still continued to serve as a Director. In 1872, his high reputation in financial circles brought him the offer of election to the Presidency of the Commonwealth National Bank, of Philadelphia; at the earnest solicitation of the stockholders, he consented to accept the position, and since assuming its duties he has done much to consolidate and extend the prosperity of the institution. He is also a Trustee of the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company, and holds a position as Director in several other important corporations. Both as a private citizen and as a man of business, he occupies a deservedly high position; his character is irreproachable, his influence large and wholesome, and his personal popularity universal.

GILPIN, HENRY D., Lawyer, was descended from an English family of that name, who at a very early period had settled at Kentmore, in the County of Westmoreland, England. His ancestors came to this country in 1696, and settled on the borders of the counties of Chester and Delaware, on the banks of the Brandywine. Joshua Gilpin, his father, was a highly respectable merchant of Philadelphia; his mother a native of Lancaster, England. At this latter city Henry D. Gilpin was born, April 14th, 1801. In early infancy he was brought to the United States with the family, which remained here till 1811. All returned to England. He was placed at a school at Hemel-Hempstead, kept by Dr. Hamilton, a well known teacher, under whose efficient instruction he remained four years. In 1816, he returned with the family to Philadelphia, which city became his permanent residence. He passed through an academic course at the University of Pennsylvania with distinguished honor, and was admitted to the practice of the law in 1822. Before this date, while still a student and under age, he had filled with credit the post of Secretary of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, of which he afterwards became one of the Directors. His diligence and talents gradually increased his reputation at the bar

Maxy. Pub. Co. Philada.

A. L. Pennypacker

until the year 1830, when the successful management of a case involving the official standing of two Portuguese ministers, each accredited to the United States by a claimant to sovereign power, secured him the high regard of President Andrew Jackson and the confidence of the Supreme Court. In the following year he was appointed to succeed Mr. Dallas as District Attorney of the United States at Philadelphia. This office he held for more than five years, discharging its duties with great ability. During part of the time he was also one of the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, a trying position, which brought him into conflict with many local interests, but in which he assisted General Jackson with unbending perseverance in his efforts to suppress that moneyed monopoly. The President appointed him a second time as Director and also as Governor of Michigan, but the Senate refused to confirm these appointments, being bitterly opposed to him in consequence of his attitude toward the bank and his strong Democratic principles. Nevertheless, that body, a short time afterwards, unanimously confirmed his re-appointment to the District Attorneyship of Pennsylvania. In May, 1837, Mr. Van Buren, then President, offered him the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, which he accepted, and removed to Washington. One year later he was appointed Attorney General of the United States, attaining that elevated position when not yet forty years of age. In this capacity a large number of cases demanded his attention, many of them involving profound points of law, in all of which he acquitted himself with distinguished ability. One of the most celebrated of these cases was that of Grover *vs.* Slaughter, involving the prohibition of the importation of slaves into Mississippi. In this professional conflict there were on the side of the Government two Pennsylvanians, Henry D. Gilpin and Robert J. Walker, pitted against Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. At the close of President Van Buren's terms, he retired from political life; and having already laid the foundation for an ample competency from his professional successes, especially as the advocate of large claims before the Commissioners under the Mexican Treaty, he devoted much of the remainder of his days to a broad study of literature and art, and to the fulfilment of offices of social and municipal trust. He was for a considerable length of time Director, and afterwards President, of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; a Director and Vice President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1852 to 1858; and a Director of Girard College from 1856 to 1858. A taste for art, history, and general literature characterized him from early life. In 1826, he completed the *Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, and soon after prepared a new edition of it with an original preface and many additions. The *American Quarterly Review*, the *Democratic Review*, and the *North American Review* received frequent contributions from his pen. He was authorized to superintend the publication, under the auspices of Congress, of the *Madison Papers*, which he did with great skill and fidelity, in three volumes, 8vo, 1840. Other works which he edited or prepared were: *Opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States*, 1841; *A Northern Tour, being a Guide to Saratoga, Lake George, etc.*, 1825; an *Autobiography of Walter Scott*, compiled from passages in his writings, 1831; a translation of Chaptal's *Essays on Import Duties and Prohibitions*, 1821; *Life of Martin Van Buren*, 1844; besides numerous published addresses, speeches and reviews. Of these the following have been preserved: 1826, November 29th, Annual Discourse before the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; 1836, January 8th, Speech at the Union and Harmony Celebration by Democratic Citizens of Philadelphia; 1836, July 4th, Speech at the Democratic Celebration of the Second Congressional District; 1845, May 23d, Address before the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania; 1847, November 22nd, Eulogy on Silas Wright before the Young Men's Democratic Association; 1851, June 2d, Address before the Academy of the Fine Arts; 1851, November 13th, Address before the Society of the Alumni, on the occasion of their Annual Celebration at the University; 1856, October 13th, On the American Missions in Greece, at St. Luke's Church; 1856, December 4th, Address on the Character of Franklin, before the Franklin Institute. In the latter part of his life, he took an extended tour of Europe, Egypt, and the East, and enjoyed the friendship of many eminent scholars of England and the Continent. He married, in 1835, Eliza Johnston, the widow of the Hon. J. S. Johnston, of the Senate, from Louisiana, a union productive of unalloyed happiness. His death occurred January 29th, 1860, in his fifty-ninth year. The ample fortune which he had accumulated he directed to be divided ultimately between the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Chicago and the Academy of the Fine Arts, and he bequeathed his magnificent library to the second named of these institutions. After the death of Mrs. Gilpin, his family will be liberally provided for. In his manners, he was amiable and accomplished. In his knowledge, he was well read and diversified, kindly in his feelings, a fine writer and an eloquent speaker, courteous in all the relations of life, firm and gentle, just and honorable in his dealings, a ripe scholar and an accomplished gentleman. He was widely respected and esteemed.

DERBYSHIRE, ALEXANDER J., Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, December 29th, 1808. His parents were Quakers. He received a good plain education at the Friends' School on Fourth street, below Chestnut. On July 29th, 1824, being then in his sixteenth year, he entered the office of Timothy Paxson & Son, commission merchants, No. 15 North Water street, old number, as an apprentice.

This concern was the oldest flour house in Philadelphia. In 1780, it was conducted by Samuel Smith. Two years later Timothy Paxson took it and continued at the same place for forty-seven years. With this firm the subject of this sketch served as an apprentice until he attained the age of twenty-one years. Subsequently he remained in its employment for seven years as clerk. He soon manifested great shrewdness and business capacity, qualities which his employers recognized and appreciated by promoting him from one position to another, until he occupied the responsible post of book-keeper, for which his systematic habits and scrupulous accuracy especially fitted him. In 1836, Mr. Paxson retired from the business with a fortune of eighty thousand dollars, and, his son having died some time previously, it was carried on by Mr. Derbyshire, who, for the purpose, entered into partnership with Watson Jenks. For ten years this co-partnership was maintained, and proved very prosperous. It was dissolved on January 1st, 1846, and Mr. Derbyshire for some years went on alone. Uniting with a thorough knowledge of the flour trade, an active spirit and large enterprize, he enlarged the business from year to year, his tact and judgment in the market, and his fortunate ventures gaining him a high reputation, and endowing him with considerable influence in the commercial and financial world. In January, 1850, he took in his cousin, John Derbyshire, as partner, the title of the firm then becoming A. J. Derbyshire & Co. About this period he erected two very spacious and handsome warehouses, at Nos. 108 and 110 North Delaware avenue. Some while subsequently the house, independently of the regular business, turned their attention to the development of the railroad and mining interests of Pennsylvania and other States. For some time prior to this, the senior partner had been an active member of the Board of Trade, and had been instrumental in securing various improvements in its organization. This position enabled him to be of great service to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad scheme, of which he was an earnest promoter, and towards the completion and success of which he contributed very materially. Seeing how great an impetus the proposed railroad would give to the trade of the city, he warmly advocated its construction before the Board of Trade, and did good service in collecting subscriptions for the purpose. In recognition of his valuable assistance, he was elected one of the Directors of the road, and served for two years. He also interested himself in other beneficial railroad enterprises, and has been a Director of the Mine Hill Railroad, and President of the Little Schuylkill Railroad Company. In public affairs, he has always taken a deep and intelligent interest. For three years he held a seat in City Councils, where he manifested an eye single to the public good, and proved a consistent advocate of city improvements and of true economy. He accepted the position of Secretary of the Humane Society, a philanthropic institution which engaged his warmest sympathies; when it was merged into the Pennsylvania Hospital, he became a Director of that noble charity. But though a public spirited citizen, he has never been in any sense a politician. Personally, he is a man of plain and modest appearance. In speaking and writing, he adheres to the style of the Friends, of which Society he is a strict member. His face is eloquent of thoughtfulness, shrewdness, and indomitable energy. His business powers, unimpeachable integrity, great benevolence, and kindliness have won general respect and esteem.

MOORE, WILLIAM HILL, of Philadelphia, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, July 15, 1804. His father was of Scotch descent, his mother of English. His maternal grandfather held a commission under the British government, until the Declaration of Independence, in 1776. From his fourteenth year he has been dependent solely upon his own exertions, for money for any purpose. In his fifteenth year—shortly before the death of his father—he resolved to earn his own support. He came to Philadelphia, in April, 1819, and with his little bundle, containing all his worldly goods, beneath his arm, walked the streets of Philadelphia seeking employment. In his first situation—that in the Philadelphia Cabinet Works—his compensation consisted of his board and working clothes, but he was allowed to do overwork in order to earn money for the purchase of his Sunday suit. His employer furnished the coffins, and had the contract for the burial of the dead among the poor of several districts, during the prevalence of the yellow fever, in 1819–20. He was one of four boys, who attended to the burying of the victims of this terrible scourge. It required just such intrepid courage as he possessed to expose himself to all the forms of this dread disease, as well as no little self-denial, accompanied as the work was by severe and protracted labor, for all who fell a prey to the ravages of the fever were required to be interred between 10 P. M. and sunrise. His labor and sacrifice were not unappreciated, and he received many evidences of the grateful remembrance of his services, from the relatives and friends of the deceased. Having passed unscathed through the dangers and exposures of this period, he felt that, for the future, he need feel no timidity in coming in contact with any contagious disease. This assurance has enabled him, for fifty years, to encounter, with calmness, the perils of every form of epidemic. His regular and careful habits of living, and his total abstinence from every kind of stimulant, as well as from the use of tobacco, have contributed to give him a vigor attained by few. When he was eighteen years of age, having purchased the balance of his time from his master, he accepted a position at five dollars a month for six months, in

Wm H Moore

order that he might get a better knowledge of fine work. Having no resources to rely upon, he necessarily became very careful of his expenditures, and that experience, followed up, has enabled him to say, that since that time, he has neither bought nor smoked a single cigar, nor has he purchased or used any intoxicants. When he first thought of going into business on his own account, his friends endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose, for they feared that he would only lose the little money he had already saved. Perhaps the kindly admonitions of his many friends had the effect of increasing his caution in business matters, and contributed somewhat to his success in after life. He was not to be deterred from his purpose, and, in April, 1826, though only in his twenty-second year, he embarked in business on his own account, and established himself in the same square on Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in which his business is still conducted. It was here that he originated the business of furnishing undertaking, and began to supply all the requisites for the burial of the dead. Previously, undertaking had been carried on by cabinet makers, as it is in country localities to this day. The accommodation to the public, from the diligent prosecution of this entirely new business, was fully appreciated in the community, and he began, at once, to reap the fruits of his enterprise and labor. By the closest application to business, and by making it his invariable rule to furnish only good work and material, he speedily came into the possession of a large and increasing patronage, and, for many years, has conducted, on an average, one hundred funerals a month. He attended to all the public demonstrations in the City of Philadelphia, up to the year 1865. He had charge of the obsequies of Bushrod Washington and John Marshall, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Generals William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor, Presidents of the United States, Commodores Brainbridge, Elliot, and Hull, and Admiral Stewart, of the United States Navy, Ex-President John Quincy Adams, and many other distinguished public men and private individuals. From the indigent youth, who first set his foot in Philadelphia as a stranger to seek his fortune in life, he has risen, by the force of his own energy, and by the exercise of the strictest integrity, to wealth and independence

PARRISH, JOSEPH, Physician, was born in Philadelphia, September 2d, 1779. His parents and family were members of the Society of Friends, and he was brought up in the rules of that denomination. In early life he enjoyed the best educational facilities attainable at that time in Philadelphia, acquiring, in addition to a sound English education, some knowledge of Latin, French, and even Hebrew. In his twenty-first year he entered the office of Dr. Caspar Wistar, and received his Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1805. Recognizing early the wisdom of popularizing science, he delivered a public course of chemical lectures in 1807–8, which brought him favourably to the notice of his fellow citizens. His professional rise was rapid, and in 1816 he was appointed to succeed Dr. Physick as Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital. His charitable disposition and strict sense of duty led him to take an active part in numerous plans of benevolence and public aid. Long a member, he was ultimately President of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, in which office his predecessors were Drs. Wistar, Rush, and Franklin. Many students entered his office to receive professional instruction, among whom were not a few who themselves achieved eminence in after years. He married, in 1808, Susanna Cox, daughter of John Cox, of Burlington, New Jersey. His death occurred March 18th, 1840.

PARRISH, ISAAC, Physician, second son of Dr. Isaac Parrish, of Philadelphia, was born in that city March 19th, 1811. Having received a classical as well as an English education, he began the study of medicine with his father in 1829, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832. Two years later he was elected one of the surgeons to Wills Hospital, which position he occupied for eighteen years. He gave the first regular course of instruction in ophthalmic surgery in that institution in the winter of 1839–40. As a teacher, he was instructive and impressive, and popular with the students. His humane disposition caused him to take an active part in the Philadelphia Society for Relieving the Miseries of Prisons, a subject of almost hereditary interest, as his grandfather, Isaac Parrish, had been during the Revolutionary war also conspicuous in this charitable employment. In 1846 and 1847, he made a tour through Maryland, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut, in order to study the discipline of the State prisons, the results of which observations he embodied in an article in the *Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline*, 1849. Shortly afterwards he called the attention of the Judiciary and the public to the disproportionate mortality and relative length of sentences between the white and colored prisoners of this Commonwealth. These and similar labors brought forth beneficent results, and the correction of many abuses, even if in some instances such fruits were long delayed. In his religious convictions, he was a Friend, of the primitive model of Fox, Barclay and Penn, but observed, in all his intercourse, that toleration for the honest sentiments of others which, when rightly understood, lies at the basis of Friends' doctrines. Early in his career (1834) he married Sarah Redwood Longstreth, daughter of Samuel Longstreth, a re-

spected merchant of his own city. Of naturally delicate frame, his unsparing labors for the benefit of others bore heavily on his health, and in his forty-second year, after many months of failing physical strength, he succumbed to an acute attack of dysentery, passing away July 31st, 1852.

ABBEY, WILLIAM MAXWELL, Merchant, son of Roswell and Elizabeth Abbey, was born in New York, on March 8th, 1827. The Abbeys were originally French Huguenots in their extraction, and the name was formerly known as Abbayé. Roswell Abbey was a man of great mechanical genius, who even at a very early age displayed much ability, having invented most ingenious Cotton Machinery. He also invented the first Type-casting Machine, and was the originator of the application of Electrotype to the making of Type Matrices. He was a well read man, as also something of an artist, combining a talent for portrait painting inherited by his son, and which he exercised up to the time of his death, in 1858. The early training of William M. Abbey was obtained at the infant school of Miss Sarah Labree; he later became the pupil of Roswell C. Smith, Francis M. Lubbren, and the Rev. William Mann. When the Central High School opened, in October, 1838, he was one of the original thirty pupils then admitted. Having graduated in 1842, he removed to Baltimore, and there learned the drug business in the store of Charles P. Rogers; but his health failing, he obtained a situation with B. A. Muzzy, Importer and Commission Merchant. In 1846, he removed to Philadelphia, and was employed by Wilcox, Billings & Co., Commission Merchants, where he remained until 1851, when he engaged in the Drug business, at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland. It was not until 1853 that he returned to Philadelphia and entered the establishment of Sailor & Sank, and finally became a member of the firm of J. Rinaldo Sank & Co., where he is successfully engaged at present. As a boy, he attended the Sunday school of the Dutch Reformed Church under the care of the Rev. Dr. Hardenburg. In 1860, he joined Calvary Episcopal Church, and became Superintendent of the Sunday school, which position he held for nine years, afterwards holding the same post at St. Jude's; he also led the choir in both parishes. At Calvary, he was for six years Rector's Warden, and has been a Deputy of the yearly Diocesan Convention since 1861. Having joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1849, he passed the chairs in Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 190, and was Representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He is now President of the Handel and Haydn Society of Philadelphia, and during eight years held the position of Director of said society. He was one of the originators of the Tobacco Board of Trade. As a business man, he is quoted for his integrity and energy, which is also manifested in every calling he fills, claiming for him the good will and esteem of all with whom he is associated.

NORRIS, ISAAC, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, on the 1st of February, 1802. His family is an old and respected one, and has long been well known in the history of Philadelphia. His ancestors are English in the male line, and originally came from the Isle of Wight. Thomas Norris, one of them, established himself in London and there became an eminent and wealthy merchant. He left London on account of the religious persecutions of his time, for he had joined the Quaker sect, which had then just sprung into existence, and removed to Jamaica, where he afterwards perished, with almost all his family, in the terrible earthquake of 1692, which destroyed Port Royal. His son Isaac, then a youth, abandoned the island which his father had selected for a residence, and which proved to be the grave of nearly all his family, and removed to and settled in Philadelphia, where he married Mary Lloyd, a daughter of Governor Lloyd; and from this Pennsylvania branch of the family the present descendants in Philadelphia have sprung. In the early days of our city this Isaac Norris purchased "Fair Hill," a tract of several hundred acres of land, in the vicinity of the city, and built a large country house on it. To it he removed from the old and well known "Slate Roof" house in Second street, around which cluster so many historical reminiscences. During the War of the Revolution the original Fair Hill mansion was burned by the British army, after the battle of Germantown. It was then occupied by John Dickinson, who was styled the rebel Dickinson, and who had married a daughter of Isaac Norris, the Speaker of the Colonial Assembly, and on its soil many of the British soldiers, who died of their wounds, are buried. This destruction of the house originated from the bitter hostility against Dickinson, who was known as one of the leaders of the Revolution, and who was supposed to be the owner of Fair Hill. Fair Hill has descended in the Norris family from father to son until it came into the possession of the late Joseph Parker Norris, the father of the subject of this sketch. This country seat, which for several generations has been the residence of different members of the Norris family, now forms a large portion of the Nineteenth Ward of the city, which has advanced and spread rapidly in that direction. Streets have been laid out, opened and paved through it, whole squares of ground have been covered with dwelling houses, two large and noble public squares on the estate have been laid out and generously given to the city by the family, and, in a word, the old country seat and home of the Norris family has been converted into a densely built up town plot, until its landmarks are no longer observable. This fact will be evident, when it is stated that

Isaac Norris

A. S. Shillingford

nine large and handsome churches now stand on its soil. From this good old stock the present Isaac Norris, the subject of this sketch, was born, in the old Norris house, which some of our readers will well recollect as standing on Chestnut street, and which was pulled down in 1818 to make room for the building of the Bank of the United States—now the present Custom House of Philadelphia—on its site. He received a liberal education, and after becoming a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, read law with the late Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. Under his good tutorship he learned habits of industry and devotion to business. He continued assiduously to practise his profession until the death of his father in 1841, when he had become an active practitioner at the bar; he then relinquished his profession to take the charge and management of the Fair Hill estate. This estate, which he has managed with great integrity, prudence, and judgment, has grown up under his fostering care into a very large and responsible business, which now engrosses all his time and attention in its conduct and further development, requiring not only skill and judgment, but also a ready knowledge of real estate law in its multifarious transactions. In political principles he has always been a Republican—sincerely siding with the worker, and sympathizing with his honest cause, knowing that of such the pride and wealth of the nation are formed, and believing that in the best direction of labor consists the most certain and rapid development of his country. He has never been in active political life, although he is an interested observer in all the movements of the day. He married a daughter of the late George Pepper, and has a family of five children now living. He has been, like those from whom he is descended, beloved and honored by his family and friends, and greatly esteemed by the public.

SHILLINGFORD, HENRY H., Merchant, was born in Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, on October 11th, 1815. His father, James Shillingford, was a black and white smith and edge-tool maker; his mother's maiden name was Mary Hoofstitler. He enjoyed no advantages for obtaining an education beyond those afforded by the common schools of his native village. At the age of ten he commenced to learn a trade under his father's supervision, and remained with him until he was eighteen. But during all these years he devoted every leisure moment to the study of such useful books as fell in his way. The result of this reading was his selection, as soon as he had completed his trade, as an assistant teacher in one of the village schools, and the duties of this position he was enabled to discharge satisfactorily to all concerned. But he had by this time developed a taste for mercantile pursuits, and embraced the first opportunity that was presented to enter upon his chosen field of labor. He soon found employment with Stephen Pancoast, who kept a small country store, and subsequently with William Eaves, who conducted a similar business, at Nether Providence, in Delaware County. In both of these situations he was industrious and diligent, and to both employers he gave entire satisfaction. Led by an ambitious spirit to seek a wider sphere of operation, he came to Philadelphia in 1836, where he secured a position as errand boy in the paper and rag warehouse of Samuel Eckstein. A few months afterwards he entered the office of the *Saturday Evening Post* as mail writer. The manner in which he discharged his duties here obtained him a better situation with Smith & Hartshorn. In 1837 he was employed as chief salesman in the establishment of Shoemaker & Love, jobbers in woollen goods. Here he manifested great interest, and displayed such excellent business qualifications that, on the retirement of the senior from the firm, he was admitted into the concern as junior partner, the house being conducted under the name of Love, Smith & Shillingford. On the subsequent dissolution of this co-partnership, he was prevailed upon to accept the agencies of several prominent English houses, for whom he transacted a large and constantly increasing business in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond. These agencies he continued to hold until 1858, when he was compelled to relinquish them, to devote his time and attention to the interest held by himself and his brother-in-law, George Howell, in the Clearfield Coal and Lumber Company. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad Company, of which General R. C. Hall was at the time President. General Hall was soon appointed Quarter Master General of Pennsylvania by Governor Curtin, and he himself was commissioned as Assistant Quarter-Master General, with the rank of Colonel, with his headquarters in the city of Philadelphia. Immediately after the battle of Williamsburg, accompanied by other prominent Philadelphians, he proceeded to Yorktown with supplies for the sick and wounded in the army. On their report of their operations, and at the suggestion of George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, the Christian Commission, which accomplished so much good by its operations throughout the remainder of the struggle, was organized and placed in working order. He wrote the first army pass for a member of the Christian Commission, which was given to Mr. Stuart. He also introduced the use of Jamaica Ginger into the army. The army surgeons at first condemned its use, but they subsequently had good reason to change their views on the subject, and immense quantities of the article were forwarded to the soldiers in the field by the Christian Commission. At the time the war broke out, in addition to holding a responsible position in the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad Company, he was acting as Secretary and Treasurer of the Atlantic and Ohio Tele-

graph Company, and also as a Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He has, however, devoted his time of late years to the development of the coal and lumber interests of the State. When, in 1858, he assumed the management of the affairs of the Clearfield Coal and Lumber Company, that concern had become a total wreck. But by his shrewd management this company has been merged into the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, with a capital of $500,000. He is now President of this corporation, and also of the Kittanning Coal Company, which he organized and put into active operation in 1862, in connection with H. N. Burroughs, its working capital being $500,000. Both of these important companies are now highly successful, their prosperity being largely due to his excellent business qualifications, large experience, and careful mode of conducting such extensive operations, and in no small degree to his affability and geniality of manner.

HAMMOND, JOHN W., Merchant and Capitalist, was born in Carthage, Jefferson county, New York, May 6th, 1829. At an early age, his father, John D. Hammond, a civil engineer, died, leaving a large family in rather straitened circumstances. John W., then a mere child, at once realized the position of affairs, and decided upon seeking work, eventually succeeding in his design. When in his seventeenth year he left his home for Utica, where he entered the grocery establishment of Caleb Watkins, then one of the largest dealers in that city. Here he remained two years, during which time he succeeded in gaining the entire confidence of his employer, and acted in many responsible undertakings and positions. In 1848–'49, the memorable Gold Fever seized upon the general community, and, participating in the excited exodus, he, while still under twenty years of age, started for the Pacific coast. The party with which he was connected consumed several months in accomplishing the journey, but finally arrived there in good health and spirits. Immediately commencing their mining operations, the associates met with fair success; while John subsequently engaged in the sale and transit of provisions and supplies to the mining regions, situated near the head-waters of Uba river. In the spring of 1850, he began operations on the American river, but here his efforts were attended with comparative failure. On returning to Sacramento, in the following August, he found that the great scarcity of ice was a constant source of discomfort and complaint; acting shrewdly upon this observation, he invested largely in the needed article, and secured quick and profitable returns for the money laid out. Subsequently he trafficked in horses and mules, and in that essay also added to his prosperity. Late in October of 1850, he decided to return eastward, and remain in New York; and his voyage thither was attended by many perils and severe hardships, although ultimately he landed in safety at the desired port. In 1851, he commenced business in the above-named city, dealing in foreign and domestic fruits. That trade proving very profitable, he rapidly grew into excellent repute as an able, reliable, and enterprising merchant. In the winter of 1860–'61, he visited the Oil Regions, and there became interested very largely in oil lands, refineries, and the various enterprises connected with the petroleum industry. He afterward associated himself with John Fertig, and established the well-known firm of Fertig & Hammond, who are among the largest operators in that region, purchasing interests, sinking wells, and producing and refining oils; they were also the sole proprietors of the famous Fertig & Hammond Wells. Later the partners became the most extensive operators in real estate in Titusville, and in the adjacent country; and it is reliably stated that one-tenth of all the titles to city property in Titusville bear the signature, in conveyance, of "Fertig & Hammond." John W. Hammond was among the first to build a refinery in Erie, and, owing to his enterprise, many other refineries have, since that period, been erected there. From 1862 to 1870, he resided alternately in Pennsylvania and Utica, New York, and in both places his impress and beneficial influence are felt and recognized in innumerable things. In the latter city, he was a prime and energetic mover in all the enterprises looking to its welfare; and the magnificent Opera House in that city owes its existence almost entirely to him and to his abilities, he having been the projector, and the principal man to carry forward to completion this elegant structure. In the interest of the Utica Mechanics' Association, he solicited and received subscriptions sufficient in the aggregate amount to pay for the entire cost. It is but just to say that, without his efforts, it would very probably never have been developed into a reality. In return for his generous exertions, he possesses the esteem of the entire community; and many were the expostulations and regrets when he decided to leave for Erie, and there live permanently. While residing in Utica, he was Chairman of the Grant and Colfax Club of Oneida county, and assisted materially in carrying the county for his favorites, it having been conceded to the Democrats, being the home of Seymour; he was also tendered many positions attended with honor and emolument, but such he always firmly declined to accept. In 1870, his failing health obliged him to seek other and more restorative climes, and he sailed for Europe; after an extensive tour abroad, he returned home, and moved to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he is now a permanent resident. Here, as in Utica, and wherever he has tarried, he takes a high rank among the most useful, enterprising, and influential citizens. On two occasions he has been called upon to accept the nomination for Mayor, once by a call signed by 1200 citizens, irrespective of party; the complimentary offers were declined, however, as he preferred

Gebbie Pub. Co. Philadelphia.

J. W. Hammond

the leisure and tranquillity of a private life to the checkered career of a public character. Through his tireless exertions, the fine Fair Grounds and buildings, in Erie, were erected and arranged; taking in hand the flagging work, he solicited subscriptions, aided generously from his own private fortune, and superintended their construction. For the past twelve years he has been largely and importantly identified with the Erie manufacturing interests, and is always ready to start a new enterprise if his efforts will but furnish employment for the many who seek it. In addition to his interests in the Oil Regions—extending from Erie to Millerstown—he is a Director in the Erie Dime Savings Bank, and in the Keystone National Bank; is President of the Foxborough Savings Bank, and also of the St. Petersburgh Savings Bank; in all of these responsible trusts he possesses the entire confidence of those interested in their well-doing, and daily increases his renown by the constant and energetic exercise of those admirable qualities which have enabled him to attain to such a high and honorable position among his fellow-citizens. He was married, in 1857, to the granddaughter of Caleb Watkins, of Utica, the proprietor of the grocery establishment in which he first found employment in that city.

LEWIS, JOHN T., Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, December 12th, 1811. His ancestor, William Lewis, came from Glamorganshire, South Wales, to Pennsylvania, in 1686. His father, Samuel N. Lewis, was a member of the well-known firm of M. & S. N. Lewis, shipowners and shipping merchants. He himself received his education partly at the Friends' School on Fourth street, below Chestnut, afterwards at the Episcopal Academy on Locust street, above Ninth, and at the Classical Academy of Samuel Jones, on the northwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. He also enjoyed the advantage of private lessons in French and Spanish. Having completed his education, he entered his father's counting room, and in course of time succeeded to the business, the firm being re-organized under the style of John T. Lewis & Brothers. The counting-room of the house is at 231 South Front street, being the location in which the firm commenced business in 1807. Thus for sixty-six years the same premises have been uninterruptedly occupied by the original co-partnership and its successors, a circumstance worthy of note from its great rarity. At present he is associated with his brothers, Saunders Lewis and George T. Lewis, and his nephews, Samuel U. Lewis, John T. Lewis, Jr., and William F. Lewis, in the manufacture of white lead and its accompaniments, on an extensive scale, in the Eighteenth ward, Port Richmond. This branch of business was entered into by the old firm of M. & S. N. Lewis in 1819, in premises on Pine street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, where Joseph Richardson founded the works in 1813. After the establishment was purchased by the Lewises, it was enlarged from year to year, as their energy developed the trade, until, in 1848, a removal to the present site was judged advisable. A high reputation was established by the old firm by the purity and general excellence of their white lead, and this reputation has been fully maintained by their descendants and successors. As an evidence of it it may be mentioned that the supply of nearly ten million pounds per annum is scarcely sufficient to meet the demand for the paints bearing their trade mark. Like his progenitors for several generations, he was in early life a member of the Society of Friends, but he is now an Episcopalian, and holds an honored position in that church. In May, 1850, he married Maria, second daughter of the late John M. Scott, of Philadelphia, a lawyer of considerable eminence and high social standing, at one time mayor of the city. Public-spirited, he is director and manager of several institutions. During the war he was a staunch advocate of and laborer for the Union. In the great Central Fair, held in Philadelphia in 1865, he took a prominent part as a member of the Finance Committee; and by his judicious labors contributed materially to its grand result, no less than $1,200,000 being realized for the benefit of the Union soldiers. He was director and secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts for a number of years, and is now treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in which his ancestors, on both sides of the family, have been actively interested from its foundation in 1752. He followed his father in the treasurership, at his death in 1841, who succeeded his brother, Joseph S. Lewis, in 1826, who in his turn received the office from his father, Mordecai Lewis, in 1799, that gentleman having been elected to the position in 1780. So that there has been an unbroken family succession in the office extending over no less than ninety-three years. Not only have these members of the family given their services, but they and their relatives have always been liberal contributors to the funds of the institution. In the early days of its existence the signers of the paper money for the Province gave to it the commissions they received for that duty. Mordecai Lewis was one of these signers, and in this manner alone contributed to the hospital nearly a thousand and fifty dollars.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE, City Railway President, was born in Philadelphia, February 25th, 1814. His parents were natives of Delaware, in which State the family had resided for several generations. He received a sound education in the schools of Philadelphia. He commenced his business career in the counting house of his father, where he learned the lumber business, in which he continued until January 1st, 1863, except for a period of four years, during which he was engaged in farming and in cutting timber in the State of Delaware. From their first intro-

duction into Philadelphia, he always manifested a deep interest in city passenger railways. In the promotion of the scheme of the Tenth and Eleventh Street Railway, he took an active and prominent part; on the organization of the company, he was elected its President, and has continued to hold that position ever since. By his capable management, the road occupies a position in public estimation, whether as a travelling convenience or an investment, that will compare favorably with that of any other in the city. On the institution of the Board composed of the Presidents of the several Passenger Railway Companies, Mr. Williams' record pointed to him as the most suitable person to occupy the responsible office of Chairman. He was elected, and has continued to act in that capacity ever since. Politically, he has always been counted as a member of the Democratic party, and he has on several occasions been honored with its confidence in election to places of trust and honor. He has held several municipal offices, among them that of Guardian of the Poor, and that of member of Select Council. During the war his sympathies were actively engaged on behalf of the Union cause. He is a citizen of liberal and progressive ideas, and has always exerted considerable influence in the promotion of city improvements and the advancement of good government. He is widely esteemed as a shrewd and energetic business man, a kindly and courteous gentleman.

MACARTHUR, JOHN, Architect, was born at Bladenock, in Wigtonshire, Scotland, May 13th, 1823. His ancestors on the father's side came originally from Oppen, Argyleshire, in the South Highlands, and those on the mother's side from Ayrshire. He came to Philadelphia when only ten years of age. As soon as he was old enough, he was apprenticed as a carpenter, and served out his term. While learning this business, he employed his evenings in studying drawing and architecture. His uncle kindly offered to defray the expense for his liberal education; but this favor the nephew declined to take advantage of, preferring to educate himself. In connection with the study of architecture, he acquired a common school education in the evenings at the school in the old Carpenter's Hall, where he learned drawing and designing, for which he had always felt a strong taste. So assiduously did he apply himself to these studies that he soon attained extraordinary skill. And this skill soon met with public recognition; for in 1848, he was awarded the first premium for his plan for a new House of Refuge, and was entrusted with the entire charge of the erection of the building. In 1849, he served as foreman for his uncle, who had secured the contract for the erection of the west wing of the Pennsylvania Hospital. About a year later he was appointed Superintendent on the east wing of the same hospital. These successes may be said to have fairly started him in the profession in which he has since won so much distinction, and of which he is one of the acknowledged leaders. Philadelphia abounds with monuments to his finished art. Among the more prominent buildings erected by him may be mentioned the Continental, the Girard, and the La Pierre hotels; the mansions of the late Dr. Jayne, and George W. Childs; the Ledger Building, which is admitted to be one of the handsomest piles in the city; the elegant and commodious marble buildings on the north side of Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets; the old Post Office in Dock street, afterwards occupied by Dr. Jayne, of whose estate he is the architect; the three noble marble stores on the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, built upon the Bird estate; the marble building adjoining the Continental, occupied by Porter & Coates, and owned by John Rice; the singularly beautiful edifice of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and the range of splendid stores recently completed on Market street, below Seventh, owned by William Weightman, of Powers & Weightman. But not only in Philadelphia may illustrations of his genius be met with. He designed and superintended the erection of Jay Cooke & Co.'s extensive banking house at Washington, District of Columbia. He is the architect of the Pardee Building at Easton, Pennsylvania, which when completed will be known as Lafayette College. This institution has been munificently endowed by Mr. A. Pardee, and the College will be a magnificent structure. Indeed his work is to be found in almost every State in the Union. He was architect for the War Department for hospitals and other Governmental buildings in and around Philadelphia during the Rebellion, and, after its suppression, for the Navy Department, for which he built the naval hospitals at Philadelphia, Mare Island, California, and Annapolis, Maryland. He is also the architect for the State Asylum for the Insane, at Danville, Pennsylvania, and for the new public buildings just commenced in Philadelphia, where he will superintend the construction of the United States Post Office and Law Courts. He works in all styles of architecture, and manifests in his drawings a very pure and classical taste. Especially does he show regard for the fitness of things in his designs, whether for public institutions, business structures, or private residences, never overlooking any considerations which should legitimately operate to modify the character of a building. Not less remarkable than his artistic skill, are his unswerving integrity and indomitable energy. The first has won him the entire confidence of every client, while to the second may, in great measure, be attributed his success in life. He has made his way to the front rank of a profession in which eminence is peculiarly difficult of attainment, in spite of obstacles that might well have seemed insurmountable. He is at present the representative in Philadelphia of the Supervising Architect's office of the United States Treasury department, at Philadelphia.

John McArthur

GATZMER, WILLIAM H., Railroad Promoter and Manager, was born July 22, 1807, near Somerville, Somerset county, New Jersey. On the paternal side he is of German descent, his father having emigrated from Coburg, in 1794, and settled, first in Bustleton, near Philadelphia, and later in Somerset county, New Jersey, where he had charge of the Campbell Mills. His limited means did not permit him to furnish his son other educational advantages than those of a country village, but these were so well used that, at the age of twelve years the latter was qualified to fill the situation of clerk in a country store. A year later he entered a more extensive establishment at Somerville. Here he remained for five years, displaying such business qualifications that the entire management of the house was confided to him, and the proprietor was desirous that he should acquire a partnership interest. To this, however, his want of capital was a bar, and believing that the knowledge of some trade would render him more secure of winning success in life, he left the store, and entered a printing office in the same town. The opportunities for self-culture which such a position offers were not neglected by him, and he soon acquired, not merely a practical acquaintance with the trade, but a general knowledge of science and literature. Thus provided, a rational ambition prompted him to seek a wider field than that of a country village, and, supplied with high testimonials of character and ability, he applied successfully to the wealthy steamboat firm of Stevens Brothers, of New York City, for a situation. At that date, 1830, they controlled the principal trade of the North River, and they placed him as chief clerk on the "North America," then the finest boat afloat on the New York waters, where he distinguished himself by his executive skill and agreeable manners. The brothers Stevens were at this period engaged in constructing the Camden and Amboy Railroad, a charter of which had been granted by the Legislature of New Jersey, in 1830. In 1833, having completed the eastern sections of the line, they transferred him to the steamboat route between New York City and South Amboy, which position he occupied about three years. After the completion of the road from Amboy to Camden, a responsible position was assigned to him in the office in Philadelphia, by the same firm. Its duties he fulfilled so satisfactorily, that soon, not merely the management of the Philadelphia office, but of the whole interests of the Company were entrusted to him. It is not easy at this day, when the railroad system is thoroughly organized and acknowledged successful, to appreciate how onerous and responsible those duties were. The Camden and Amboy Railroad was the first great through line completed in this country. By many sound and cautious men it was deemed a hazardous and even chimerical experiment, likely enough to bankrupt its stockholders. The respective rights of the public and the road were yet undefined; costly litigation was unavoidable; and the immense labor of organization had all to be performed without the light of precedent or example. The Company justly recognized that one mind must control the whole, untrammelled by interference or conflicting opinion; and the brothers Stevens rightly judged that such a mind could be found in their late employee. Hence for years he may be said to have been the autocrat of the road, appointing and deposing any subordinate officer, carrying his plans and wishes through the Board of Directors with little opposition, and withal using this extensive authority with such discretion that neither employees nor stockholders ever preferred just grounds of complaint against his management. The Company obtained control, early in its history, of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, to secure the direct all-rail route between Philadelphia and New York; and ran a steamboat, first to Bristol, and then to Tacony, in connection with this line. They also became proprietors of the ferry between Philadelphia and Camden, and of several freight and ferry lines on the Delaware. From these beginnings, the road extended the area of its branches in all directions, so that it finally received the transportation of nearly one-half the territory of New Jersey. The smaller connecting roads which were from time to time constructed, were supplied with funds and credit by the Camden and Amboy, and generally managed in accordance to the advice of its efficient superintendent. Nor was his influence bounded by the limits here defined. The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, one of the important connecting branches of the Camden and Amboy, approaches the vast coal regions of Pennsylvania. The extensions required to unite this with the coal fields was the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches, projected by Judge Packer, of Pennsylvania; and certain privileges and assistance essential to that important undertaking were, by his advice, granted the Lehigh Valley Company by the Camden and Amboy, services warmly acknowledged by Judge Packer. In 1867, Edwin A. Stevens having resigned the Presidency of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, that honor was conferred, by unanimous consent, on him who, for thirty-seven years, had been the faithful and successful steward of the Company's interests. In this year the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company was amalgamated with the Joint Companies of New Jersey, and the public works of the State embraced in the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and the New Jersey Railroad Company, were managed by a Joint Board through the respective Presidents. He was appointed Chairman of the Passenger and Freight Committee, and Secretary of the Joint Board and Executive Committees, which positions he held until the lease of the works to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. To this lease he was opposed, and stated the reasons for his opposition in a forcible

argument entitled, *Views upon the Proposition to lease the Public Works of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, read before the Joint Board of Directors, at their meeting at Trenton, New Jersey, April 20th*, 1871. The lease, however, was finally ratified and executed by the Presidents of the Companies, by directions of the Joint Board, his views of its inexpediency remaining nevertheless unchanged. In May, 1872, his official connection with the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New Jersey, and as President of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, ceased. His connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, of which he was a Director as early as 1853, continues, and he was elected unanimously its Consulting Manager. When twenty-two years of age he married Eliza A. Campbell, of New York City, and has had the pleasure of witnessing an exemplary family grow up around him. His personal character has not merely been conspicuous for fair dealing and sincerity—qualities essential to the posts he has filled—but also for uniform courteousness, and a freedom from the irritability which so frequently mars the manners of the best men when overworked and weighted with the cares of a complex business. The capacity of very rapid labor, and the power of occupying the mind with more than one topic of attention at a time, are traits he has manifested in a universal degree, and explain the facility with which he could transact, without errors, such varied affairs.

FAUST, DAVID, Merchant and Banker, was born in Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1814, his father being of German descent and a farmer. A portion of his homestead farm is now occupied by the town of Catasauqua. What education he received was at the country school of his neighborhood, in which, at that day, instruction was given wholly in the German language. In his fifteenth year he entered a country store, where he remained until 1833, when he removed to Philadelphia to seek his fortune in that city. Very limited in means, and speaking English but imperfectly, the outlook was not bright. He obtained, however, a position in the hardware store of Reeves, Buck & Co., where his strict attention to business and determined efforts to please secured his early advancement by his employers. In 1838, he was admitted as junior partner to the firm, which changed to the style of Reeves & Fraley, and later to Allen R. Reeves & Co. In 1842, he retired from this partnership, and associating with himself D. S. Winebrenner, established the hardware house of Faust & Winebrenner, which, in 1861, became David Faust & Co. Business, meanwhile, had prospered, and the reputation of the firm in mercantile circles increased, so that, in 1864, he was enabled, after over thirty years of commercial life, to retire from that branch of industry on a well-earned competency. A life of ease, however, was not his desire, and the next year, 1865, he was chosen President of the Union National Bank, an institution of which he had been one of the original corporators and on its Board of Directors since its organization. In such public enterprises he has always manifested an active interest, contributing as far as in his power to the success of the former steam lines to Charleston, South Carolina, Richmond, Norfolk, and other Southern ports, and also to that of the Pennsylvania and North Pennsylvania Railroads. Of the gentlemen with whom he was associated during his mercantile career, Frederic Fraley, the only surviving member of the old firm of Reeves, Buck & Co., is the President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and D. S. Winebrenner is now a member of the firm of Armstrong & Winebrenner. His marriage occurred May 2, 1839, and he enjoys in the relations of social life the same esteem which the commercial community are unanimous in according him. As a bank president his financial insight and ready appreciation of the monetary demands of the period, are acknowledged by all who are brought in contact with him.

PAUL, DAVID B., Merchant and Banker, was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, June 8th, 1820. He is the son of Abraham H. Paul, of the same place, and grandson of Abraham H. Paul, one of the first settlers of Germantown. He had but little education in his early days, being hard at work with his father in the butchering business in Philadelphia. At the age of fourteen, by reason of his father's loss of sight, the almost entire care and protection of his father and mother with their seven children devolved upon him. He proved himself fully equal to the heavy task. Quick and reliable in business he, although so young, commanded the confidence of his customers, and the concern increased and prospered under his good management, judgment, and ability, becoming so productive and profitable that the family were comfortably provided for until he had attained his twenty-second year. Then his younger brother took his place, though he still continued to do much for the comfort of his family. He commenced business for himself in 1842, in a small way, at Fifteenth and Market streets, without a dollar of capital, but with a good credit, which his excellent character and principles, tried during the previous eight years, had gained for him. He remained in the same location, extending his operations with every year until 1857, when a new market house was erected at Sixteenth and Market streets, and he was elected its President. In the same year, so well had his business abilities and inflexible integrity become known, he was chosen President of the West Philadelphia Savings Fund. At the time the institution

Yours Truly
D. Lamb

PRESIDENT OF TEXAS NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA

seemed likely to prove a failure. He, however, had every confidence in the soundness of the scheme, and took hold of it with all his characteristic energy and earnestness. He deposited his own personal account with the Philadelphia Bank, as collateral, in case of a run or misfortune. This gave the concern stability, and under his able direction of affairs it was gradually brought out of all its difficulties and placed upon a thoroughly strong and prosperous basis. From the time that he took charge, until, in 1864, it was dissolved by the courts, it maintained a good position. His great success in this undertaking pointed to him as the most suitable man to bring the Hestonville & Callowhill Passenger Railway Company out of troubles in which it had become involved. Its affairs had been placed in the hands of a sequestrator, and it was without horses, conveniences, or management. Under these circumstances, he was in 1861 elected as its President. He accepted the heavy responsibility, went to work with a will to disentangle its affairs, succeeded in bringing it out of financial mire, and stood by it until all its obligations had been paid, and it was placed on a firm and flourishing basis. This was in 1864. At the time of his election, the liabilities of the company amounted to $500,000. The undertaking of these two tasks, and the successful accomplishment of them, required great nerve and signal ability. To bring two almost defunct concerns of such a character out of trouble, and to place them in a prosperous condition, is no ordinary achievement. Only financial and administrative capacity of a high and rare degree could have resulted in the payment of so large an indebtedness as that of the railway company, in the arrangement of such heavy embarrassments as those of the bank, and in the establishment of both on a strong and prosperous basis. It should be remembered also that he was called to the management of the affairs of the bank during a year of almost unprecedented financial disaster, the country being then in the crisis of 1857. That his success was appreciated in financial circles, was very promptly evidenced. In the same year that the West Philadelphia Savings Institution was closed, he was chosen President of the Third National Bank, the third of the new series of Philadelphia national banking institutions. He was one of the chief promoters and one of the heaviest investors in the enterprize. The stockholders felt that they were consulting their best interests in putting at the head of affairs one who had proved himself so competent to grapple even with the most difficult financial problems. And their confidence has been fully justified. It started upon a capital of $100,000, and with a deposit line of $86,000 in the first week. At the close of the first month, the deposits had risen to $140,000, and have continued to advance steadily, until now they amount to an average of $900,000 and $1,000,000. This is ample testimony as to the skill and judgment by which his management has been characterized. The original organization of the institution was affected by the election of David B. Paul, James B. Ferree, Adam Warthman, William C. Allison, Thomas K. Peterson, C. P. Morton and George Cookman, as Directors; D. B. Paul as President and R. Glendinning as Cashier. During all this time, and down to January, 1871, he continued to serve as President of the Western Market Company, being the only one the corporation ever had. The building was then sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the charter of the company annulled. He was married in November, 1855, to Martha Louisa, daughter of Charles McKellar, of Philadelphia, by whom he has seven children, all young. He has never been a politician, contenting himself with the conscientious and unobtrusive discharge of his duty as a citizen. From his youth he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in good standing. He had its principles instilled into him by his parents, and he has always worked for and in the cause, giving liberally to all schemes instituted by the church. A guiding principle of his life has been, never to borrow or lend, or to endorse notes. He has adhered closely to the policy of strict and straightforward business habits. Naturally, therefore, he is highly esteemed in mercantile circles, and this esteem follows him in his social relations.

COLLIER, DANIEL LEWIS, Lawyer, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, January 19th, 1796. His father, Thomas Collier, of Boston, was a man of fine literary culture, and prominent as an editor. His parents being in limited circumstances, he was taught at an early age self-reliance and the necessity of independent exertion. He commenced as an apprentice to the printing business; afterwards served as a clerk, and in his twentieth year, started for the West to seek his fortune in what was then a wilderness. Stopping at Steubenville, Ohio, he became a student in the law office of the Hon. John C. Wright, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1818. Associating himself as a partner with his tutor, his abilities soon gained him a prominent position among the many able lawyers of that city. During the many years of active pursuit of his profession, he was engaged in most of the leading cases that came before the court of that district. After a long and prosperous career, he removed, in 1857, to Philadelphia; where, retiring from professional life, he devoted his time to works of benevolence and religion. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, the Blind Asylum, and the Colonization Society; Vice President of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and a member of its Executive Committee. In the latter years of his life, he was a ruling elder in the West Spruce Street Church, and frequently appeared in the Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly. He was married in 1823 to Hattie Lorrimore, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. His

death occurred March 30th, 1869, and he left a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Among these was the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, who had been a student in his office, and whose beautiful tribute to his memory merits quotation, as giving a summary of his estimable character with the hand of a master:

"There were certain professional qualities belonging to Mr. Collier which distinguished him, and made his walk and conduct an example that cannot be too strongly impressed upon younger members of the profession. He was not only my legal instructor, but was my guardian after my father's death. This relation not only enabled me to know his personal and private virtues; but also gave me facilities for observing his professional qualities, to a greater extent perhaps than any other person enjoyed. As a lawyer, Mr. Collier was fitted for the highest walks in the profession; but singularly free from all personal ambition, he found his chief happiness in the domestic and social circle."

Such was the testimony also of most of those who were brought into close personal relations with this eminent jurist. Both in the Eastern States and the valley of the Ohio he left many to cherish his memory as that of a just and able advocate and a kind friend.

GIBSON, JOHN, Merchant, was a native of Ireland. He was born in the vicinity of Belfast, and received a liberal education in the schools of that city. When about twenty-two years of age, he came to America in search of better opportunities for making his way in the world than were offered in the old country. He was without friends or influence of any kind, and was entirely dependent upon his own efforts; but his pleasing address and fine business qualifications speedily secured him a large circle of acquaintances and profitable employment. Being appointed Note Clerk in the Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, he performed the duties of the position in an eminently satisfactory manner for a number of years, until he went into business for himself in the wine and liquor trade. Shortly after becoming attached to the Mechanics' Bank, he published a *Treatise on Book-keeping*, which was received with marked favor by the mercantile portion of the community. In the year 1856, he erected the Gibsonton Mills Distillery, on the Monongahela River. This distillery is considered the finest establishment of the kind in the country, and its products have long enjoyed a very wide celebrity. The reputation which the distillery has gained is largely due to the sagacious management of its founder, who devoted himself to his business with the most untiring energy. He was an excellent representative of a class which has done much to advance the material interests of the State of Pennsylvania. His uncompromising integrity, the suavity of his manners, his remarkable business talents, and his many other noteworthy personal qualities, caused him to be cordially esteemed and respected by the community in the midst of which he resided, and elicited the warmest expressions of regret at his death, which occurred on the 11th of March, 1865. By this event the extensive business devolved upon his son, Mr. Henry C. Gibson—who continues at the head of the firm of which his father was the founder.

WILLIAMSON, PASSMORE, Conveyancer, born February 23d, 1822, in West Town Township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, was a son of Thomas Williamson, a member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, and at that time Librarian of West Town Boarding School, in which his mother had been a teacher of marked ability. They subsequently removed to West Chester, and thence in 1832 to Philadelphia, where Passmore received the greater part of his education. In 1836, he entered his father's office as a clerk, and studied conveyancing. After the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, he became identified with the Radical Abolitionists of the Liberty Party. On the 18th of July, 1855, William Still, a prominent colored citizen of Philadelphia, entered his office at Seventh and Arch streets, and laid before him a note informing him that there were three slaves at Bloodgood's Hotel who wished to claim their freedom. Being at that time Secretary of the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, he sought them out and found them on board a steamer bound for New York, *en route* for Central America. He informed the woman that she and her two children were free; and although her master, John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, the United States Minister to Nicaragua, attempted to restrain her by force, she and her boys, assisted by some negroes, reached the wharf and with some of her friends entered a carriage and were driven away. Their liberator having given his name and address to the former master, quietly returned to his office. The master, feeling that his rights of property had been invaded, obtained upon petition to J. K. Kane, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a writ of habeas corpus directed to Passmore Williamson, commanding him to produce in court the bodies of the three slaves. Asserting, in his return to the court, that he had not in his possession the bodies of the former slaves, and hence could not produce them, he was adjudged to have refused, or at least to have failed, to answer the command of the law, and was ordered by Judge Kane to be imprisoned for a contempt of the court. In vain Edward Hopper, Charles Gilpin, and William M. Meredith sought his release. Ellis Lewis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, pleading want of jurisdiction, declined to act upon the decision of the District Court, and for three long months this man

Lewis L. Cassidy

languished in prison, proving his fidelity to the principles he had imbibed and so earnestly advocated. He refused to allow the grateful woman to return from Boston and give herself up to secure *his* freedom, and at last public opinion forced the discharge of the prisoner, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered. Amid the congratulations of friends, he returned to his home more than ever devoted to the humane mission upon which he had entered. Later in life, he was a warm friend of the Female Suffrage movement. The offices of the Female Suffrage Society, of Pennsylvania, were his gift. He takes a deep interest in all benevolent schemes, and especially those involving the rights and liberties of his fellow men.

CASSIDY, LEWIS COCHRAN, Lawyer, was born in New York City, October 17th, 1829. When but three months old, his parents removed to Philadelphia, where he has resided ever since. His father was a type founder, and one of the first who cast "music" and "old English" in this city; he was a skilled and intelligent workman, and was highly respected. He died in 1839, leaving a widow, with but slender means, and one son. The lad was at first educated by his mother, a woman of great decision of character and indomitable will; he afterwards attended the Moyamensing public school, Eighth and Fitzwater streets, and lastly the Philadelphia High School, while Professors A. D. Bache and John S. Hart had charge of the same. In 1847, he commenced to study law in the office of Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, and was admitted to practice in 1850, not yet having attained his majority. In 1851, he was elected a member of Assembly to represent, in part, the County of Philadelphia in the State Legislature, where he was appointed Secretary of the Judiciary Committee, also serving as a member of the only other law committee of the House, that of Estates and Escheats. He took so active a part in the proceedings of the session, that his constituents wished to re-nominate him the next year, but this he declined, and entered at once into the practice of his profession. In 1852, he was elected Solicitor of the District of Moyamensing, which honor the next year he declined, owing to his business engagements, which were constantly increasing, and those of Mr. Brewster, then on a European tour, which he undertook. In 1854, the degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Princeton College. In 1856, he was elected District Attorney for the consolidated city, although only twenty-seven years of age. He soon acquired great professional distinction by his able prosecution of the leading homicide cases of West, English, Shurlock and others, who had secured, as counsel, the then leaders of the bar. His election to this position having been contested, after holding the office a year, he was displaced, receiving from President Judge Thompson (since deceased) the compliments of the court for the able and upright manner in which he had discharged his duties. Thoroughly identified with the Democratic party, especially with that larger portion opposed to the Kansas policy of General Peirce and President Buchanan, he was elected Delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860, where he was an active supporter of Judge Douglas, with whom he was on terms of personal intimacy, and whose character and course as a statesman he ardently admired. He was Secretary of the Committee having especial charge of Judge Douglas' interests, and was one of the recognized leaders of that branch of the party. In 1862, he accepted the nomination a second time for the post of District Attorney, although his party was largely in the minority; he had, however, the satisfaction of receiving a large vote, running "ahead of his ticket," though not elected. But while thus engaged in politics, he did not allow his professional engagements to be intruded upon, always pursuing them with faithfulness and credit. Although solicited to become the Representative of the First District in Congress, where his nomination was equivalent to an election, he steadily refused the honor. Regularly elected to the State Conventions of his party for a long series of years, he so directed the course of deliberation as finally to lead to the adoption of the "new departure" plank in the Democratic platform of this State, of which he is the recognized parent and author. During the late war, he was in favor of suppressing the Rebellion, taking an active part in the raising of troops, and particularly among these the famous "Second Reserves," of Pennsylvania. He was far in advance of his party in recognizing the rights of the colored man under the Constitutional Amendments, having been always opposed to the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, steadily refusing to support it personally or professionally, and the course upheld by the Southern leaders of his party, especially in reference to the Kansas policy. Since 1862, he has neither sought nor permitted his name to be used for any office except in connection with the Constitutional Convention, now in session, and the Board of Education, in both of which bodies he is an active and earnest member, discharging the duties of the latter with a sole eye to the education of the masses, and particularly of the colored children. He it was who caused one of the public school houses to be named after a well known colored merchant, the late James Forten. As a member of the Constitutional Convention, he ranks amongst the ablest of that body, and has taken a prominent part in the debates, particularly in those on representation and the judiciary; in the former, he defended the interests of the city against the assaults of the country members, showing conclusively the immense importance of the commercial metropolis to the State, and that the principal part of the revenue to the latter is drawn from the former. Though actively engaged in a large law practice, besides serving as a member of the two distinguished bodies just named, he finds time to

superintend the publication of *The Day* newspaper, of which he is the chief proprietor, and which is regarded as one of the most sprightly of the Philadelphia penny press. As a lawyer he stands among the leaders of his profession. He is pronounced by his colleagues and opponents at the bar, who have had the best and most frequent opportunities of observing and testing his capabilities, as the "ablest criminal lawyer in Pennsylvania, and one of the best in the United States." During all his practice of many years, he has never lost a capital case. One of the most remarkable of these was where Oskins was acquitted of the murder of his wife, on the plea of insanity. It was a tremendous task to convince the jury that this man was insane, yet he accomplished it, making one of the fullest and finest arguments, far exceeding in scientific information and clear metaphysical reasoning, the best efforts of many of the strongest of the old bar of this city, always distinguished for learning and power. His strength before a court and jury consists not in that fluency of speech and flourish of rhetoric by which some of his predecessors in criminal practice won fame and fortune, but in his power as a thorough lawyer, and in his strong common sense. He quickly perceives the weak points of his adversaries, and is always prepared to expose them. In the examination and cross-examination of witnesses he is very shrewd. In the Oskins case, before cited, a physician was testifying to the perfect sanity of the prisoner, when he suddenly asked him if he did not, in a certain case, some years ago, testify that Mr. ——— was perfectly sane. The doctor answered, "Yes." "Where is he now?" then inquired counsel, and the witness was compelled to answer, "In a Lunatic Asylum," thus completely neutralizing his former testimony. This illustrates his readiness to avail himself of an outside fact, of which the doctor believed him ignorant. But his great success lies in his sound judgment, strong sense, and thorough knowledge of the law, and of human nature. With these he has carried many a jury, convincing them against their very will. He concentrates his facts and forces of reason and argument. Few men, at the bar, waste so few words. There is weight and point in all he says, and he never says anything after he "is done," as a legal friend often remarks. His success offers encouragement to youth, for talented as he is, he owes his present position chiefly to persistent hard work.

SMITH, RICHARD S., Merchant, and President of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born August 16th, 1789, in Philadelphia. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth Shute Smith. His grandfather, Richard Smith, of Cape May, New Jersey, with a view to the education of his children, purchased a farm at Gloucester Point, New Jersey, where he resided until his death, a few years subsequently. The family then returned to their friends and relatives at Cape May. When he arrived at a suitable age, his son Daniel entered the counting house and store of Francis Gurney, who was largely interested in the West India trade; with him he resided until he was of age, in 1776. On the Declaration of Independence, he was commissioned a Lieutenant, and was assigned to a sloop of war, which captured a British transport with three hundred troops. The sword surrendered by the officer in command of the troops is still preserved in his family as an interesting relic of his early services on behalf of his country. On his second cruise, he was not so fortunate, as the vessel was captured by a British frigate, and carried into Providence, Rhode Island, where the prisoners were confined in the hold of an old hulk, a prison ship, and treated with the utmost rigor. Here he remained in captivity nine months, suffering severely from scurvy, the marks of which he bore with him to the grave. On his release he returned to Cape May, was nursed by his sister, and recovered. He then joined a regiment commanded by his old friend Colonel Gurney, in which he remained two years. On the expiration of his term of service, he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Shute, of Philadelphia, brother of Atwood Shute, who filled, with distinguished honor, the mayoralty of Philadelphia, and other offices from 1755 to 1757, during the administration of the Penn family. Shortly after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, he entered into partnership with Colonel Gurney, and the firm conducted an honorable and successful mercantile business for thirty years. As the Navy Agents for the United States Government, they superintended the building of the frigates "United States" and "Philadelphia." The partnership was dissolved when the war of 1812 was declared. Mrs. Smith, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1798, in the thirty-ninth year of her age, having had thirteen children, seven of whom were living at the time of her death. At the commencement of the year 1873, three still survived her, aged respectively seventy-five, eighty-two, and eighty-three years. A daughter died in her *seventy-sixth* year; two sons died in their *eightieth* year, and one in his *eighty-ninth* year. The six brothers all celebrated their golden weddings, and all resided in Philadelphia from their youth. Richard received his literary education in the Episcopal Academy, then under the able supervision of the Rev. James Abercrombie, D. D., about A. D. 1800. In the year 1806, when he had attained his seventeenth year, he entered the counting-house of Pratt & Kintzing, extensive ship owners and commission merchants, trading largely with Europe, the West Indies, and South America. England and France being then at war, there was a large demand for trading vessels under the American flag; and in consequence, the business of Pratt & Kintzing was very extensive. One of the earliest tests of his competency for business, especially that of mercantile life, presented itself when the ship "Mount Vernon" came in, consigned to Pratt

Rich^d S. Smith Jr.

& Kintzing, with a cargo of coffee, *in bulk*. The ship had loaded at Port au Prince soon after the insurrection of the blacks of Santo Domingo. The work of superintending the unloading was assigned to him. It was a very arduous one, but he proved himself fully equal to it. Workmen were kept steadily employed in making the bags; and the whole cargo, transferred in these, was marked and delivered to the several owners with promptness and despatch. During the whole period of his connection with Pratt & Kintzing, he acquitted himself with the same ability, and acquired habits of accuracy in the several departments of the business, which, while they augured well for his future, served him good purpose when, in after years, he was thrown upon his own resources. From a very early day, he had cherished a desire to go to sea as supercargo or agent, for the sake of seeing other countries, and he succeeded in gaining that position on the ship "Eclipse," which was advertised to sail for the Baltic. The position was a highly responsible one, as many of the merchants consigned their shipments to the supercargo, subject to their instructions. He entered now upon the most eventful period of his life. He was just of age. His new duties were arduous, and more than usually responsible; business tact, sound judgment, and quickness of decision, were imperatively needed. He was placed in charge of a cargo, liable at any time to capture by Danish cruisers,—Denmark being then at war with England,—and upon his ability in the management of the trust committed to him was to turn the whole of his after life. Passing around the north of Scotland, his vessel arrived safely at Gothenberg, in Sweden. Here he landed his cargo, and remained, being unable to find sale for it. In 1811, he was appointed Consul for the United States Government at the port of Gothenberg. In July, 1812, as Consul, he received, on the arrival of a small pilot boat from New York, the first intelligence of the declaration of war against Great Britain, and managed to withdraw *thirty-two* sail of American vessels from under British convoy lying in the roads below Gothenberg, and thus saved them from capture. Of these, six belonged to Boston, two to Philadelphia, two to New York, three to Newport, three to Wiscasset, two to Newburyport, two to Portsmouth, two to Salem, two to New Bedford, two to Bath, two to Nantucket and four to Duxbury. They, with their cargoes, were subsequently sold and placed under the Swedish flag, and the vessels thus safely dispatched to the United States. Others, which disregarded his advice, were captured. Being the first on the continent of Europe to receive the news, he immediately communicated the intelligence to the American Ministers in St. Petersburg, Stockholm and Copenhagen, thus advising them of the fact, news of which did not reach England until August 7th. His arrival in the United States, on his return, took place in January, 1813. His first visit was to the friend and partner of his father, General Gurney, at whose residence he was introduced to Eliza Beach, a daughter of an old and valued friend of his father; he was married to her in the following November. This union, which existed for fifty-eight years, was terminated by the death of Mrs. Smith, in March, 1871, in the eighty-first year of her age. His active business habits not permitting him to remain long unemployed, he sought, by extensive correspondence with his friends in Sweden, sustained by influential friends at home, to conduct a business which should extend to Sweden. A Swedish ship arriving in 1816, he made an arrangement with the supercargo to assume the whole responsibility of the sale of the cargo. It was deemed by his business friends a heavy risk, but he succeeded in procuring the necessary funds to the amount of $40,000. The venture proved entirely successful, and he received $3000 as his commissions. He then formed a partnership with his brother, Francis Gurney Smith, which lasted five years. At its expiration, he sailed to Gibraltar with a cargo of flour, which he sold to advantage. A partnership was formed with his brother Daniel and Joshua Haven, and subsequently Thomas Haven, under the name and title of Haven & Smith, and was continued from 1825 to 1834, when the antagonism between President Jackson and the Bank of the United States having caused a fearful revulsion in all business circles, the firm suspended in consequence of the failure of other parties. He then removed to Rockdale, where, on a small farm owned by the firm of Haven & Smith, he raised enough of produce to enable him, with the superintendence of a grist mill, to live comfortably though plainly. In June, 1837, he was, through the influence and nomination of Henry Pratt, elected President of the Union Insurance Company, of which he had been a Director since 1830, and of which he has faithfully served as President for thirty-six years. On the death of Mr. Pratt, in 1838, he was found to be named in his will as one of his Executors and Trustees of his large estate, which responsible trust he has held for thirty-five years. His activity in all good works in the Episcopal Church in this city and at Rockdale, is witnessed by the success which has attended his endeavors.

WITHROW, REV. JOHN LINDSAY, D. D., Clergyman, was born at Coatesville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 13th, 1837. His father, John Mitchell Withrow, was of Scotch descent; and his mother, whose maiden name was Keziah McClellan, of Irish ancestry, both families having been attached to the Presbyterian Church for generations past. His parents were frugal, thrifty, and in prosperous circumstances, and were highly respected in the community in which they lived. They naturally sent their son to Princeton for education, he having entered Nassau Hall in September, 1857, and was graduated in May, 1860. In September following, he entered upon the study of

divinity at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, from which he graduated in May, 1863. Three months before he had completed his course at the Theological Seminary, he received two calls—one from the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, Delaware, and another from the Presbyterian Church at Abington, near Philadelphia. The call from Wilmington was unanimous, and the salary a liberal one; while the invitation from Abington was divided and not at all cordial, the compensation materially less. His convictions of duty, nevertheless, led him to accept the latter. Entering upon his duties in the beginning of May, 1863, he found the church building old, dilapidated and unsightly, the congregation very small, and divided on the war issues, the great majority being anti-war Democrats. He was nothing daunted, but went to work earnestly and patiently, showing himself on all occasions an uncompromising advocate of the Government war measures. As long as the struggle with the South lasted, every fast day and every day of thanksgiving for victories was strictly observed, despite the meagre audiences which invariably attended such services. But the congregation steadily grew in numbers and increased in liberality, and large additions were made to the church membership. In 1865, immediately after the close of the war, a movement towards the erection of a new church building was inaugurated, but the labor of raising the necessary funds was left almost entirely to him. Through his personal exertions the new edifice was completed and paid for, the entire cost of the structure being about thirty thousand dollars. While it was in course of erection, he received unanimous calls from churches in three different cities, all of which were promptly and unhesitatingly declined. In October, 1868, however,—within a month after provision had been made for the payment of the last dollar of indebtedness on the new building,—the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, extended to him a hearty call to become its pastor. He accepted it, and entered upon his new duties in December, 1868. Among his predecessors had been such celebrated divines as Dr. Thomas H. Skinner and Dr. Charles Wadsworth. At the time he became its pastor, he was only thirty-one years old, and it was thought by some that the experiment was a doubtful one. But success crowned his labors from the outset. The congregations were crowded, the revenue from pew rents soon became much larger than ever before, the contributions to various church objects were multiplied many times over those of previous years, large additions were made to the membership at each communion, and the churches and friends of the denomination throughout the city felt that for the first time in many years the church had assumed its proper position. In the second year of his pastorate, the congregation purchased a handsome parsonage, and added its free use to his salary. In the spring of 1872, with his wife, he made a European tour, his expenses being paid by the congregation. While he was absent in Europe, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Lafayette College. During the first four years of his labor at the Arch Street Church, three earnest efforts were made by churches in distant cities to induce him to leave Philadelphia; but, despite flattering inducements, they were at once positively declined. He has rare gifts as a pulpit orator, his style being characterized by unusual earnestness, boldness and finish, while personally he possesses those rare gifts of head and heart which invariably attract and rivet the affection of the best class of people. He has a natural aversion for lecturing and every other kind of labor except that to which he is devoting his life. This has led him persistently to decline taking part in committee and similar labors, but he has, nevertheless, felt constrained to serve, as at present (1873), as a Trustee of the Lincoln University, a Trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, and a member of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church.

MAISCH, JOHN M., Druggist and Merchant, was born at Hanau, in Germany, on the 30th of January, 1831. Emigrating to this country, he landed in New York in September, 1849. He found employment as a clerk in the cities of New York, Baltimore, and Washington successively, and finally came to Philadelphia in 1853. He began to contribute to the *American Journal of Pharmacy* in 1854, and in giving to the world the results of his scientific research upon pharmaceutical subjects, he acquired a fair reputation. From 1859 to 1861, he taught Practical Pharmacy and Analytical Chemistry in the private Pharmaceutical school of Edward Parrish. In 1861, he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, and removed thither, but resigned in March, 1863, and returned to Philadelphia. He then assumed the position of Chief Chemist with A. K. Smith, Surgeon of the United States Army, and undertook the organization and management of the United States Army Laboratory located there by Surgeon-General Hammond. He held this position until after the close of the war, and by great industry and application he managed to manufacture and supply the army with a considerable portion of their medicinal preparations. In so doing, by his economy he had saved for the Government, according to the official laboratory reports, up to October 1st, 1865, over three-fourths of a million of dollars. He left the army laboratory in January, 1866, and opened an apothecary store in Philadelphia. In the same year he was elected Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In the year following, he exchanged chairs with Professor Parrish in the same institution, and assumed the chair of Materia Medica and Botany. In 1870 and 1871, he was commissioned by the same college to open and conduct their Chemical and Pharmaceutical Laboratory. In March 1871, he was

Colegr. Pub. Co. Philada.

William A. Wallace.

elected to the vacant editorial chair of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*. He has been Permanent Secretary to the American Pharmaceutical Association from 1865, and has been honored by election to honorary or corresponding membership by many of the Pharmaceutical societies of the United States and Europe. The Maryland College of Pharmacy conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor in Pharmacy. Thus he has risen to the highest rank in his profession by native merit of the mind and diligent research. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he has contributed much to the advancement of his beloved profession and for the good of his fellow men. ☞

WALLACE, HON. WILLIAM A., Lawyer and Politician, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, November 28th, 1827, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Having obtained a preliminary education in Clearfield Academy, he commenced the study of law with his father in 1847, and was admitted to the bar when only twenty years of age. Early in his practice, the land law statute attracted his special attention, and he obtained a thorough knowledge of the titles in that portion of the State. This soon brought him a large and lucrative practice, and for fifteen years he labored with an unusual degree of success. In 1862, he entered upon political life, and was elected State Senator by the Democratic party. During his terms of office in Harrisburg, he commanded the respect and confidence of his brother Senators, by his integrity and enlightened patriotism. He originated the resolution for the revision of the Civil Code,—advocated zealously the education of orphan children of soldiers by the State,—strenuously opposed the proposition for the increase of the rate of interest; also the changes in the law of evidence, by which a party should have the right to testify in his own case, and advocated with equal earnestness the passage of a free railroad law. He has been re-elected three times, and in 1865 was chosen Chairman of the Democratic Committee, which position he has held almost ever since, and in which he has displayed all the qualities necessary for an enlightened party leader. He was elected Speaker of the State Senate in 1871; a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1872, and the nominee of the Democratic members of the State Senate for United States Senator in 1869. These distinctions abundantly testify to the esteem entertained for him throughout the party of which he is a conspicuous member. He married, before he was twenty one, a daughter of the Hon. Richard Shaw, of Clearfield, and is the father of a large family of children. To his efforts it was mainly due that a systematic organization of the Democratic party was effected in 1866, and that in the following year the State was carried by Judge Sharswood for the Supreme Court, and also that in October, 1868, it made one of its most gallant contests. Although thus earnestly devoted to the principles of the party with which he has been so long and so prominently identified, he has, by his sterling traits of character and profound knowledge of jurisprudence, secured the esteem of the best men of all parties. On all questions of law, his opinion is listened to in the Senate with the utmost attention, and his influence has been powerfully exerted in the modification and formation of some of the most important statutes of the Commonwealth. In the discussion of such questions, he uniformly rises above the consideration of mere partisan or local interests, and throws the weight of his influence in favor of those measures which, in his judgment, will result most beneficially for the general welfare of the State. He has always been, therefore, opposed to special legislative enactments based upon suggestions of mere expediency, and aimed to meet a present emergency, at the sacrifice of a general principle. Such a course, undeviatingly pursued during the whole period of his public life, has won for him not merely the appreciation of political friends, but the well-earned reputation of an honest and faithful public servant throughout the Commonwealth. In private life, his affability and unostentation have secured him the warm friendship of a wide circle, embracing some of the most prominent names in this and neighboring States.

CASSATT, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1840. His father, Robert Cassatt, is descended from a family of French origin, who emigrated to this country at an early day, settled in Bergen county, New Jersey, and ultimately removed to York county, Pennsylvania, where they located themselves in that part of it now known as Adams county. His mother was Catharine Johnston, daughter of Alexander Johnston, Jr., of the Chester county family of that name. He commenced his education in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he early acquired a remarkable facility in speaking the French and German languages. While still quite young, he accompanied his parents to Europe, where his studies were continued in the best institutions of learning. Upon his return to the United States, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, where he graduated with great credit, and, going South, was for a short time employed on one of the Georgia railroads. His engagement then was broken up by the outbreak of the civil war, and he was obliged to return North. An opportunity soon presented itself for him to obtain a position in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona. He accepted it at once, and since that time has continued to reside there and give his attention to the interests of this leading road. His abilities were quickly noted by the able men who are at the head of it, and he was rapidly pro-

moted to the position of General Manager, which he now retains. Soon after settling in Altoona, he united in marriage with Lois Buchanan, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Buchanan, of Oxford, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, and niece of the late President, James Buchanan.

LARDNER, JAMES L., Rear-Admiral United States Navy, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 20th, 1802. Appointed Midshipman from Pennsylvania, May 10th, 1820, his first service was in the schooner "Dolphin" and ship "Franklin," flag ship of Commodore Stewart, in the Pacific Ocean, from 1821 till 1824. In August, 1825, he joined the frigate "Brandywine," and sailed to France, the frigate bearing to his native home General Lafayette, who had been "the Nation's Guest" in the country he had aided to free. He afterwards served for a time in the Mediterranean, and returned to the United States in 1826. In October of that year he sailed in the "Brandywine," then flag-ship of Commodore Jacob Jones, for the Pacific Ocean. In that frigate, the schooner "Dolphin" and ship "Vincennes," he served until June, 1830. Of the latter ship he was for nearly three years the navigating officer, and in it, in 1829–30, he circumnavigated the globe. May 17th, 1828, he was commissioned *Lieutenant*. The summer of 1832, he was upon duty as senior Lieutenant in the schooner "Experiment." The years 1833–34 he passed on the "Delaware," flag-ship of Commodore Patterson, commanding the Mediterranean Squadron. In April, 1837, he was ordered to the "Independence," flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron, Commodore Nicolson, and served in Russia, England and Brazil until 1839. From 1840 to the close of 1844, he was upon duty as senior Lieutenant in the sloop "Cyane" and frigate "United States," flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, nearly three years of the time in the latter. The four years following, he was in command of the receiving-ship at Philadelphia. In May, 1850, in the brig "Porpoise," he sailed for the coast of Africa, and made a cruise of three years in command of that vessel and the sloop of war "Dale," returning to Boston in April, 1853. He was commissioned as *Commander* May 17th, 1851. The summer of 1855, he was upon duty as Fleet Captain of the West India Squadron. In 1860, he was ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. May 19th, 1861, he was commissioned as *Captain*. In September of that year, he was placed in command of the steam frigate "Susquehanna," of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, blockading South Carolina and Georgia. He took part, under Du Pont, in the capture of Port Royal, his services in that action being so conspicuous that his name was sent to Congress, by President Lincoln, for a vote of thanks from that body. Flag Officer Du Pont wrote to him:

"Your noble ship, throughout the whole of the battle, was precisely where I wanted her to be, and doing precisely what I wanted her to do; your close support was a very gallant thing."

In May, 1862, he assumed command of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, with the flag of Rear-Admiral. In December, he returned to Philadelphia, invalided by a severe attack of yellow fever, by which disease, during the summer of 1862, his ship lost forty gallant officers and men. July 16th, 1862, he was commissioned as *Commodore*. In May, 1863, he took command of the West India Squadron, with the flag of Rear-Admiral, and remained upon that duty until October, 1864, when the squadron was withdrawn. July 25th, 1866, he was commissioned as *Rear-Admiral*. From the year 1864 to 1869, he was upon special duty as member of Courts Martial and Examining Boards. In 1869, he was appointed Governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, where he remained until 1872. No officer has served his country more faithfully and gallantly. Though an officer of "the old school," he ever keeps pace with the advancing spirit of the age. In time of action, his coolness, decision of character, professional knowledge and energy are invaluable. He is an honor to his profession and to the country whose flag he upholds.

DORAN, JOSEPH MICHAEL, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 10th, 1800. His parents were both natives of Ireland, and belonged to the Catholic Church; they emigrated to America in 1795, leaving Dublin in company with four ladies, one of whom, his aunt Theresa, founded the Nunnery at Georgetown, District of Columbia. His mother's maiden name was Mary Lalor, a cousin of Patrick Lalor, Member of Parliament. His father entered into trade in Philadelphia, and was for many years extensively engaged in the cloth business at the corner of Chestnut and Second streets. His preliminary education he received at the school of Grey & Wiley, a Presbyterian educational establishment. The higher branches of study he pursued at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1820. He immediately devoted himself to the study of law, and entered, as a student, the office of Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, with whom he remained until he was admitted to practice. Establishing himself in his native city, the ability, honesty, and the energy he displayed in his profession, quickly gained him not only reputation, but a large and lucrative practice, in which his success was distinguished. He was an active member in the Convention of 1837, to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, being one of the delegates from the city of Philadelphia. In 1840, he was appointed to the bench of the Court of General

Sessions of Philadelphia, in which position he served for three years. He died June 6th, 1859. Throughout life, with great earnestness, he devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession; and, although his business was very large and laborious, he always preserved his habits of study, and his ability, attested as well by his professional success as by the concessions of his brother lawyers, cause him to be remembered with respect by the latter, and with gratitude by the many whom his labors have benefited.

BUDD, HENRY, Merchant, was born in the city of Philadelphia, April 20th, 1810, and is descended in a direct line from Thomas Budd, born about 1620, who was a minister in the Established Church of England, and pastor of the Parish of Martook, Somersetshire, but in 1660 became a Quaker preacher. His son, also named Thomas, emigrated to America in 1678, and settled at Burlington, New Jersey. He was the author of a work entitled, *Account of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in* 1685, which attracted some notice in its day, and is still regarded as of historical value. From William Budd, a brother of Thomas, were descended William Bingham Bradford, Attorney General of the United States under President Washington, and William Bingham Barring, afterwards Lord Ashburton. Henry Budd was educated at the best schools of his native city, the greater part of his school years being spent under the tuition of the eminent scholar, Charles Keyser. At the age of eighteen, he entered the mercantile house of T. Latimer & Co., where he remained, after the decease of Thomas Latimer, with William B. Potts, the surviving partner, until January, 1836. The excellent advantages which his connection with this house afforded for a thorough mercantile training, Latimer & Potts being regarded as among the best business men of their day, he improved to the utmost. At the age of twenty-one, by the death of both his parents within the space of twelve months, he was left the sole supporter of seven younger brothers and sisters, whom, without other means than his talents and industry, he managed to educate and to settle comfortably in life. January 1st, 1836, he entered into a co-partnership with Thomas Ridgway, previously a member of the house of Ridgway & Livizey, the new firm being known as Ridgway & Budd. They carried on the flour business quite extensively, the latter being especially active, and soon making himself generally known and esteemed in the mercantile world. While in this connection, he had an opportunity for the display of that public spirit which has ever been his prominent characteristic. The trade of the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers, at that time of great importance to Philadelphia, was likely to be diverted to Baltimore by the completion of the tide-water canal. He took an active and leading part in the establishment of a line of tow-boats to ply between Philadelphia and Havre de Grace, by which means the canal was converted into a benefit to the city, while the declining energies of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company were greatly reinvigorated. About this time also, with his usual generous public spirit, he gave what time his regular business permitted to the duties of a Director, and subsequently to those of President of the Beaver Meadow Railroad and Coal Company. In connection with this enterprise, he exhibited those qualities of tact and energy for which he has been ever distinguished. On the 1st of January, 1846, Roland Kirkpatrick, who had long been with the house, became a partner in the firm of Ridgway & Budd, remaining until 1849, when he withdrew, and the original parties continued the business until 1850, when Thomas Ridgway retired and S. I. Comly became an associate. Impressed with the lack of system in this business, and the importance of coöperation and a thorough understanding among those engaged in it, the senior partner invited to meet him at his house twelve gentlemen prominent in the trade. Subsequent meetings were held, and a plan of organization was agreed upon, from which resulted "The Corn Exchange of Philadelphia," one of the most important institutions of the city, and which has given the flour and grain trade a prominence it could not otherwise have attained. He has been connected with the Northern Liberties Gas Company ever since its organization, and has been for at least fifteen years its President. He was a member of the Board of Trade for many years, and always took an active part in the proceedings of that body. Since retiring from mercantile life, he has retained the position of a Director of the Penn Township Bank—now known as the Penn National Bank—which he has filled for twenty years. He has been for five successive years elected to the Presidency of the Green and Coates Street Passenger Railway Company. He is also Vice-President of the time-honored Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia.

BROCKIE, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 23d, 1834. His ancestors were farmers both on the side of his father and mother, although his father afterwards engaged in baking in Edinburgh; but as his preferences lay in other directions, after he had completed his education in the High School of Edinburgh, he entered a mercantile house in Leith, Scotland, in 1849. That city continued to be his home until 1855, when he removed to Liverpool, where he obtained a position as clerk, and subsequently an interest, in the old established shipping house of Richardson, Spence & Co., of Liverpool and Philadelphia. On the death of the senior member of that firm, he came to Philadelphia to represent it in America (1865). His extensive knowledge of mercantile

transactions, and the sound judgment with which he is naturally gifted, enabled him to prosecute the business of the firm with satisfactory results to all interested, and he rapidly took a prominent position in the commercial world of Philadelphia. His name has been frequently sought, to lend weight to corporations, and he has repeatedly been urged to take an active part in bringing their claims before the public; but this he has usually declined to do, not from lack of public spirit, but from a natural modesty which is as commendable as it is rare in this age and country. He is a Director of the Insurance Company of North America, and an active member and Director of the Commercial Exchange. Although he arrived in this city without acquaintances, he has gathered around him a circle of warm friends who appreciate highly the excellent traits which adorn his character. Not the least of these is the deep and sincere religious feeling which actuates his life. An active member of the Presbyterian Church, he has also been prominent in furthering the objects of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other enterprises of a religious and charitable nature. His marriage took place after his arrival in this city, to a Philadelphia lady.

LITTLE, AMOS R., Merchant, was born in the town of Marshfield, Massachusetts, July 27th, 1825. He is the son of the Hon. Edward P. Little, and grandson of Captain George Little, who commanded the United States frigate "Boston," during the short war between France and this country in 1801. He received the usual amount of education bestowed upon farmers' sons, mostly at home, though latterly attending boarding-schools in Sandwich and Providence, Rhode Island. At the age of nineteen, he bade farewell to the old homestead, and came to Pennsylvania. He decided to select a mercantile career, although at this time he did not possess the slightest idea of any of the duties or responsibilities attendant upon such a pursuit. His capital stock consisted of energy, integrity, and determination to acquire all that was necessary. His first year was passed in a country store at Milestown, Pennsylvania, where his compensation was his board and five dollars per month. There he obtained his first insight into mercantile traffic, and learned the rudiments of that business which was to be of service to him in the future. Being eager for promotion, he entered the wholesale house of Maynard & Hutton, in Market street, Philadelphia, at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, which was steadily increased until the close of 1849. In that year he married the daughter of George Peterson, a retired merchant of the city. The following year he undertook the responsibilities of a Commission House on his own account, under the firm-name of Little & Peterson, afterwards Withers, Little & Peterson, then Little & Stokes, which was again changed to Little, Stokes & Co., and finally, in 1866, to Amos R. Little & Co., which name it still retains. Throughout his entire business career, he has been successful not only in the accumulation of means, but in securing a reputation as a man of strict integrity, honorable in his dealings, prompt in the fulfilment of engagements and in the discharge of liabilities. He passed successfully through all seasons of financial troubles. In his youth he acquired a taste for gunning and fishing, which he has retained through his life. He attributes his continued good health to the putting aside of business cares twice a year and indulging in these manly sports in a rational manner.

WORRELL, EDWARD R., Lawyer, was born at Frankford, Philadelphia, April 22d, 1844. His education was received at the public schools of the city. He graduated from the Central High School in July, 1861, which also conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1866. Three years later he was elected to deliver the Annual Oration before its Alumni, which he did in a highly creditable manner. After leaving school, he entered the office of the Hon. James Ross Snowden, as a student of law, and was admitted to practise that profession in December, 1865. His success has been satisfactory, and he has devoted himself to his growing duties with undivided attention, though always taking a lively interest in the progress of Democratic principles, to which organization he has constantly been attached. At the solicitations of his friends, he consented to become a candidate for the membership of the Constitutional Convention, which met at Harrisburg and Philadelphia in 1872. He was elected, and has left an honorable record of his activity in the meetings of that body. A member of the Masonic Order, he occupies the position of High Priest of the Chapter and Senior of his Lodge. Religiously, he subscribes to the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church.

BLODGET, LORIN, Meteorologist, was born May 25th, 1823, near Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pennsylvania, on a farm situated partly in New York and partly in Pennsylvania. He comes of an old Puritan stock, the common ancestor of the Blodgets in America having been Thomas Blodget, merchant of London, who was among the first sworn as freemen at the founding of Boston, in 1632. During the Revolutionary war, his ancestors emigrated to Pennsylvania, where his grandfather took up arms on the patriot side in that struggle, and a relative, Samuel Blodget, was well known at the close of the last century as a wealthy Philadelphia banker. In the war of 1812–14, his father

was an officer in the American army, and served with credit on the Canadian frontier. Destined for a collegiate education, he was placed at Jamestown Academy, Chatauqua county, New York, but was obliged to leave college before he graduated, on account of his father's death in 1838. In the following spring, although not yet eighteen years of age, he was persuaded by a wealthy neighbor to take charge of an expedition to Wisconsin, to examine and purchase lands for a colony. This promised a gratification to the scientific tastes which had early been developed in his mind, and accepting the offer, he passed nearly two years in traversing Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. The atmospheric phenomena of these regions especially interested him, and he made many valuable and suggestive notes during his journeys. These subjects he continued to study attentively after his return, his time being alternately occupied with teaching and farming, but meteorology never being neglected. In politics, he was an active Whig, and took the stump with the so-called "Barn-burners" of New York against the nomination of General Taylor in 1848, in which year he was also a delegate to the convention which nominated Van Buren and Adams. He attached himself to that branch of the party which advocated the "free soil" doctrines, and opposed the extension of slavery. The contributions which he had made to meteorological science had long won for him a high reputation in this branch of scientific investigation, and led to an invitation being extended to him, in the fall of 1851, to remove to Washington City and take charge of the department of Physical Science in the Smithsonian Institute. This flattering distinction he accepted, and remained in the position thus proffered until 1854. While in this post, he had the supervision of supplying the Pacific Railroad surveys with scientific instruments, as well as the reduction of their observations of altitude, climate, etc. It deserves to be mentioned here, that the survey of the routes of the Pacific Railroad was one of doubtful accuracy by the ordinary modes, and a survey by the use of the barometer was then unknown. He not only advocated its use for this purpose, but secured the action of Congress, by which the surveys were ordered to be completed in this manner, and for this reason they were placed under his direction. As the result, all of the six lines then surveyed across the Continent, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, are now relied upon as base lines for other roads, and as being practically accurate. Such success had never been attained even by French engineers, who used the barometer in the Alps only for single determinations. During the three years he had charge of the System of Climatological Observations at the Smithsonian Institute, he prepared the forms and instructions then and ever since in use in that system and at the United States military posts, and published several papers of general results of climatological research from 1852 to 1855, particularly at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1853, at Cleveland. He prepared, by order of the War Department, in 1854 and 1855, parts of several volumes of *Pacific Railroad Reports*, and a general report, in quarto, of *Results of Observations at the United States Military Posts since* 1810, *with Isothermal and Rain Charts.* This report elicited glowing eulogiums from Baron Humboldt and all the distinguished savans of the day, and it may be said, without exaggeration, to reflect honor both upon him and his country. In 1856–57, he delivered lectures, illustrated by Isothermal and Rain Charts of the United States, before several of the State Legislatures and scientific institutions. His greatest reputation is due to his valuable work on *Climatology of the United States*, which was published in Philadelphia in a large royal 8vo volume, with Isothermal and Rain Charts. This is a standard work on the climates of the temperate latitude, of which a large edition was sold in Europe. It received the high approval of Humboldt and other European physicists, and is still considered authority on that subject. Its author did not confine his attention to purely scientific subjects, though every year brought forth publications of value from his prolific pen. From 1857 he became engaged chiefly in general public interests, being Associate Editor of the *North American* from 1857 to 1864; Secretary of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, 1858 to 1864; and at Washington as a general officer of the Treasury Department, 1863 to 1865. From 1865 to 1872, he prepared many tariff acts and bills with special papers in support and explanation of the resources of the Government. In 1864 and 1865, his pamphlet on *The National Resources* was printed in very large numbers in the United States, and twice in Germany, being accredited with much influence in sustaining the cause of the Union at that critical time. As an active Republican, he was conspicuous in aiding the Union cause during the war. He originated the Bounty Fund of Philadelphia, by which $530,000 was paid to aid that cause, in 1862 and 1863, from voluntary contributions, and was Secretary of the Fund. He also raised one of the reserve regiments of Philadelphia. In 1865, he was appointed by President Lincoln to the Treasury office of United States Appraiser at Large, residing at Philadelphia. He continues to hold this important position, as indeed it would be difficult to find any one more thoroughly qualified to perform its duties. He has always been a good Christian, and is at present an active vestryman of the Church of the Messiah, at the corner of Broad and Federal streets, to which he has contributed largely. In all that makes a good citizen and valuable member of society he stands eminent, and no one in Philadelphia has done more to forward the interests of the city with the General Government. It is not too much to say that the final action in regard to League Island was due largely to his personal influence and exertions. Himself a large property holder on South Broad street, he realized the great value of a Naval Depôt in that locality. In person, he has a dignified carriage, with a thoughtful countenance, in which the perceptive

and reflective faculties are evenly balanced. Not only in the history of Philadelphia, but in the scientific record of the world, he has undoubtedly made his mark.

MAURY, FRANCIS F., M. D., Surgeon, was born near Danville, Kentucky, August 9th, 1840. He is directly descended from a Huguenot family which settled in Virginia. His father was an Episcopal clergyman. Having received a collegiate education at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, he subsequently studied medicine at the University of Virginia, and at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he received his diploma in 1862. A month previous to his graduation he was appointed resident physician to the Philadelphia (Blockley) Hospital. Eighteen months afterwards he was chosen as visiting obstetrician to the same institution. In 1865 on the resignation of Professor Samuel D. Gross, he was elected his successor as one of the surgical staff of this hospital. He brought with him to the discharge of the duties of this responsible position the experience derived from five years' service as chief of the Surgical Clinic of the Jefferson Medical College, and from three years' service as one of the surgeons of the South Street United States Army Hospital. At the time of the formation of an auxiliary faculty to the Jefferson College, he was appointed to lecture on Venereal and Cutaneous Diseases. In all of these positions he has worked with marked ability and fidelity, and has acquired considerable distinction. At the same time he has given such attention to general medicine and surgery as to build up a large and lucrative practice in the city of his adoption. For so young a man, he has won a singularly high position in his profession. The clinical lectures which his hospital positions require him to deliver are popular among the students, and always well attended. Many of them have been printed in *The Medical and Surgical Reporter* of Philadelphia, and have been widely read and admired by the profession at large. The descriptions of cases they contain are terse and lucid, and the treatment recommended such as to recommend itself to professional readers. Articles from his pen have also appeared in other scientific periodicals.

BARCROFT, STACY BROWN, Merchant, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, January 29th, 1795. The family was originally from the county of Chester, England, where it held considerable landed estates, and numbered among its members several who belonged to the English baronetcy. About the year 1740, a younger branch emigrated to this country and located in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where they purchased lands, some of which are still retained by their descendants. The subject of this sketch, having obtained a common English education at the district schools, commenced, while still a boy, a small store in the town of Kingwood, in his native county. Here he continued for several years, until his success in commercial pursuits induced him, in 1817, to embark in the broad current of city life in Philadelphia. In May of the following year, he opened a dry-goods jobbing house, with David Bray. Under the varied styles of Bray & Barcroft, Barcroft, Beaver & Co., and Barcroft & Co., this house still continues to stand at the head of its line of trade, after weathering the financial storms of more than half a century. The firm often changed its membership, but its honored founder stood uninterruptedly at its head until the time of his death. Under his prudent hand it steadily progressed, and extended its connections in this country and in Europe. Nor did he confine his view merely to the welfare of his own establishment. Recognizing the advantages which the growth of the city would confer upon all, he was a liberal subscriber to steam-ship and railroad enterprises, and to whatever other undertaking he felt convinced would redound to the benefit of the city. During the war he was a faithful supporter of the Government, and was also one of the "Soldiers of 1812." For, though but seventeen years of age when that struggle broke out, he shouldered his musket, and was one of those volunteers who remained at Camp Dupont until the danger of invasion had passed. An unostentatious Christian, he took deep interest in projects of charity and benevolence, and in the propagation of the Gospel. At his death, he left handsome benefactions to the Episcopal Hospital, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and the Asylum for the Blind. His decease occurred March 19th 1870, at the ripe age of seventy-six years.

MUSSELMAN, N. C., Bank President, was born near the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 7th, 1834, his ancestors, for several generations, being Pennsylvania Germans. He was educated in the Grammar Schools and the Central High School of Philadelphia. His business career began at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where, as an employee of the Deposit Bank, he developed and displayed the financial abilities for which he has since become distinguished. He served the bank for three years, rising from one position to another, until he attained that of cashier. He removed to Philadelphia in 1858, and was employed by the Union (now the Union National) Bank, then just commencing operations. In this position, his industry, integrity, and talents secured him steady advancement, until, in January, 1865, he was elected cashier. In 1868, all the banking institutions of Philadelphia were upon the national basis,

F. F. Mowry M. D.

Samuel B. Howell.

which the events of the preceding years had made so successful and popular. A few business men of the city, believing that the time had come for the re-establishment of State banks, applied to the Legislature for a charter for a bank without circulation. The proposition met with vigorous opposition both without and within the Legistature, yet it was ultimately successful, and in consequence "The Union Banking Company" was organized. To this project the subject of our sketch had given his untiring energies, and as to his efforts its success was in great measure due, it was fitting that he should be a sharer in its benefits. The State banks, once the popular medium of finance, were again, to a certain extent, renewed, and there are now ten within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, while others are contemplated. The Union Banking Company, with its efficient presidency, has grown to be one of the prominent financial institutions of the city and State. Its capital at starting was $50,000, which has been increased to nearly $200,000, while its deposits amount to not far from $2,000,000. He is a man of progressive ideas and liberal spirit, while his industry, will, and energy of character, have raised him to a high rank among financiers.

SIMS, HENRY AUGUSTUS, Architect, was born in Philadelphia, December 22d, 1832. He was intended for the profession of a Civil Engineer, and went to Canada in 1851 to prosecute that study. Subsequently he was engaged on railway works in a subordinate capacity for several years, in Canada, Georgia, and Minnesota. He commenced the study of Architecture in 1856, and practised it with considerable success at Ottawa, Canada, from 1860 until 1866, when, desiring a more extended field, he returned to his native city. Since his return he has executed several important works, among which may be named the Second Presbyterian Church, at Twenty-first and Walnut streets, the Montgomery County Alms-house, a small chapel at the corner of Twenty-first street and Columbia Avenue, another at Mercersburgh, Pennsylvania, a number of country houses of size and importance, and other buildings for individuals in and around Philadelphia. In conjunction with his younger brother, J. P. Sims, who studied under him, he is erecting the new Court House at Hagerstown, Maryland, the extension of the Montgomery County Prison at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and many buildings of a private character. The firm are acting as consulting architects on the new Girard Avenue Bridge, in course of erection, and are designing its ornamental features. He is the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence of the American Institute of Architects, and in this connection his name is well known to the architects of Europe. He is also one of the Vice-Presidents of the Philadelphia Chapter of Architects.

HOWELL, SAMUEL BEDELL, M. D., Physician and Scientist, was born in Camden, New Jersey, September 20th, 1834. His father, Richard W. Howell, was widely esteemed as a sound lawyer, a man of high moral worth and a Christian gentleman; in various offices of trust, held for many years, he manifested distinguished usefulness as a citizen of the town and the State. The family on the father's side originally came from Wales, settled on the Delaware, and for two or three generations, has held the estate between Red Bank and Gloucester. One of his uncles, after whom he is named, belonged to the medical profession, and occupied the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the Princeton College, New Jersey, until his death. Another uncle, Joshua Howell, was a lawyer in good standing in the western part of Pennsylvania; on the outbreak of the war he raised a regiment, was afterwards made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was killed before Petersburg, Virginia. His brother went out with the New Jersey volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, when General McClellan's army retreated to Harrison's Landing. His mother is a direct descendant of Samuel Carpenter, one of the original proprietors in Philadelphia with William Penn, and through her, in direct and collateral lineage, he is connected with a large circle of relatives embracing many names of worth and note. Having passed through the usual course of school training in his native town, and in the city of Philadelphia, he was prepared for college by Rev. Dr. Knighton, formerly tutor in Princeton. He early developed a strong taste for the natural sciences, studying them in all the works he could obtain, and in the fields and in the mountains; he also showed some natural taste for drawing and painting. While preparing for college, his health began to fail, and he was sent off on a pedestrian tour through the New England States, spending a season camping and gunning through Maine and into Canada. Returning home with improved health, he resumed his studies, availing himself always of every opportunity for practical investigations in the laboratory of a neighboring chemist and mineralogist. In the contemplation of the evidences of the slow and silent working of the forces modifying the face of nature, he was guided by one who was a practical mineralogist and geologist, and enthusiastic lover of nature. Manifesting these tastes it was natural that he should choose medicine for his life work. He matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and though interrupted in his studies by uncertain health, he persevered and graduated with honor in March, 1858. By the advice of his uncle, Dr. James Carpenter, he began practice in the Schuylkill mining region, where constant exercise in the mountain air conferred health and strength, permanently establishing his constitution. Appointed, soon after, physician and surgeon to the mining towns of the Hickscher collieries, an extensive field of usefulness opened before him. During his resi-

dence in this region, he earnestly pursued his studies in practical geology. In 1865 he removed to Philadelphia, and began practice in that larger sphere, availing himself also of the peculiar local facilities for studying chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. He had been a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences since 1855, and in 1868 he was elected its secretary, an office he still holds. For some years he has manifested a strong interest in the welfare of the freedmen of the South, and the colored men of the North, holding a liberal Christian culture to be the best means for elevating them to a comprehensive conception of their own interests and responsibilities. In 1868 he was appointed by the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University, Chester county, Pennsylvania, professor of the Natural Sciences, the duty of forming and developing the department of science, including medicine, being entrusted to him. In this University, which possesses in real estate and invested funds over two hundred thousand dollars, some two hundred students are resident. His services to this admirable institution have been of a distinguished character. In September, 1868, he was elected to fill the chair of Chemistry and Materia Medica, formerly held by Professor Henry Morton, and afterwards by Professor Leeds, in the Philadelphia Dental College. In the preceding April he had been made a fellow of the time-honored College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and in 1872 he was a delegate therefrom to the American National Medical Association. On December 4th, 1872, he was chosen to occupy the chair of Mineralogy and Geology, in the auxiliary department of the University of Pennsylvania, vacant by the resignation of Professor F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist. He was married on April 13th, 1859, to the daughter of the late Rev. William Neill, D. D., of Philadelphia, formerly President of the Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He is a member and ruling-elder in the Presbyterian Church.

DEVEREUX, JOHN, Shipowner and Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, August 10th, 1800. Having received a good general education, he, at sixteen years of age, entered the counting-room of a mercantile house, largely engaged in the foreign and coastwise commerce of the country. In 1823 he was sent out by the firm as supercargo in one of their vessels to Brazil. He continued in that capacity for six years, and gained an experience that proved very useful to him in after life. After 1829 he became extensively engaged in the trade between Brazil and the United States, and was instrumental in introducing many reforms for the purpose of facilitating the commercial intercourse between the two countries. Among other matters he caused a change to be made in the mode of shipping sugars. They had been shipped in unwieldy cases, which, while offering no especial protection to the commodities themselves, had proved a source of much annoyance and delay. He substituted barrels and bags, and the change at once commending itself to other shippers, soon came to be generally adopted. In ship-building he became largely engaged; in 1836 he built the largest freighting ship, both as to tonnage and capacity, ever constructed at the Port of Philadelphia up to that period. He was for many years a large shipowner, and kept up extensive and varied relations with South America, Great Britain and other parts of Europe. His integrity and marked business ability led to his services being sought by many public institutions. Thus he served as a director for many years in two of the banks of the city; was a director in the Delaware Marine Insurance Company, and acted as its President for some time, but declined to accept that position permanently, on account of other business engagements. Since its commencement until now he has been a director in the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company. In municipal affairs he has always manifested a large and intelligent interest. In 1843, previous to consolidation, he was elected a member of Councils, an honorable position at that time, the municipal government being conducted so admirably as to elicit commendation from all outside communities. He was among the warmest advocates of the purchase of the Lemon Hill estate, the nucleus of the present Fairmount Park, and one of the select committee to consummate that purchase on behalf of the city. For several years he served as a member of the Board of Port Wardens, discharging his duties with signal efficiency. His long career as a shipowner and merchant rendered him fully sensible of the advantages of keeping open the port of Philadelphia throughout the year. From this manifestation of interest, and his prominent position, he naturally was chosen a member of the Board of Trustees of the City Ice Boats. His fitness for the office soon gained him the election as President of the Board, and for twenty-four years out of the twenty-eight during which he continued a member of the Board, he retained that position. It was by his advice and under his immediate supervision that the present iron ice boats were constructed. During the war he was a strong supporter of the Union cause, and took an active interest in all schemes designed for its assistance. Thus he aided greatly to promote the success of the great sanitary fair held in Philadelphia in 1864, having from the first participated so warmly in the movement as to be appointed a member of the Executive Committee. At present he is President of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, of which corporation he has been a director for twenty-four years. As a financier and merchant his abilities are of a high order. Enterprising and far-sighted, he is also gifted with administrative powers of an unusual quality. A shrewd and successful business man, a valuable citizen, a cultivated and courteous gentleman, he commands the respect and esteem of the community.

John D. Freed

GOULD, JOHN HENRY, Manufacturer, was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, in 1825, and is a son of Captain James Gould, of the British army. He early conceived an idea of earning his own livelihood, and employed the savings of his youth to purchase, when but fourteen years of age, a small stock of goods, which being obtained, and no more than he could well carry, he started off on foot to obtain purchasers. Having sold his stock at an advantage, on his next expedition he went by stage to find his market. As he conducted his operations on a purely cash basis, he had no debtors or creditors to prevent or retard his success. He finally adopted the plan of making his purchases in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, or some such centre of trade, shipping his goods to the place where he first intended operating, inviting the trades-people to meet him at the hotel, and after disposing of a portion of his stock, proceeding to the next town or wherever the market seemed promising. There was scarcely a town in the United Kingdom, which he did not visit in this way, and in the course of two years, or when he was but sixteen years old, he had made about £1000 ($5000). He now thought of emigrating to America, as he had met one of its citizens who was engaged in selling land, and of whom he purchased a large number of acres, after being informed by the American Minister, Hon. Edward Everett, that the land agent was a man of the strictest integrity. In company with this personage he left England, and proceeded as far as Buffalo, on their way to Milwaukee; but his companion eloped, carrying off not only the purchase money, but also the title deeds to the tract of 5000 acres. He had not trusted however to being enriched by the sale of his lands, but prior to leaving England, had shipped a lot of goods to Montreal. Thither he proceeded, obtained his wares, but finding a better market in the States, had them forwarded to Buffalo. Here they were seized by the customs officers for non-payment of duties, but being assisted by some influential friends, they were released on payment of the duties. By dint of hard trading he managed by degrees to convert his stock into money, and having closed out his wares, started on a prospecting tour through the Canadas and Western States. Returning to New York, he took up his residence in the family of a picture dealer. One day he stepped into an auction store, where he purchased an old painting for seven dollars and a half, and having cleaned it, sold it to his landlord for $400. Finding it to be a genuine "Moreland," the picture dealer was enraptured, and offered his tenant a partnership in his store, without requiring him to invest any capital in the business, except his talents. He accepted the proposition, and the new firm met with success, their transactions becoming more and more extended and lucrative, when the great fire occurred, their entire establishment was destroyed, and the stock not being insured, he was again adrift. While visiting Philadelphia, he was called home by family bereavement, and having his mother's property to look after, remained abroad, and went into business in London, shipping goods to and from the United States. He was but eighteen years old when he left the States. Before two years had elapsed he had so arranged family matters that he felt at liberty to return to America. He at once established himself in Philadelphia, and became partner in a firm engaging in the manufacture of furniture from the hard white Canada maple. But the business did not prove profitable, and the financial revulsion of 1857 occurring, his partners were quite willing and ready to dispose of their respective interests to him, on condition that he would assume their liabilities. In 1859, he sold out, paid the creditors in full, but had nothing left. He now borrowed some money, and opened a retail furniture store, at an excellent stand in one of the best business streets in the city, and undertook at once to compete with the large dealers. His perseverance, energy and ability soon began to attract attention, and one large firm especially became afraid of him. This latter concern discovering that he did not own the property where his store was located, quietly purchased it, and ordered him out; $15,000 worth of furniture was put into the street at nightfall, and there remained till morning. The blow was well aimed; but proved the turning point in his career. He purchased the Madison House for $40,000 and put $16,000 into improvements on the property. The treatment he had received from the rival house became generally known—in fact, it was as good as the best advertisement ever printed in the papers—and his patrons were numbered by hundreds. The only result of their "friendly move" was to heighten his popularity, increase his business, and give him a fair start on the high road to success. Sales then amounting to $40,000 per annum have risen to over $400,000. In place of one store he now has five large establishments and an extensive manufactory in various parts of the city, all connected with each other, and with his residence by means of the electric telegraph. He understands well the value of printer's ink, and the importance of advertising. In the latter, he introduced a new feature by ordering eight wagons, for the delivery of goods, to be built; had them painted with the national colors of "red, white and blue," and on their completion, turned out and driven through the streets headed by a brass band. On the following morning he had published in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* the largest advertisement which ever appeared in the columns of a Philadelphia newspaper, occupying two pages and a quarter of that journal. Among other novelties, he has introduced saleswomen to attend to the wants of his lady customers, an experiment never before attempted in Philadelphia among furniture men. He is an active member of the Episcopal church; is a Royal Arch Mason; a member of the Board of Trade; the St. George and Albion Societies; the Historical Society; the Fairmount Park Art Association; the Reform Club; and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was married, in 1850, to Amelia Gustard of London, and of his ten children, seven are now living.

ASHMEAD, GEORGE L., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, on July 2d, 1809. He is a direct descendant of John Ashmead of Cheltenham, England, who came to Philadelphia in 1682, and settled on land which he purchased from William Penn, and named Cheltenham, now in Montgomery county. One of his ancestors was Captain John Ashmead, who served with distinction during the war of the Revolution; and another ancestor by the maternal line was Doctor George Lehman, who was a surgeon also in the Revolutionary army. By intermarriage the Ashmead family became connected with that of Governor Mifflin of Pennsylvania, and also with that of the distinguished and philanthropic Doctor Benjamin Rush. His father, Thomas Ashmead, now deceased, held for forty years, under every successive change of administration, an important position in the Custom-house at Philadelphia, and was universally respected for his integrity, kindness of heart, courteous and gentlemanly deportment. He himself received a liberal education, and was noted for intense application to his studies. When about twenty years of age, he commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in 1832, obtaining a very creditable certificate from his examiners, among whom were the late venerable Charles Chauncey, and the late Hon. John K. Kane, the learned and distinguished Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. By close attention to business, unwearied devotion to the interests of his clients, uprightness of character, and thorough knowledge of the principles of law, he acquired an extensive practice in nearly all branches of law; but his predilections and tastes led him to prefer practice in the civil courts. In the course of his professional life he has participated in a number of important causes, among others, the cases of "Commonwealth *vs.* Gill," for murder, "Commonwealth *vs.* Von Vliet," for larceny, in which he was associate counsel with David Paul Brown and the Hon. William B. Reed; "Potts *vs.* Hertzog," a celebrated ejectment case, in which property valued at several hundred thousand dollars was at stake, being therein associated with George W. Biddle, William L. Hirst, and other well-known and distinguished members of the Bar, one of whom said to him at the close of the case, "Mr. Ashmead, this cause was gained in your office;" and the well-known case of "The United States *vs.* Hanway," indicted for treason, in which he was one of the associate counsel for the United States. Shortly after his admission to the Bar, he was elected a director of public schools; at a subsequent period, he was elected Solicitor for the large and important District of West Philadelphia, and while in this office he made and published a "Digest of the Laws and Ordinances pertaining to the District," which was remarkable for its completeness, clearness of arrangement, and accuracy. After the consolidation of Philadelphia, he was selected as First Assistant City Solicitor, under the administration of the Hon. William A. Porter, and it has been matter of remark, that the office of City Solicitor has never been administered more ably nor faithfully than then. Mr. Porter, before the close of his term as City Solicitor, was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and it became necessary for City Councils to elect a successor for the remainder of the term. He became a canditate, and was opposed by William L. Hirst, who was elected by a small majority. Having been an opposing canditate to the new Solicitor, he deemed it proper to send in his resignation as First Assistant, but at the urgent request of Mr. Hirst, he continued in office to the end of the term. At the time of the first nomination of the Hon. James R. Ludlow as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, his name was prominently before the Judicial Convention, and it was believed by his friends that his prospects for the nomination were very fair; but these prospects, whether fair or otherwise, were suddenly closed by the fact that a *friend*, who had been requested to present in his behalf to the Convention the usual pledge of candidates to abide by the nomination, *neglected* so to do, and under party rules, his name could not then be considered. In political life he is and always has been a Democrat, except that during the war of the Rebellion he deemed it his first duty to support men and measures to uphold the integrity of the Union. He is still in the vigor of manhood, and continues to manifest an active interest in public affairs. In his profession he ranks among our ablest and safest counsellors. During the intervals of professional toil, he has found leisure to indulge his scholarly tastes, and his conversation discloses a knowledge of general literature, familiarity with the best authors of the day, and classical attainments of a high order. Starting out in life with a proper estimate of the exalted duties of his profession, he adopted a code of ethics no less stringent in its practice than the rules which govern judicial decrees. The purity of his life has been regulated by the severest discipline, his integrity is undoubted, and his clients all trust and honor him. In the practice of his profession, he has taken labor as the means of opening up the intricacies of his cases, and of drawing truth from the deepest wells. When he has finished the examination of his points, and matured his judgment and prepared for trial, there is nothing left undone. He has gone over the case and has seen all its points weak or strong. He is thus fully equipped for the contest. His style in pleading is clear, earnest and forcible. Disdaining all flights of oratory, he confines himself to the statement of facts in the simplest language, following this up with the support of the evidence, and so presenting his positions as to satisfy both judge and jury that he, at least, fully believes in the justice of his cause. From beginning to end he has an air of business, and is never betrayed into levity of manner or undue excitement. Ambitious of success, but too proud to seek it by tortuous means, he has won honorable distinction in his professional, public and private relations.

Geo. L Ashmead

MUSSER, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 17th 1789, his ancestors being original German settlers of that region. He had but indifferent educational advantages, and in July, 1803, went to seek his fortune in Philadelphia, then regarded as the commercial metropolis of the nation. He there entered the employment of his brother-in-law, John Linger, who was engaged in the hide and leather business at No. 137 Market street, and who was the surviving partner of the firm of Caspar Linger & Sons, who were, to a great degree, the founders of that branch of trade in Philadelphia, they having first introduced the practice of buying hides from the importers and retailing them to the tanners, the latter having previously bought direct from the importers, paying in leather. In their employ he applied himself assiduously to mastering the details of the business, and won their confidence to such an extent as to be entrusted with responsible duties. On the breaking out of the war, in 1812, he did not hesitate temporarily to sacrifice his brilliant prospects to serve his country. Volunteers being called for to defend Philadelphia, then threatened with attack, he enlisted on the 1st of January, and served at Camp Dupont until the close of the war. On being released from his military duties, he returned to his former employer, and, in 1814, was taken into partnership, the new firm being styled John Linger & Co. The new member devoted his energies to the business, which speedily developed into greatly extended proportions, being aided by the effect of the war. In 1829, John Linger, sr., retired from the firm, which was continued under the name of John Linger, jr., & Co., until 1836, when John Linger, jr., retired, and A. H. Bryant entered the house, which adopted the designation of William Musser & Co. In 1845, A. H. Bryant retired, and the following year A. Ruth, of Lancaster, and later Richard M. Greiner were admitted, the firm name undergoing no further change to the present day. The business of the house steadily grew in volume and prosperity until the year 1848, when various losses and embarassments led to a suspension of payments. The reputation which the senior partner had acquired for integrity, judgment, and enterprise, induced the creditors of the firm unhesitatingly to grant the extension of the time of payment asked for. Their confidence was fully justified, as the last cent of indebtedness was paid in 1853. Since that period, the house has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, and at present is without a superior in the branch of business to which it is devoted. In 1859, he retired, with an ample fortune, from active participation in trade, having been engaged in this business for half a century. His business prominence and recognized capacity have caused him to be much sought after as a member of various incorporated enterprises. He has, accordingly, been made director of a number of such institutions, but has steadily declined frequent solicitations to become president of coal and railroad companies, and also of one of the principal moneyed corporations of Philadelphia. He is a merchant of the old school, and is satisfied to remain as such. Desirous only of extending and consolidating his business upon the soundest and most conservative principles, he has always shrunk from publicity in any other connection, financial or political. From early life he has been a steady supporter of the Lutheran church, and was one of the founders of St. John's church, Philadelphia, and has long been president of its board of trustees. He has also been appointed trustee for a number of large estates, and has discharged his duties, in that respect, to the satisfaction of all interested. In his eighty-fourth year, he retains his mental faculties unimpaired, and exhibits his usual activity of mind and body. He has had no children, but has adopted several, who are a comfort to his declining years. He enjoys the rewards of a well-spent life, the esteem of the community, and the warm attachment of a large circle of friends.

HOOPER, WILLIAM H., M. D., Physician, was born in Worcester county, Maryland, August 7th, 1824. When he was about eleven years of age, his parents removed to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. He received his primary education in the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, presided over by that able scholar and strict disciplinarian, the late Rev. Samuel W. Crawford, D. D. The thoroughness with which his studies were pursued in this preparatory school enabled him, at the proper time, to pass his examination for entrance into the Collegiate Department of the same institution. After four years of close application to the prescribed studies, he graduated A. B. in 1842, and received the degree of A. M. in 1845. Having determined to embrace the medical profession he commenced his studies under the preceptorship of Drs. William E. Horner and Henry H. Smith, the former being, at the time, Professor of Surgery and the chief of the surgical clinic. After attending the usual courses of lectures in this school, his Alma Mater conferred on him a third diploma, that of Doctor of Medicine, in March, 1848. Still desirous of further training in his profession, he sailed for Europe, and repairing to Paris, passed eighteen months in close study and application, storing his mind with the sound learning there inculcated, and witnessing, in the hospitals and dispensaries, the many skilful operations performed by the first surgeons of the world. Soon after his return to the United States, he was elected a physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary, with which institution he was connected three years. During his term of service the city of Philadelphia was visited by the yellow fever. The disease was introduced from one of the West India Islands by the "Mandarin," a vessel which had managed to pass the Quarantine without careful inspection. The epidemic pre-

vailed to some extent in the southeastern part of the city, particularly in those streets contiguous to the Delaware River. The majority of the cases were in his district, and his attention was particularly directed towards their treatment by this charitable institution, as the greater part of the persons attacked were those in an humble sphere of life. On his retirement from this arduous position, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, giving obstetrics his special attention. His success has been remarkable, and for the past fifteen years he has been one of the leading accoucheurs of the city. During the war of the Rebellion he acted as surgeon in cases of emergency.

HELLINGS, NATHAN, Merchant, was born on August 14th, 1826, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, of which place also his parents, John and Phœbe Hellings, were natives. After a few years passed at a local school, he went to work on his father's farm. He, however, was not formed of the stuff of which farmers are made. Of a bold, self-reliant, enterprising character, the monotonous drudgery of agricultural life was necessarily distasteful to him. Conscious of greater possibilities, he one day stuck his fork energetically into the ground, and emphatically declared that that should be his last day's labor on a farm. Neither threats nor persuasions could move him from this resolution. Having secured the reluctant consent of his parents, he became apprentice to the blacksmith trade in the neighboring village of Brownsburgh. A year's experience of this pursuit, however, only showed that it was equally uncongenial to his disposition. The fact was evident also to William Brown, founder of the village, who had taken a strong interest in him, and now strongly urged him to seek, in the neighboring city, a more suitable occupation, requiring head rather than hand work. This friendly advice had much weight with him, and at the age of seventeen he started in search of that fortune that awaited him in Philadelphia. The excellent reputation he brought with him secured him immediate employment as clerk with Joseph Downing, dealer in agricultural produce. Though still a youth in years, his application, shrewdness and honesty soon placed him in virtual control of the entire business. In less than a year, however, he accepted a similar position with Thomas Palmer in the same trade, on Delaware avenue. With him he remained until 1849, when he had attained his twenty-third year. The news of the discovery of gold in California had at this time reached the Atlantic seaboard, and he at once resolved to join the motley throng that crowded every avenue to that modern El Dorado. With a prudent foresight, he determined to take with him an assorted stock of goods, and also a small sail-boat designed to transport passengers between vessels in San Francisco harbor and the beach. In February of the above year, he sailed from Dock street wharf on board the ship "Levant," and after a wearisome voyage of one hundred and thirty-five days round Cape Horn, the vessel put into Valparaiso, Chili. For the previous month all on board had been placed on a merely nominal allowance of water and food, and had been reduced to the last extremity of starvation. The much-needed supplies having been embarked, the ship once more put to sea, and after a further delay of seventy-nine days, finally cast anchor in the harbor of San Francisco. He immediately opened a general store on the beach. During his six weeks' residence here he met with the success his judicious foresight and bold enterprise richly merited. His boat, too, manned by hired labor, added not a little to his fast-accumulating profits. On the arrival of the rainy season, his adventurous spirit readily disposed him to lend a favorable ear to the persuasions of his friends to dispose of his merchandise still on hand and join them in a projected expedition to the "Diggings." Their objective point was down the St. Joachin Valley, and known to the miners by the name of the "Chinese Diggings." His party of ten were the first Caucasian visitors to this section. Soon thousands flocked thither from all sides; a local government was organized, appropriate laws hastily enacted, claims carefully measured out, and the diggings found to be among the richest in the State. After a day's laborious toil at the cradle it was often highly refreshing to find that his individual share of the profits amounted to $100, in bright yellow gold dust. Eight months were profitably spent at this place, and then as the richer placers were gradually exhausted, the spirit of restlessness inherent in the miner drove the dissatisfied party in different directions, in tireless search of more lucrative fields of labor. For the next nine months his career was one of constant change, travel and adventure. The waters of the Calavaras, Tolumna, Trinity, Sacramento, Feather, Big and Little Bule rivers were, in turn, prospected. At one time, he was one of a crowd, and at another, he had but a single companion. Rivers, swamps, trackless woods, and craggy mountains were traversed. Hardships and privations of all kinds were added to dangers from grizzly bears, wild Indians—then numerous in California—and still more savage white desperadoes, whose reckless deeds of violence and cruelty were a curse to the land. These were met, each in its turn, and successfully overcome, but even still more dreaded were the insidious influences of the miasmatic vapors arising from the swamps and streams of the newly-opened country. At one time he lay sick, nearly unto death, on the banks of a solitary stream, abandoned by the companions of his journey, whose time, worth to them $25 per day, was too valuable to be lost nursing a chance acquaintance. When, at length, he had painfully dragged his tortured limbs to the miserable hut of an adventurous doctor, thirteen dollars per day was considered a moderate charge for scant medicine and wretched board during the thirty days of his enforced stay. Whatever came to his hand during his two years' residence

N. Kellogg

in the country, that he did with all his power, and whatever he touched turned out successfully. Whether as a storekeeper on the beach, a miner among the mountains, a farm superintendent in the Sacramento valley, a speculator in farm produce for the San Francisco market, a sail-boat skipper in the bay and its debouching streams, or a hotel proprietor in the city, fortune uniformly smiled on his energetic efforts. Sacramento City, Marysville, Stockton, Vallejo and San Francisco were alike favorable to his enterprise. As founder of the Isthmus House, in the last named city, he began that career of success which has uniformly attended its subsequent proprietors. Rigidly abstaining from gambling and drinking, the besetting sins of the successful miner, his career was laborious, enterprising, economical, and therefore successful. After eight months' proprietorship of the Isthmus House, he found that the toils and privations of the past two years had seriously affected his health. Satisfied with the pecuniary results of his labors, he determined immediately to sell out his interests in the business and return to Philadelphia. With him to resolve was to execute, and in October, 1852, he embarked on board the bark "Gipsy," for Panama. After a series of mishaps, he finally reached New Orleans. Making a brief sojourn only in the Crescent City, he took boat for Wheeling, West Virginia, and thence crossing the Alleghany Mountains, arrived in Philadelphia after an absence of nearly three years. Shortly after his arrival, he purchased the business of Thomas Palmer, his former employer. The same success that had attended his past undertakings followed him in his new enterprise. In this his progress was materially aided by the unwearied exertions of his younger brother, Tunis Hellings, whose services, at first as assistant and afterwards, in 1859, as partner, he fortunately secured. The labors of the brothers were equally harmonious and indefatigable. Close observation of the market, extensive knowledge of the state of the crops in every section of the country, constant industry and unimpeachable integrity, have long since placed them in the front rank of operators in their line. Some years since he found that an uninterrupted continuation of his labors was not unlikely to seriously impair his health. With characteristic prudence and promptitude, he resolved partly to relax his attentions, and purchased a beautiful villa residence, appropriately called "Shady Side," pleasantly situated on a lake-like curve of the Delaware, about twenty-one miles from Philadelphia. In this charming retreat, made brighter by the company of his amiable and attractive wife and four promising children, with just enough business on hand to occupy his mind, at the meridian of life, he wisely enjoys a fortune to which few attain even at the close of their days. Frequent visits to his office in the city still keep up his connection with the mercantile community, and give to his trade the advantage of his valuable experience. Among the representative men of the city, few hold a more honorable place.

CREASE, ORLANDO, Merchant, was born in London, England, December 21st, 1823. Alfred Crease, his father, was a manufacturer of chemicals, and came to Philadelphia in the year 1830, where he continued to carry on the same business. His son having received a sound primary education at Bethlehem, left school at fourteen years of age, and was apprenticed to James P. Morse, an upholsterer, in whose employ he continued until 1846. In that year he entered the store of William McCallum, carpet dealer, in a subordinate position. The house at that time had only a small retail trade, but by judicious business management, and especially in consequence of the uncommon ability he manifested as a salesman, it rapidly increased its connections until it is now the heaviest wholesale carpet house in Philadelphia. He continues to give it close attention, and there is every prospect of a still larger extension of its trade. While thus earnest in the pursuit of business, he does not deny himself those pleasures of liberality and benevolence in which only the wealthy can indulge. A member of St. David's Church (Protestant Episcopal), Manayunk, he takes a warm interest in its Sunday school, and generally in the extension of religion. Fond of music, he leads the choir at St. David's, and has bought for it an organ from his own means. His interest in Biblical study led him to spend six months in the Holy Land, in 1871, in company with the Rev. Drs. March and Newton, and the Rev. Mr. Claxton, and he often surprised his companions with the accuracy of his topographical knowledge of the sacred places. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he holds high rank, as a member of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society, and is conspicuous for energetic devotion to the excellent objects of that association.

ELLIS, THOMAS S., Auctioneer, was born in Philadelphia, November 24th, 1815. After receiving a limited education, he was removed from school, and in the eleventh year of his age placed in the auction store of M. & S. Thomas, then located on Chestnut street, below Third street, with which house he has ever since been connected, through all its changes and locations. Step by step he ascended through all the many grades of the business, his energy and perseverance overcoming every obstacle, and solving the many difficulties, arising during the course of a long and eventful business life, with discernment and impartiality. From being the smallest boy in the house and occupying the most humble position, he eventually became a co-partner, the name and style of the house having been changed to Moses Thomas & Sons. Upon the death of the senior partner, which occurred August 25th, 1865, the surviving members of the firm, the subject of this sketch thus becoming the senior partner, John D. Thomas, who died in

January, 1867, and N. A. Jennings, continued the same business, and, at the particular request of the deceased, without change of style. The immense and varied grades of auction sales carried on by these gentlemen, embracing as they do the highest order of property, require the supervision of an active, thorough, and honorable business man. Of such a standing is the present senior member, who exercises all his varied talents in bringing all parts of the business to a satisfactory conclusion. The heavy sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, mortgages, ground rents and loans, are held each week at the Merchants' Exchange, while those of furniture, books, coins, etc., are made in the spacious upper and lower rooms in the building occupied by the firm on South Fourth street; in addition, many sales are conducted at private residences. He has been an active member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, attached to the Fame Hose Company, and served as the Treasurer of that organization for nearly thirty years. He has also been for several years a Director of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, one of the largest and staunchest of our city underwriters. At the present time he is also connected with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company in the capacity of Director. Prior to and during the existence of the Fair held in Philadelphia for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, in 1864, he was chosen Chairman of the Committee of Auctioneers, which body, by their subscriptions and donations, aided materially in rendering that undertaking a great success. He has been recently honored by being assigned the same position for a similar committee in reference to the approaching International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence. He was married in 1841.

HENRY, THOMAS CHARLTON, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, April 20th, 1828. He is the son of John S. Henry, and grandson of Alexander Henry, both honored citizens in their day. Educated in his native city, he commenced his business career in the dry goods trade; but soon withdrew from this to enter into the wool business, which he commenced at the age of twenty-two, on Front street, under the firm name of T. C. Henry & Co., and for seventeen years was amongst the most extensive dealers in that staple. In 1867, he retired from this connection and became interested in the lumber business, which he conducted with equal skill for several years. In the month of June, 1871, the Philadelphia Warehouse Company was first organized, and G. L. Borie, brother of the Secretary of the Navy, was elected its temporary President. The arrangement, however, was not intended to be permanent. Such an enterprise required at its head a man gifted not only with rare executive ability, but possessed of a wide reputation among business circles for integrity, financial skill, and energy. It was not until the following October that their choice was definitely made. The subject of this sketch, who had just returned from a visit to Europe, had hitherto taken no part or interest in the organization of the new company, yet he was at once invited by the Directors to become its first active President. From that date he has had the management of the organization, and the success that has marked its career is due in a great measure to the wisdom of the Directors in their choice of its President. He is likewise President of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown, and a Director of the North American Insurance Company. In 1849, he married Mary E., daughter of John P. Jackson, one of the most prominent citizens of Newark, New Jersey. During the war, he was prominent among those who stood by the Administration, and contributed liberally of his labor and means for the preservation of the Union. On the organization of the Germantown branch of the Union League, he was selected its first Chairman, a position he held until the close of the war. He has always been a zealous adherent of the Presbyterian body, and is widely known as one of the active supporters of that church in Germantown, where he has always made his home. His private life has been an example of unobtrusive usefulness and benevolence. Although never like his distinguished brother, Mayor Henry, the recipient of municipal honors, his character has not failed to win for him many admirers and warm personal friends.

RICHARDS, BENJAMIN W., Merchant and Auctioneer, was born at Batsto Iron Works, Burlington county, New Jersey, in the year 1797. His father, William Richards, was the proprietor of the extensive furnace and forges at that place; a man of wealth and social influence in the State, an extensive land owner, and able therefore to give his son every educational advantage. The latter, in his early boyhood, studied under Rev. Mr. Dunham, of New Brunswick, where, having acquired a solid primary education, he entered the college at Princeton, and graduated with distinguished honors in his nineteenth year. At that time, influenced by the preaching and instruction of Rev. Dr. Alexander, he contemplated entering the ministry. His student life had, however, affected his health, and he was ordered to discontinue mental exertion, and to travel. Accordingly he made a Western and a Southern tour, returning in 1818 with health fully restored. Thus disengaged from the anticipation of a clerical life, he determined to embark in mercantile pursuits. He had not received any mercantile training, but, having capital, a connection was sought for him with one possessing the necessary knowledge. The opportunity was found in Philadelphia, a partnership being formed by him in 1819 with Jesse

Godley. The firm existed for three years, when, having married the daughter of Joshua Lippincott, of the firm of J. & W. Lippincott & Co., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, he retired in order to enter that house as a partner. It was then one of the largest and most successful auction and commission establishments of Philadelphia, and one with a history. Prior to the Revolution, the office of "Vendue Master" was a proprietary franchise conferred by the Colonial executive authority upon special favorites. When the proprietary authority was abolished, numerous persons availed themselves of the absence of all laws regulating auctions and auctioneers. These voluntary vendue masters being found injurious to the public interests, their sales proving convenient means for the disposal of stolen property and interfering with the regular course of trade, regulations, and afterwards laws, were passed providing for the licensing of a certain number of auctioneers in the city and county of Philadelphia. Now the business is open to any who will pay the license fee and make the required returns. The firm of J. & W. Lippincott & Co., superseded by that of Lippincott & Richards, originated in the oldest of these post-revolutionary auction houses. In 1797, Peter Benson was a regularly licensed Vendue Master. Two years later, he admitted Samuel Yorke as a partner. In 1802, he himself retired, and Joshua Lippincott joined the firm, which then traded under the title of Yorke & Lippincott. When the former died, he was succeeded by Joshua Humes. In 1822, Joshua and William Lippincott carried on the business. Then our subject joined them. Shortly afterward, William Lippincott retiring, the firm became Lippincott & Richards. When the former retired, the latter associated with him, about 1836, Joseph Bispham, and the firm continued to be known as Richards & Bispham until the death of the senior partner, in 1852. Having received a fine education, and possessing great natural talents, he early exerted an influence in public affairs. He was nominated for the Legislature as early as 1821, upon an independent ticket, but was defeated. A few years afterwards he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1827 to the House of Representatives of the State, by the Democratic party. He was subsequently elected a member of the Select Council of the city. The ability and public spirit he manifested in these positions gained him the confidence of the community; and on the resignation of George M. Dallas, in 1829, he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia. During the next year he was succeeded by Mr. Milnor; but in the two following he was elected. President Jackson had previously recognized his sterling integrity and financial ability by appointing him a Government Director of the Bank of the United States, and of the United States Mint. On the expiration of his third mayoral term, he visited Europe. So struck was he by the cemetery of Père la Chaise, at Paris, that on his return he commenced, with the coöperation of some of his friends, a series of articles in the newspaper press upon the subject of burials outside the city limits. The result of their labors in this direction was "The Laurel Hill Cemetery," purchased by Nathan Dunn, John Jay Smith, Frederick Brown, Isaac Collins, B. W. Richards. He was an early Manager of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and in connection with John Vaughan, D. D., founded and was one of the first Managers of the Asylum for the Blind. He was a member of the Philosophical Society; a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; one of the originators and founders of the Girard Life and Trust Company, of which he was the first President; he was successful in developing its system and policy, and especially in engrafting upon the life insurance business the novel feature of a power to execute trusts, and to act as fiduciary agents. He continued in the Presidency until his death. Owing in a great measure to his exertions, public confidence was quickly gained. The local bench evidenced its trust in the honesty and stability of the institution by committing to its custody large sums of money within the jurisdiction of the courts. The success of the enterprise has caused many rivals to spring up. He was one of the first Directors of the Girard College, elected by the City Councils; was the first President of the City Gas Works; one of the earliest Managers of the "Cherry Hill Penitentiary," and for many years was one of the Controllers of the Public Schools.

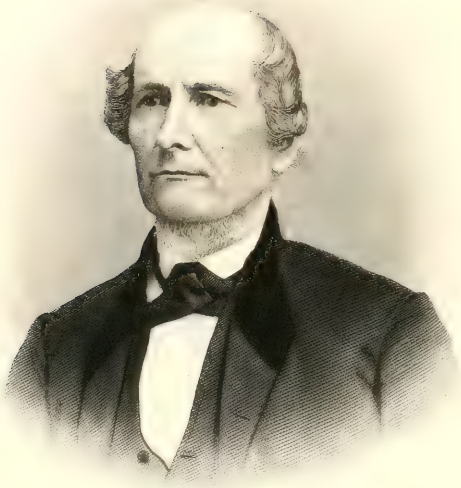
FISH, ASA I., LL. D., Lawyer and Legal Editor, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, on February 16th, 1820. He is the son of Benjamin Fish, of Trenton, a prominent railroad director, who, for forty-three years, has been a director and principal manager of the Camden & Amboy Railroad. The school years of his life were passed at the Trenton Academy, the Edgehill Seminary, at Princeton, New Jersey, then under the charge of the Rev. Robert B. Patten, and at the Lawrenceville High School, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. Thus prepared, he entered Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and graduated with high honors in the class of 1842. From the University he passed to the Dane Law School, and received his degree of LL. B. from the late Mr. Justice Story, of whom he was a favorite pupil, and under whose immediate supervision he edited, while still in the Law School, the second edition of Gallison's *Circuit Court Reports*, his first literary legal labor. In 1845, he came to Philadelphia, having passed some time in the office of the Hon. Henry W. Green, late Chancellor of New Jersey. He also received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Pennsylvania, and recently Kenyon College, Ohio, conferred upon him the honorary distinction of LL. D. He has acted as the counsel of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company for nearly twenty-five years. For nine years he, together with Henry Wharton, conducted the *American Law Register*, a

now well known and influential legal journal. He has also edited Selwyn's *Nisi Prius*, Tidd's *Practice*, Williams on *Executors*, and the newest and best edition of Troubat and Haly's *Practice*, an elaborate, laborious, and learned work of established and well deserved reputation. The profession is also indebted to him for the only complete Digest to the English Exchequer Reports. The literary tastes which he has always cherished are indicated by the fact that he was one of the founders of the Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia, and has been its Dean and presiding officer for over twenty-one years. In this department he possesses a very complete and valuable Shakespearian library; it embraces numerous folios and quartos, and all the best scholastic editions. The Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia is one of the literary associations in the United States that holds a recognized position among English and continental scholars; and although its membership is strictly limited to twelve, it has greatly advanced the study of Shakespeare as an English classic. Its Secretary, Horace Howard Furness, has recently published two volumes, which are conceded to be the finest contributions to the thorough study and comprehension of the poet made in our times. Mr. Fish is a man of very quiet ways and habits, a constant student, and a deep thinker; but with these characteristics he possesses a genial disposition that invites friendship, and his accomplishments render social relations with him both agreeable and instructive.

ETTING, BENJAMIN, Iron Merchant, was born in the year 1798, in Baltimore, Maryland. His father, Reuben Etting, was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he had married Frances Gratz, whose maternal grandfather was Joseph Simon, a celebrated Indian trader, and among the first settlers in Lancaster. After studying some years at the primary school in Philadelphia, he completed his education at the University of Pennsylvania, on leaving which, at the age of eighteen, he entered the counting room of Simon Gratz & Brother, prominent general merchants of those days, the senior partner being his uncle, and remained with them until 1822. In that year the love of adventure prompted him to obtain the position of supercargo on board the ship "Adriana," on a voyage to Canton, China. The success that attended the venture was an additional stimulant to the adventurous youth, and five more voyages in the same capacity on different vessels were made between the same ports. The supercargo at that day, in the Chinese trade, was obliged to discharge the various duties now entrusted to the agents and consignees of the vessel, such as to dispose of his outward freight to the best advantage, and to load his vessel for the homeward voyage with the purchases made, generally with the proceeds of his outward cargo. All this required time, a clear head, and scrupulous honesty, as he was expected to hire the offices and warehouses for the disposal of his outward and homeward cargoes. It was during one of these trips that the famous fire occurred at Canton, still remembered in the annals of China, and the warehouse, or factory, rented by him, and that of Mr. Wilcox, the American Consul, were the only buildings in the quarter assigned to foreigners that escaped destruction. While sharing in a large measure the good fortune of most of the Eastern residents, he entirely escaped the customary attendant ill-health, and after ten years' experience of the vicissitudes of the trade, during which he visited several other ports in China and also the Philippine Islands, at length he resolved, in the year 1832, finally to quit the sea, and to settle permanently in Philadelphia. Two years were spent in needed rest and relaxation, and then, in the year 1834, he entered into partnership with his brother, Edward J. Etting, who had been heavily engaged in the iron trade since 1828. The new firm took the name of Edward J. Etting & Brother, and for many years carried on one of the most extensive trades in Philadelphia, at No. 137 North Water street, their store extending through to Delaware avenue. The success that had marked his previous career followed him in his new undertaking, and the clear judgment and cautious enterprise of the brothers enabled them to steer clear of the dangers of trade on which many of their less fortunate neighbors were wrecked. This fortunate partnership was dissolved only by the death of the elder brother, Edward J. Etting, in 1862. The place thus made vacant was filled by J. Marx Etting, the second son of Benjamin, and the business since that date has been carried on at 106 Walnut street, under the name of Etting & Brother. He had married Harriet, daughter of Joseph Marx, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Virginia, by whom he has two sons. Frank M. Etting, the elder, filled during the war of the Rebellion the position of United States Paymaster for the District of Pennsylvania. Having studied law in the office of H. G. Tucker Campbell, he now has an extensive practice in that profession, and is also distinguished for the success that has attended his antiquarian researches in connection with the early history of his native city. The results of his studies in this direction have been of such importance as to receive the thanks of the public authorities.

MURPHY, WILLIAM F., Manufacturer and Merchant, was born in New York in the year 1800. He received a liberal education in the schools of New York, and was thereupon placed in a house to learn the business of blank book manufacture. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of this trade in all its branches, he engaged in it upon his own account, and proved very successful. Philadelphia promised, however, a better field than New York, and he

Wm. F. Murphy



Nathan. Hilles

accordingly removed to that city, where he founded an establishment that in years grew to be the largest and most celebrated in its line in Pennsylvania. His enterprise was conspicuous, and he allowed no opportunity of advancing the interests of the manufactory, by giving judicious publicity to the character of its products, to pass unimproved. He was thus an exhibitor at every public exposition of any importance, and so well were the merits of his exhibits appreciated that he bore off from all competitors every medal and diploma offered for excellence in his department of manufacture. In this manner his name became widely known, and his goods acquired an immense reputation. Up to the time of his death, he gave close personal attention to the conduct of the business. By his sterling integrity as a merchant and a man, he won the respect and esteem from all with whom he came in contact. Since his decease, his sons, who now conduct the business, have faithfully maintained the high reputation he gained. During the "World's Exposition," at Paris, in 1867, they exhibited some choice specimens of their manufacture in competition with no less than sixty others, exhibitors in the same department. But one medal was awarded, and of that the Murphy Brothers are now the proprietors. Inheriting the enterprise and business tact of their father, the brothers rank among the most honorable and reliable of our manufacturers. Their mother was Ann Smith Walker, of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

HILLES, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born near Pughtown, in the great valley of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on December 21st, 1786. His father, David Hilles, a native of Wales, removed to the United States about the time of the American Revolution, and settled in that part of the State. His family were members of the Society of Friends, and he received a fair education at the schools attached to the different meetings to which his father belonged. He removed to Frankford in 1812, and in 1814 married Elizabeth Harper, the daughter of John Harper, of the same place, after which he commenced the farming business on the Castor road. Owing to the ill health of his wife, he removed to Frankford in 1815, and opened a Flour and Feed store on Frankford avenue below Unity street, but in 1817, associated in partnership with William Kinny under the firm name of Kinny & Hilles, he started a tan and wood yard on the site now occupied by the coal and wood yard of N. & S. Hilles. Although anthracite coal had been discovered many years before, and its value as an article of fuel been tested by White & Hazard in their rolling mill at the Falls of Schuylkill, it was not introduced into Frankford until 1827, when Kinny & Hilles brought the first load that was ever landed on the banks of Frankford creek. Thus they became the pioneers in the introduction of that useful article, and continued to monopolize the business for a number of years. He was several times elected Burgess of the old borough of Frankford, and was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Poor from his district. He was a Director of the old Bank of Germantown for many years, and one of the originators of the Frankford Insurance Company, of which he was also a Director for some time. He became a manager of the Friends' Asylum for the Insane at Frankford, in 1832, and continued to act in that capacity for twenty-eight years. He was a prominent member of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, in which he was an elder for thirty years, and he was a living exponent of its principles. He was ever among the leaders in every important public business or benevolent enterprise, and his private labors of love cannot be computed. Passing away on March 3d, 1862, he left to his family and friends the rich legacy of an unsullied name, and in his striking example a strong incentive to a worthy life

HILLES, NATHAN, Merchant, was born in Frankford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of January, 1816. He is a son of William Hilles. His education was commenced at the Friends' School, at the old brick meeting-house in Frankford, and at the age of fourteen he entered West Town Boarding School, in Chester county, where he completed his course in 1831. He then entered the tan yard of his father as an apprentice to the business, and served in that capacity until he attained his majority. On April 1st, 1838, he became associated in partnership with his father, under the firm name of William Hilles & Son, for the prosecution of the tanning, wood and coal business, but in 1845, the tanning was relinquished, and their sole attention devoted to wood and coal. The firm was dissolved April 1st, 1846, by the withdrawal of William Hilles, whose interest passed into the hands of Samuel Hilles, and the firm reorganized under the present name of N. & S. Hilles. In the spring of 1844, he was elected a member of the Borough Council for two years, and was re-elected in 1846 for three years. He was elected a Guardian of the Poor in the autumn of 1852, re-elected for two years in 1854, and in May of the same year, after the consolidation of the city, was chosen a member of the Common Council for one year, at the expiration of which time (May, 1855,) he was elected to the Select Council for two years. He was a Presidential elector from the Fifth Congressional District on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860. He became a School Director in May, 1850, and still continues an active member of the Board; was elected Controller in June, 1862, and re-elected each successive year until 1868. He has also been a manager of the Friends' Asylum since 1850, and for many years a manager of Wright's Institute. He was one of the prime movers in

the organization of the Second National Bank of Frankford, in the latter part of 1863; it was opened for business February 1st, 1864, and he has been its President since the organization. In the same year, he was a delegate from the Fifth Congressional District to the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Lincoln and Johnson. He was one of the pioneers of the Frankford & Southwark Passenger Railway, is now the only original Director remaining, and consequently is the oldest Director of a city passenger railway. By election of the Select Council, he has been a Trustee of the Philadelphia Gas Works since January 25th, 1865, of which Board he has been the President since its organization, in 1867. On the 1st of July, 1868, he was elected a Director of the Buck Mountain Coal Company, and was immediately chosen its President, in which capacity he still continues to act. Few men have so repeatedly received evidences of the public confidence in their sterling integrity, and none has proved more worthy than he of the honors conferred upon him. His admirable business qualities eminently fit him for the duties of the high official positions he occupies, as well as for the successful management of his own private affairs. He is a prominent member of the Orthodox Friends, and has contributed much to the interests of all their enterprises, as well as to every other project that has commended itself to his judgment.

BAKER, WILLIAM DEAL, Lawyer and Politician, was born in the year 1814, in the old stone homestead, which was coëval with the building of the Penn mansion, in the (then) District of Kensington, Philadelphia. He is the son of Joshua Baker, of Georgia, who, being on a visit to Philadelphia, married Mary Deal, a school girl of sixteen, although she was possessed of the highest scholastic attainments, and was one of the foremost amateur musicians of the day. Her son takes great pride in attributing whatever success he has had in life to the care and teachings of his mother. She was left a widow at an early age, with four children, whose education was principally directed by her. William, after receiving a primary education at her hands, was placed in the academy of Rev. Dr. Kennedy, where the use of the "birch" was principally and frequently invoked as an incentive to study. This course the new pupil disliked, and he abruptly left the school. Thence he was sent to Kenny's Seminary, where the same discipline was used, and in which, after a struggle with the usher (who came off "second best"), he returned in disgust to his mother's house. He then received private instructions at the hands of two pious divinity students, Charles Boyter and Septimus Tustin, the latter afterwards a celebrated pulpit orator and Chaplain of the United States Senate. From them he passed to the old "Academy," then under John Hamer, to be prepared for college; but here an unjust punishment for an alleged infraction of the rules, led him to vacate his pupilage. Finally, he found in Benjamin J. Schipper, an alumnus of a celebrated Jesuit College, an earnest, painstaking and successful teacher, who had a remarkable faculty for imparting information to all his pupils, and who never failed to recognize their good points. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, then under the Provostship of Rev. Dr. Beasly, who, with the other professors in the Department of Arts, were great favorites with all the classes, and respected for the strict impartiality with which they viewed the merits of those who were striving for the honors. But a change was made, and an entirely new Faculty elected, some of whom brought with them their private students, and it was thought that too much partiality was shown the latter. Be that as it may, young Baker sauntered over the course, and in due time graduated, but was awarded an oration. In the latter part of his Senior year, he published a satirical poem in three cantos, entitled, *The Saturniad* which made a sensation in literary circles, and was attributed to certain celebrities of the day (as the author remained *incognito*), among them Professor Nulty. The authorship, however, remained hidden until within a few years past. When but eighteen years old, he made a temperance speech in the First Presbyterian Church of Kensington, which was deemed worthy of publication, and was used as a text-book on that subject. Soon after this, he commenced to publish the *Temperance Advocate*, a weekly journal, believing that he had within his reach both fame and fortune; but he failed to receive the support he had anticipated. About this time he entered upon the study of the law with Hon. John Wurts, a gentleman of the highest legal attainments, who not long after removed to New York, to act as President of an important institution. His pupils resolved to continue their studies under Hon. George M. Dallas, who at this time was engaged in his duties as a statesman; consequently his students had to depend pretty much on their own resources. Shortly after his admission to the bar, he was called to occupy the editorial chair of the *Commercial Herald*, a combination of two journals which had respectively been edited by Hon. Nathan Sargent and Hon. Robert T. Conrad. In those times an editor combined the present professions of City Editor, Local Reporter, and Court Reporter, the only specialty being the commercial details, then under the charge of the late Colonel Cephas G. Childs. He remained in this position for some time, and then became Associate Editor of the *Burton's Gentleman's Magazine*, the leading literary monthly. When that gentleman abandoned his periodical for the purpose of building a new theatre, his associate, who had now "settled in life" by marrying Harriet E., daughter of Hon. Nicholas G. Williamson, of Delaware, was compelled to return to the law, and obtained a highly respectable practice, which he maintained till the events of 1844 drove him into the political arena. It was when the "War on the Bible in the

Lloyd Pub. Co. Philada.

William D. Baker.

public schools" commenced, and, true to his early education, he at once took a decided part in favor of the largest American liberty; in consequence of which he was expelled from the Democratic party. Then he threw all his energies and means into the cause of the American Republican party; he started a daily paper, termed the *American Advocate*. Highly incensed at the treatment received at the hands of his fellow Democrats, in advocating what he believed to be truly Democratic, he was impetuous in the new cause; travelled night and day, working wherever he went, making speeches in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. The new party made its mark; a National Convention was called, to which he was a delegate, but, contrary to his advice and influence, it was termed the "Native" American organization. This sealed its fate. He lost all his fortune on the paper, which he struggled to maintain, and finally a second time returned, as he facetiously expressed himself, "to attend a legal toll-gate on the public highway." He was nominated for Congress by many friends, but withdrew in favor of another. He was also nominated for Recorder of Deeds, the Prothonotaryship of the District Court, and for the State Senate, but was defeated, as the Old Line Whigs ran a third candidate. For a number of years he retired from view, but recently, without any agency on his part, he was called to serve as a delegate in the Constitutional Convention now (1873) in session.

PIPER, RICHARD F., Shipbuilder and Merchant, was born at Stonington, Connecticut, about the year 1803, and is a descendant of a family, most of the male members of which followed a seafaring life. He is self-educated, and was thrown at an early age upon his own resources by the death of his father; not only had he to provide for himself, but for his aged mother. At the age of thirteen he shipped as a sailor, and by the time he was fifteen he commanded a schooner, plying on the Eastern coast. He continued this life for a number of years, working hard and faithfully, and advancing step by step, until he started a line of sailing vessels between Philadelphia and the Eastern ports. Soon after, he invented the celebrated propeller-wheel, which he applied to several vessels built by him, and these were the commencement of the "Swiftsure" line running between Philadelphia, New York, and Hartford. During the Mexican war he was extensively engaged in boat building, and built all those used by General Scott against Vera Cruz. He also rendered good service to the Government in the late war, by transporting soldiers, and when Washington was threatened, he conveyed the Jersey troops by sea and up the Potomac to the capital. In his early years, he had been engaged in the seal fishery business in the South Shetland Islands. His life shows what indomitable energy and intelligence can accomplish. He is gifted with mechanical and inventive genius, and is the owner and inventor of some forty patent rights for appliances adapted to vessels. He has earned for himself a wide reputation as a yacht builder, having built the celebrated yachts "America," "Josephine," "Magic," "Palmer," and "Madgie." It will be remembered that it was the "Madgie" that won and retained the Queen's Cup from Commodore Ashbury, who sailed the "Livonia" and the "Cambria" to this country in 1871 and 1872. He now resides at Stonington, Connecticut, enjoying his favorite amusement of yachting, and superintending his extensive granite quarries. He has the happiness of seeing all his family around him, having only lost his eldest son some ten years ago. His oldest grandson, named after him, resides in Philadelphia, and is the head of the firm of Loper and Doughton, dealers in Naval stores.

NEWELL, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born February 25th, 1792, at the southeast corner of Market and Water streets, Philadelphia. His father, then a retired grocer, and subsequently a wholesale dealer, was the owner of two of the blocks of four-story buildings at that locality, occupying the upper rooms as his family residence; with his wife he was a native of Belfast, Ireland, migrating to this country early in life. He was very successful as a merchant, and was highly esteemed by the business community for his integrity and thoroughness. He retired from business many years before his death, and was succeeded by his son William. The latter was educated at Abercrombie's academy on Fourth street, and at the schools of Hamilton and Delamar, on Front street, near Dock. He early developed those qualities of perseverance, energy, and enterprise, which have made him so successful as a merchant. He continued the business his father had left him at the old location till 1830, when he purchased the adjoining property at No. 3 Water street. He became a very extensive wholesale dealer, especially in coffee, of which he was a large importer. Brazilian coffee, known as Rio, came into use about the time he commenced business, and its general introduction caused it to be carelessly harvested and put up. This circumstance induced him to attempt the invention of a machine for purifying it. In this he was successful; his revolving cylinder, driven by steam power, effected the purpose satisfactorily, and is now in very general use among dealers in coffee. As an example of his indomitable enterprise, an anecdote of the early years of his business career is worth repeating. Learning that a cargo of Java coffee was for sale in New York, he determined to be the purchaser. On Saturday he met at a funeral another merchant, who informed him that he, too, was going to New York to compete for the purchase of that lot of coffee. The mail stage was to leave Philadelphia for New York on Monday morning. He immediately hired a light sulky and started

on Sunday morning, reaching New York early on Monday, and purchasing the cargo of coffee, had it on the way to Philadelphia before the arrival of the stage with the competing merchant. In 1854 he left the location in Water street in the hands of his son, William C. Newell, who carried on, till his death, in 1865, the business of a wholesale tea-dealer in the store where his grandfather had traded. He himself removed to No. 109 South Front street, where he still continues to do business, though now in his eighty-second year. He is an active, vigorous old man, with his mental faculties unimpaired. He is believed to be the oldest grocer in the city, and has probably been in active business life longer than any other merchant who can be named. His health has always been good, which is attributable in great part no doubt to his strictly temperate and regular habits. He retains distinct recollections of his early contemporaries in business, most of whom have long since passed away. His reminiscences of Stephen Girard are especially vivid and interesting. He made the tour of Europe in the three sucessive years, 1870, 1871, 1872. The only public position he ever held was that of a Guardian of the Poor, the duties of which he discharged with his usual thoroughness and efficiency. He is a fine monument of the old school of Philadelphia merchants, active, upright, and intelligent.

COOPER, REDMOND, Merchant and Importer, was born January 1st, 1818, at Mantua Creek, about four miles below Woodbury, New Jersey. He is of the seventh generation, in line, from English ancestors, William and Margaret Cooper, of Coleshill, parish of Amersham, Hertford county, England, who came to America in 1679. They were members of the Society of Friends. A certificate to visit and settle in the New World was granted them by their Meeting on December 5th, 1678. After arrival, for a short time, they resided in Burlington. In 1682, they removed to Pyne Point, now Cooper's Point, so-called from William Cooper, at one time the largest land-holder in New Jersey, owning two miles down the Delaware river, and two miles up Cooper's Creek, on the south side. Redmond is the son of David Cooper. He received a fair education in the schools at Haddonfield and Woodbury, and improved to the utmost what advantages were offered. On September 24th, 1834, he came to Philadelphia and obtained a position in the store of Isam Barton & Co., on Second street, at that time one of the largest retail stores, of dress goods, in the city. Desirous of further knowledge, he gave all his spare time to reading. After coming of age he remained with Barton & Co., in the capacity of clerk, until 1847, when, with a limited capital of about $700, he started in business on his own account, purchasing a part of the interest held by his brother in the firm. In the year 1851 the nature of the business was changed, the house confining itself to shoe-stuffs, upholsterers' and carriage-manufacturers' goods, and a few years later dropping other branches in order to make a specialty of shoe-stuffs. On January 1st, 1867, the senior retired from active business, the firm then changing to Armstrong, Wilkins & Co. They are now the largest importers and jobbers of leather and general shoe goods in the United States, their sales amounting to from one to one and a quarter million of dollars per annum. The subject of this sketch is the senior partner of the firm, as well as its general financial manager. The extended operations in which it is constantly engaged, in supplying the markets of this country by importations from abroad, are under his care, and the excellent reputation which it sustains in European markets, as well as in this country, is largely owing to the weight of his personal character. Prior to the consolidation of the city of Philadelphia, he resided in what was known as "Chestnut Ward," and in its affairs was always active and influential, identifying himself with the "Henry Clay Whig" party. His best efforts were ever exerted for the advancement of Philadelphia in growth and influence, every movement tending in that direction finding in him an earnest upholder and advocate. When the question of the city subscribing to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad arose, he was deeply interested, and well understood the importance of supporting the road. His political influence was employed in behalf only of those pledged to its support, and by the aid of such men as he, the road was brought into successful operation. Some twenty-five years ago he removed from "Chestnut Ward," and since that date has taken no part in politics except to vote for those whom he thought would best serve the interests of the community at large. November 1st, 1849, he was married to the daughter of Joseph Cowperthwait, formerly cashier of the United States Bank.

WHITE, HON. HARRY, Soldier, Lawyer, and Politician, was born January, 1834, in Indiana, Pennsylvania. His father was the able jurist, Thomas White, President Judge of the Tenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. After a careful preliminary education at the Indiana Academy, he commenced his collegiate course at Princeton College, New Jersey, where he graduated with honor in 1853. Having pursued the usual course of reading in his father's office, he was admitted to the bar shortly after, and commenced at once to take an active interest in the politics of his native county. The principles of the Whigs were those which most commended themselves to his mind, and he soon identified himself in the support of the measures which that party advocated. At that period the issues which the Whigs had advocated assuming new phases, the party adopted the general title of Republicans, and in this sense

Harry B. Hale

he is recorded to have been the first chairman of the first distinctive Republican county committee of Indiana. In 1861, he responded to President Lincoln's call for troops at the first outburst of the rebellion, and was almost immediately elected major of the 67th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He recruited his force to the standard, and did not leave it until elected to a seat in the State Senate in 1862. Without his solicitation Mr. Stanton, then Secretary of War, gave him leave of absence for the session of 1863. While attending to his duties at Harrisburg, he was appointed chairman of the Military Committee, in which capacity he was Governor Curtin's most able assistant. Returning to his command, after two months' active service, he was captured at the battle of Winchester, on the 17th of June, 1863, and sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, where he was confined until after the fall election of that year. As the State Senate was so equally balanced that it could not organize without him, he was kept under strict surveillance by the rebels. Time after time he risked his life in endeavors to escape, but was recaptured and subjected to consequent closer confinement. Nevertheless he succeeded in forwarding his resignation concealed in the back of a small testament, by a surgeon, who was being sent north. It was received, a new election ordered, and the deadlock in the Senate broken. After sixteen months of suffering in prison, he at last succeeded in making his escape from Charleston, South Carolina, was soon commissioned colonel, returned to his regiment, and served with distinction to the end of the war, when he was created Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He then returned to his home, and amid the congratulations of his friends and constituents resumed the practice of the law. In 1865, he was again elected to the Senate of his native State, which testimony to his worth was repeated in 1868 and 1871. For years he has occupied the important post of chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and has been speaker of the Senate. As chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Reform, he reported to the Senate the law under which the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, of which he is a distinguished member, elected by the people at large, is convened. In this important assembly his course has given universal satisfaction. He is chairman of the Committee on Legislation, and his report at an early day went through the Committee of the Whole, and was received with marked approval. He was nominated by the Republican State Convention for Congressman-at-large, but declined the honor, and was largely supported, in the same Convention, for Governor, but gave way to General Hartranft, his senior. Twice he has declined nominations for Congress when he could certainly have been elected. Personally he is tall, with a frank and intellectual face. He is an eloquent speaker, being gifted with a voice full and deep. He married early in life and has three children, two sons and a daughter. Of considerable culture and attractive manners, he is the centre of a large circle of friends.

WOMRATH, FREDERICK K., Merchant, was born in the village of Frankford (now the Twenty-third Ward of the city of Philadelphia), Pennsylvania, on April 19th, 1836. He is a son of the late George F. Womrath, a native of Hessecassel, Germany, who came to this country at a very early age. When Frederick was ten years old, he was sent to the celebrated Moravian school known as Nazareth Hall, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. Thence he was placed at a seminary in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, where two years were likewise spent in more advanced studies. He completed his education by a third period of two years' attendance at the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, which he left at the age of fifteen, fully qualified to pass his examination as a matriculant of the Collegiate Department. As his future was to be devoted to mercantile pursuits, it was deemed unnecessary to pursue the more advanced studies of the Department of Arts; and after a short vacation, in the month of August, 1851, he entered his father's store, at No. 13 North Fourth street, under whose care and instruction he acquired a complete knowledge of the fur business in all its various branches, his father having been a most successful manufacturer and merchant for very many years. Having served a period of eight years as a learner in all the phases of the craft, in connection with his brother, Andrew K., he was given an interest in the business (July, 1859), though the firm was still designated as "George F. Womrath." In March, 1864, the senior partner, his father, died, requiring a change in the style of the house. Having formed a co-partnership with his brother under the name of "A. K. & F. K. Womrath," the business was carried on at their new store, No. 417 Arch street, an immense establishment, filled throughout with the most costly and rarest skins. In September of the same year he married Anna Mary, second daughter of David G. Yuenghing, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. The business of the firm prospered with each successive year, so much so as to demand increasing space; accordingly the establishment at No. 1212 Chestnut street was taken, and to it they removed in May, 1868. In May, 1871, his brother withdrew from the firm; since which time he has continued the business alone, although still under the old firm name of A. K. & F. K. Womrath.

HAY, ALEXANDER, Merchant, was born in York, Pennsylvania, in the year 1816. The family to which he belongs came originally from Germany, and settled on the banks of the Delaware, in 1742. He was educated at York, and in 1832, while only sixteen, worked as a mechanic and farmer. Although his early life was thus devoted to quiet pursuits, he had in him the elements which insure ultimate success in life. His habits were frugal, steady, and industrious, and

he possessed great force and energy of character. By these qualities he worked his way through all the difficulties which usually beset the first steps in such careers, and owes his present success in life to his own persevering and steadfast efforts. While he has thus displayed such energy and force of will, he has never from boyhood departed from the course he then traced out for himself, and to which he has ever afterwards remained faithful. His greatest ambition was to lead a quiet and unostentatious life, and he has always declined every opportunity which would have made him depart from that aim. The consciousness of always having obeyed the dictates of duty, has been to him greater recompense than could be derived from ostentation and vanity.

ROSS, HENRY PAWLING, Lawyer and Judge, was born on December 16th, 1836, in Doylestown, Pennsylvania. He is the son of the Hon. Thomas Ross, of Doylestown, an eminent member of the bar, who represented his District in Congress, from 1848 to 1852; his grandfather was the Hon. John Ross, formerly President Judge upon the same bench which his grandson now occupies, and subsequently Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Having passed successfully through his preparatory studies in the schools of his native section, he himself entered the Freshman class at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1853, and graduated, with high honors, from that institution, in 1857. His tastes prompting his continuance in the traditional profession of his family, he pursued the study of the law in the office of his father, and was admitted to practice on December 16th, 1859. In a profession whose honors and emoluments, when rightly sought, are seldom sought in vain, he rapidly reached eminence. His reputation as a lawyer, and the substantial grounds upon which it rested soon became familiar to all classes of his fellow-citizens, and, in 1862, he was elected District Attorney, and filled that office for three years. His devotion to his profession was not such, however, as to preclude him from the adoption and maintenance of decided political opinions, and in 1864, and again in 1866, by the free choice of that party, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, from the 5th Pennsylvania District. On the 22d of June, 1865, he was married to Mary Clifton, daughter of Alfred Wharton, of Princeton, New Jersey. He was a Delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864 and 1868. In 1869, he was elected additional Law Judge of the 7th Judicial District, of Pennsylvania, in which capacity he served until December, 1871, when he resigned in order to accept the position of President Judge, to which he had been elected at the general election of that year. This honorable post he still occupies. In all valuable movements for the improvement of the condition of his fellowmen, he has always been earnest and active. In the cause of popular education he has ever been a laborious coadjutor with kindred spirits of his section, and was one of the founders of the English and Classical Seminary, at Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Having been selected by his Alma Mater to deliver the oration before the literary societies of Princeton College, on June 24th, 1873, he presented to his delighted audience an admirable discourse upon *The Duty of the American Scholar to become an active Agent in American Politics*, which not only elicited the ecomiums of his cultured auditors, but called forth the highest praise from literary, scientific, and other journals. As a lawyer, the eloquence by which his forensic efforts were distinguished, rendered him a most popular advocate. As a judge, his acute knowledge of human nature, even temper, accurate legal acquirements, strong reasoning powers, and stern adherence to right, ever display, in the clearest light, the eminent qualities he possesses for the position he now occupies.

ROSS, GEORGE, Lawyer, was born in Doylestown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of August, 1841. He is a son of Hon. Thomas Ross, the distinguished pleader, and a grandson of Hon. John Ross, late Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Thomas Ross, was a noted preacher in the Society of Friends. After a thorough preparation in various first-class schools of his section, he entered the Freshman class, half advanced, at Princeton, New Jersey, in January, 1858, and graduated in 1861. He then read law with his brother, Hon. Henry P. Ross, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Bucks county, on the 13th of June, 1864. He was married on the 28th of December, 1870, to Ellen L. Phipps, the daughter of George W. Phipps, of Northampton, Massachusetts. After serving in various conventions as a representative of the Democratic party, he was elected, on the 8th of October, 1872, a member of the Constitutional Convention, now (1873) sitting in Philadelphia, in which he has made his influence felt. Without entirely eschewing politics, he has confined himself closely to the practice of his profession, and has well sustained the prestige of his family in the legal profession.

HEATON, AUGUSTUS, Merchant, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 18th, 1815. His paternal and maternal ancestry were English, who settled in the then colony of New Haven, in the years 1630 and 1660 respectively. His father, John Heaton, was a shipping merchant of New Haven, who, losing his vessels by capture during the war with Great Britain, left at his decease an

Gilroy Bal & Co Philadelphia

Fredk Siedemann

embarrassed estate, but an honorable name, as the only legacy to his children; they, therefore, were obliged at an early age to seek the means of support. He himself, after the death of his father, left his home to seek his fortune in Philadelphia, where, without a relative or friend from whom to seek encouragement or counsel, he took employment in one of the first houses established in this city for the sale of American Hardware—a business at that time scarcely known, but which has since so rapidly developed that it is now one of the leading interests of the country, American Hardware, which in many kinds is unrivalled, being now exported to all parts of the world. On the 1st of January, 1841, he formed a co-partnership with the late A. H. Denckla, under the firm title of Heaton & Denckla, thus embarking in business on his own account. His partner retiring in 1863 was succeeded by his brothers, C. P. and C. R. Denckla, the name of the firm remaining unchanged. For over thirty years the house has conducted a most successful business, and maintained an unspotted reputation. He has been a member of the Union League from its origination, has held (without emolument) various public offices of trust, and is a Director in some of the leading institutions in the city.

GREGG, JOSHUA Z., Merchant, was born at Belmont, Ohio, November 5th, 1829. His parents, John S. and Mary Gregg, were natives of West Virginia, whence they had emigrated to Ohio, about 1820. His education was received at the High School of his native town. On leaving school, he commenced mercantile life in his twenty-first year, by opening a dry goods store in Logan county, Ohio. There he remained during the ensuing ten years, having secured the co-operation of his brother, J. F. Gregg, at an early date. The brothers owned several stores in different towns in Ohio, and finally became interested in a wholesale Philadelphia firm in the same line. From the outset they made it a rule to avoid purchasing on credit whenever possible, and nearly their entire trade was conducted on a cash basis. To this wise determination and their general sound judgment is to be attributed their exemption from the disasters which have overwhelmed so many other commercial houses. In 1863, they retired from the dry goods business, and embarked in the wool trade, under the title of Gregg Brothers, in Front street, Philadelphia. To this branch of business they brought the same judgment, tact, and promptness, which had already distinguished them, and the success that had marked their past career followed them in their new undertaking. The few simple rules which Mr. Gregg adopted early in life as his guides will serve both to illustrate his character and to vindicate the true secret of his success. "*Give close attention to your business;*" "*Don't try to get rich rapidly;*" "*A penny saved, is a penny gained;*" "*Let your constant watchwords be Perseverance and Economy.*" A close adherence to these rules could not fail to gain a merited success, and has now placed his house in the very first rank of merchants in the wool trade. Although taking no active part in politics, he is decided in his adhesion to the principles of the Republican party. In religious matters he is in full sympathy with the Society of Friends, of which he is a member. In January, 1865, he married Emma, daughter of Lewis C. Jungerich, a prominent banker in the City of Philadelphia. In January, 1872, he lost the valuable assistance of his brother, J. F. Gregg, with whom he had been associated so many years, by his death in his thirty-second year, in London, England, whither he had gone in vain search of relief from a spinal affection, which had made the final three years of his life a martyrdom. His upright character had secured him the respect and esteem of the mercantile world, and his unobtrusive usefulness in private life endeared him to a large circle of friends. There may be firms in Philadelphia to-day, possessed of larger capital, but it is doubtful whether any holds a more elevated position, or possesses higher credit in the mercantile community. This eminent position has been obtained by an unswerving adherence to the few simple rules with which they commenced their mercantile career.

TIEDEMANN, FREDERICK, Merchant, was born in Dixon, Illinois, January 18th, 1840. His father is the son of Professor Frederick Tiedemann, the great German Anatomist, and the grandson of Professor Dietrich Tiedemann. The latter was born at Bremenvorde, near Bremen, on the 3d of April, 1748, and educated at the University of Göttingen, where he won the high esteem of Professor Heyne, who secured for him the position of Instructor of Latin and Greek in the Gymnasium Carolinum, at Cassel, in 1776; from whence he was transferred, in 1786, to Marburg, as Professor of Philosophy. He attracted many students to these institutions, for he excelled as an expositor of the different Philosophical systems. He himself was a follower of Wolff and Locke and an opponent of Kant, and was famous for his researches into the *History of Philosophy, Anthropology, The Origin of Languages*, and similar subjects. Many of the results of his investigations appeared in book form, but the *Spirit of Speculative Philosophy* was his *opus magnum*. He died at Marburg, on the 24th of September, 1803. Dr. Heinrich Tiedemann, the father of our subject, returned to the "Fatherland" from the United States, in 1841, where his son attended school in Mannheim, Baden; and subsequently at Schwetzingen near Heidelberg, until 1849, when the Baden Revolution broke out, and his father was elected to the House of Representatives in Baden. F. Hecker, who was the leader of the Rebellion against the Grand Duke,

was his uncle. Upon the suppression of the Rebellion, they were banished by the Grand Duke, and Dr. Tiedemann, now a resident of Philadelphia, was condemned to death, and had to fly the country; he arrived in the United States a second time, in September, 1849, and shortly after settled in Philadelphia, where he is now well-known. After they became residents of Philadelphia, Frederick, with his brothers and sisters, was sent to the Buttonwood Street School, on Buttonwood below Eleventh, to learn English. The period of his school life was brief, only extending into his fourteenth year, and on the 4th of July, 1854, he entered the bookstore of C. G. Henderson & Co., at Fifth and Arch streets, as an errand boy, receiving, of course, a very moderate compensation. In April, 1855, he entered the importing and commission house of Wesendonck & Co., in Jayne's building, on Chestnut street below Third, where he remained until July, 1858, when he obtained the position of bookkeeper in the store of Ridgeway, Heussner & Co., 206 Chestnut street, importers of woollens. On April 14th, 1861, he enlisted for three months, as a private in the 19th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with his regiment until July 31. They were mustered out on the 9th of August, and on the 20th of the same month, he was sworn in for three years, as a private of Company C. of the 40th, afterward the 75th, Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Bohlen. He was soon promoted to be Quarter-Master Sergeant of the Regiment, and attended to all the details of furnishing it, the Quarter-Master, as was usually the case, entrusting the chief management of his department to his Sergeant. On the 12th of October, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant; in November, 1861, he joined his Regiment at Hunter's Chapel, near Washington, District of Columbia, as acting Adjutant, and on the 1st of March, 1862, he was appointed as Adjutant, with the rank of First Lieutenant, his commission being dated November 20th, 1861. Resigning on the 2d of May following, on account of the violent death of two of his brothers, he remained at home but four weeks, and then accompanied General Carl Schurz as Aide-de-Camp, and participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, Sulphur Springs, Freeman's Ford—where he was nearly drowned, and General Bohlen was killed some five paces from him—Waterloo Bridge, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. On the 4th of August, he resigned as Captain of Company G., 75th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Division of the 11th Army Corps, but General Meade declined to accept his resignation, as he thought it would be detrimental to the interests of the service. He got a leave of absence, after its expiration again sent in his resignation, and it was accepted, September 15, 1863; he received high certificates from Generals Tyndale, Schurz, Schimmelferning, Sigel, Howard, Meade, Bohlen, and many others. He had enjoyed the nominal rank of Major as a Staff officer, and was in command of the 75th Regiment after the battle of Bull Run, in 1862. On returning from the army he re-entered the store of Ridgeway, Heussner & Co., as bookkeeper and assistant salesman, and so continued until January 1, 1865, when by the enlisting of a young man who had been a bookkeeper in the firm for a long time, he was left in full charge of the books, had the conduct of the German correspondence, and sold most of the goods. The senior member of the firm dying in April, 1866, he was given the control of the business with a power of attorney. In January, 1868, he engaged in business for himself, and sold goods on commission for New York houses; but he soon began to receive direct consignments from Germany, and took into the business an old friend, R. Oelbermann, and the firm of Oelbermann & Tiedemann was established on the 1st of October, 1868. They are the only direct importers of woollens in Philadelphia, and enjoy an excellent business reputation. He has taken a warm interest in reforming the Municipal Government of Philadelphia, and is now a Councillor at Large, from the Thirteenth Ward, to the Municipal Reform Association.

FEARON, JOSEPH, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, December 30th, 1819. His parents, James and Ellen M. Fearon, had both emigrated from Ireland early in life, and located in Philadelphia. They gave to their son the best education then to be had in the city, in the Friends' school in Fourth street, a seminary of renown in its days. On leaving school, in 1837, he commenced his business career at the age of eighteen, as clerk in the wholesale grocery store of Reilly & Smith in Water street. He acquired there a thorough knowledge of business, and became imbued with the habits of caution and application which have largely contributed to his subsequent success. After an apprenticeship, as clerk, of eleven years' duration, he decided, in the year 1847, to make the talents hitherto so profitable to others, a source of gain to himself, and with this view, in the above year, he opened a wholesale grocery store on his own account, in Water street. In this enterprize he secured the coöperation of his brother, and the new firm took the name of Fearon & Brother. In the following year an accession of business talents and capital was secured by the admission of James M. Smith into the co-partnership, when the style of the firm was changed to Fearon & Smith. This house has continued, for twenty-six years, with varying fortunes, to do business on the same spot on which it originally started, and has earned a large measure of success. In 1848, he married Catharine G., daughter of Samuel Hufty, a prominent citizen of New Jersey, at present City Treasurer of Camden in that State. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

FIRST, WILLIAM L., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, on April 23d, 1804. He is descended from the Moravian settlers at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. His father and grandfather were both engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was educated at Lee's Academy, in Philadelphia, until the year 1818, when he became the clerk in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, where, for six or seven years, he was the *only* clerk. He then studied law under Hon. Josiah Randall, and was admitted to the bar, in December, 1827. He was first brought prominently before the public in the prosecution of Dr. Dyott, for fraudulent banking, which commenced early in 1839. This was followed, in 1840–41, by his defence of Dr. Eldridge, who was tried for alleged forgeries on twelve of the city banks; there were three trials, occupying respectively, five, nine, and seven weeks, and the case ended in the discharge of Dr. Eldridge. In these cases he proved himself quick, ready, and tenacious, while his exhibition of superiority and power as a pleader, fully established his reputation. These cases were speedily followed by a largely increased and lucrative practice. He entered the political arena in 1851, and was elected a member of the State Convention that nominated the Judges of the Supreme Court. In 1852, he was a member of the Democratic State Convention, and became the Chairman of the State Central Committee, which conducted the presidential campaign resulting in the election of Franklin Pierce. He was elected President of the Democratic State Convention, in 1853; re-elected Chairman of the State Central Committee for that year; and became President of the State Convention which re-assembled during the summer of the same year. In January, 1858, he was elected City Solicitor, to fill the place of Hon. Wm. A. Porter, who was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1868, he was nominated for President Judge of the District Court against Judge Hare, who was elected by a majority of twenty-five votes, in a poll of over one hundred and twenty thousand. He was, for six years, a prominent and useful member of the Board of City Gas Trustees. With these exceptions he has eschewed politics except as a duty, and has led a purely professional life. Although in his seventieth year, he appears to have lost none of his vitality, and labors as assiduously in his professional duties as he did thirty years ago. In personal appearance, he is a plain, unassuming, grave, business-like man; but, his presence and deportment give evidence of marked ability, and show the active, determined, and thoroughbred lawyer. He is about five feet seven inches in height, with squarely built and broad set frame, and quick, nervous action. His features are regular, and their expression pleasing, while his head is large and finely developed. The sharp, penetrating glance of his eyes indicates great mental activity, tact, and concentration of mind. As a speaker he is effective and earnest, and his utterances are peculiarly pointed and keen. His manner is imperturbable and calm, while his language flows in a smooth, steady current; with no attempt at oratorical display, he speaks right on, and his great success attests his peculiar argumentative powers. His public spirit has done much to advance the interests of his municipality, and he was mainly instrumental in bringing about the important measure of consolidation. He has filled all the public offices conferred upon him with great credit and marked ability, but the law is his forte and his pride. He has achieved the summit of his ambition—to be a leader at the Philadelphia Bar.

LONG, JAMES, Manufacturer, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1822. He is a son of James and Jane (Nelson) Long. His father was proprietor of a large linen manufactory, beside being extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. The son's educational advantages were very limited, and even these were soon curtailed by reason of his departure, when only fifteen years of age, from his native soil. He turned his face, like so many of his countrymen, towards the shores of the great Western Republic, and sought in this country an improvement of his pecuniary condition. He arrived at a most unfortunate period, for business was paralyzed; the banks had all suspended specie payments; trade was stagnated, and the commercial spirit of the people had grown feeble, listless and despondent. Instead of situations being vacant and clerks and salesmen in demand, merchants and manufacturers were discharging their employees, while the number of those applying for the benefit of the insolvent laws seemed to be constantly increasing, and these—owing to the necessities of their cases—ceased to require any clerical or other force. The young adventurer, of course, experienced great difficulty in finding an opening; but, after some time passed in a fruitless search, his efforts were finally crowned with success, and in the early part of the following year, 1838, he was engaged as a clerk in the house of Glenn & Fraley. From these he passed to the establishment of Isaac Barton; and after some time had elapsed, he filled a position in the store of Adam Moffit, in the (then) District of Kensington. But his ambitious spirit was never at rest, notwithstanding that each change was for the better; he sought a higher station, which he finally achieved by being appointed to fill the position of head salesman in the wholesale and retail grocery store of Edward P. Frick. Here his duties were excessively arduous, by reason of the great number of hours devoted to the business. Each week-day his continued presence was demanded for seventeen long hours, from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M., and faithfully did he serve his employer during that long business "day." Meanwhile, his uncle, James Nelson, a manufacturer of cotton goods, noticed his steady habits, his

earnest attention to business, and his capabilities for even a higher and more extended sphere; and in 1843 offered him the situation of General Superintendent of his mills, as well as that of head salesman in his establishment. The proposal was accepted, and by the great business tact, energy and industry he displayed in his uncle's employ, so won upon the latter that in three years' time he was given an interest in the firm. The co-partnership lasted for two years, when the senior member, in 1848, retired from the house, and the entire management of the concern devolved upon his shoulders. For several years he was wholly occupied with the manufacture of cottons, but other business demanding his attention, he was obliged to divide his time accordingly. Having been one of the original subscribers to the stock of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Company, he was elected, in 1858, a Director of the same, which official station he has continuously held until the present. He was likewise one of the original subscribers to the stock of the Frankford & Southwark Passenger Railway Company (the first laid down in Philadelphia), and is also a Director in the same. He was, in 1865, one of the original founders of the Eighth National Bank, was elected a member of its first Board of Directors, and is now Vice-President of the corporation. He also fills the responsible position of Treasurer of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. In the approaching International Exposition for the Centennial Celebration of American Independence, to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, he has been selected to the very important position of Chairman of the Committee of Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers. As a member of the Board of Education, he is, in all probability, more frequently consulted, and with much greater satisfaction, than any of his colleagues. In religious matters, he is also greatly interested. He is a prominent and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Trustee of the Church Extension Society; in this latter connection he has shown, by his benefactions, a most remarkable and liberal spirit. He is also a Manager of the Tract Society, controlled by this denomination, and is a member of the Missionary Society, whose sphere of operations are under the management of the Philadelphia Conference.

FELTON, SAMUEL K., Merchant, was born July 8th, 1832, in the village of Feltonville, Philadelphia county, a place which derived its name from his father, John Felton, who was born there, and became one of its most distinguished citizens. The family is of German extraction, Philip Felton, his grandfather, having arrived with his parents in this country from Germany when only six years of age. In the rapid growth of Philadelphia, the name of Feltonville, like many others which formed well known landmarks around the old city, has disappeared, and the village is now included in the Twenty-second Ward. The rudiments of his education were given him at the public school of his native village, and he afterwards studied at the Clarmount Academy, near Frankford. Having finally left school at the age of seventeen, he in the year 1849 obtained a clerkship in the store of Christian Shrack, on Fourth street, and thus commenced his business career. For fourteen years he was unfaltering in his close application to duty; and thus having gained the favor and confidence of his employers, he was admitted as junior partner in the firm during the last two years of his connection with them. In the year 1863, he formed a co-partnership with Conrad F. Rau and Edward A. Sibley, both men of enterprise, talent and good standing, and the three commenced business on their own account in paints and varnishes. Limited in extent at first, their business soon acquired greater proportions through the application and energy which they constantly bestowed upon it, until they now do one of the largest trades in their line in the State, besides being the most extensive varnish manufacturers in Philadelphia, they having given especial attention to this particular branch. In 1856, he was married to Anna M. Sickler, daughter of Christopher Sickler, of Camden county, New Jersey, and has four sons and two daughters. In religious convictions, he is a sincere and consistent Christian, and is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the advancement of which his efforts have been earnest and constant. As a local preacher, class-leader, and trustee of the church of Olney, he has done much to forward the cause of religion and morality.

ETTING, EDWARD J., Jr., Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, November 4th, 1840. His father, Horatio Etting, was a prominent merchant of that city, a sketch of whose life will be found in this volume, while his mother, Frances, was the daughter of Joseph Marx, a highly respected citizen of Richmond, Virginia. Having been educated at the private academy of J. W. Faris, on leaving school he entered the office of E. & F. C. Tarnall, extensive wholesale dealers in drugs and chemicals. His stay here, however, was limited to one year. He next became engaged with his uncles, Edward J. Etting & Brother, probably the oldest and certainly among the most extensive iron dealers in the city. In this practical school he acquired that thorough knowledge of business, and those habits of industry and application without which mere natural aptitude is apt to fail. On attaining his majority, in 1861, he quitted the employment of his uncles, formed a co-partnership with Charles Cabot, and under the firm name of Cabot & Etting commenced business on their own account at 106 Walnut street. For the succeeding seven years they did an extensive trade in iron of every description. As in business generally, their fortune was varied,

though they had to congratulate themselves on generally favorable results. Their past endeavors had met with a fair measure of success and the prospect was bright, when everything was thrown into confusion by the sudden disappearance of Mr. Cabot, leaving the accounts of the firm in disorder. Such a blow would have crushed most young men, but in this case it only served to nerve the remaining partner to still more vigorous efforts. He resolved to continue the business at its former stand, and taught by the bitter lesson of the past, his own name alone now appears in the firm. The large measure of success that has attended his subsequent career has been the legitimate result of the cautious enterprise with which the affairs of the firm have been conducted. Though still barely thirty years old, an age at which many, who have subsequently gained a brilliant position in the mercantile world, had not commenced business for themselves, yet he has already acquired an enviable reputation. The exercise of the same talents that have secured his past success will doubtlessly, in the long career before him secure to him some of the highest prizes of mercantile ambition. In 1862, he married M. L., daughter of Thomas Ross Newbold, well known as a lawyer, and still better as the chief editor of the *North American Gazette*.

SNODGRASS, WILLIAM T., Merchant, was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on September 17th, 1813. His father, William Snodgrass, was one of the most extensive merchants in Cumberland county, and was a man of precision and sterling integrity. He is derived from Scotch-Irish ancestry, but several generations have been born and lived in this country. His preparatory education was conducted with a view to a course of legal study, but at the age of thirteen, a circumstance changed the original design, and he entered his father's store to be initiated into the routine of business, and from constant association with him to imbibe some of that systematic and prompt management of business matters which characterized him through life. At fifteen, he was left alone in Philadelphia, exposed to all the temptations incident to that early age; but, shunning evil associations, he spent his leisure time in study. For five years it was his custom to devote three hours daily to mental culture, and he thus gained for himself not only a vast amount of the practical knowledge that has so eminently fitted him for the carrying out of his various enterprises, but also formed habits of using up the odds and ends of time that most men allow to run to waste. Starting with a capital of six dollars, and refusing all aid from rich or poor relatives, by the power of his own industry, energy and merit, he has risen step by step and won for himself the proud place in which he now stands. The fine building at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Market streets is a worthy monument to the ability of a man who has carved out his own fortune, educated to his business forty-nine young men, and bids fair to live to prepare many more for a successful and useful career. He never joined a club nor endorsed any paper outside of his business, which he makes a lifetime work, seeming fully determined to wear out rather than rust out. The opening hour of the day he always spends in meditation. He is bound by the ties of no political party, and has uniformly declined all political honors. He is a member of the Board of Trade. He is a prominent and useful member of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, and has contributed much, by his practical and systematic manner of conducting business matters, to advance its secular interests. This, as well as the old Sixth Church, the lower Arch Street Church, Alexander and Princeton, has been the recipient of his bounty, and they all testify to the efficiency of his labors toward the removal of debts. In this latter field he has labored most assiduously, but the world may never know of the agency through which many such beneficent results are accomplished, so modestly and unostentatiously does he act. His religious sentiments are liberal, and combine the excellencies of the Orthodox Friends, Methodists, Evangelical Episcopalians, Open Communion Baptists and Presbyterians. Exacting as an employer, he places every young man upon his own merit, but his active sympathy with all that concerns them draws them near to him and makes them feel that in him they have more than a friend. To the world generally he is a pleasant, courteous and benevolent gentleman.

WAGNER, GENERAL LOUIS, Insurance Broker, was born in the city of Giessen, Germany, August 4th, 1838. He attended school in his native country for five years, but his parents, in 1849, soon after the German Revolution of 1848, came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, where he completed his education, finishing at the Zane Street Grammar School. After leaving school, he served an apprenticeship of four years as a lithographic printer, with L. R Rosenthall, of Philadelphia; upon attaining his majority, August 4th, 1859, he married Hattie Slocum, of Philadelphia, and engaged in business on his own account, so continuing till the outbreak of the Rebellion, 1861. He entered the service of his country in August, 1861, as First Lieutenant of Company D, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and, in recognition of his services, was promoted through the successive grades until he became Colonel of his regiment and Brevet Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. He was severely wounded at the second Bull Run, August 30th, 1862, and, though still suffering from the effects of his injury, rejoined his regiment in January, 1863, and participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, after which his wound broke out afresh, and he was compelled to

retire from field service. He was detached to organize Camp William Penn, where he recruited the first colored troops who enlisted in the United States service, and, during a period of two years, raised over thirteen thousand five hundred men. Since the war, he has been engaged in the insurance business in partnership with his brother, George E. Wagner. He has received many evidences of the public appreciation of his gallantry and patriotism. He represented the Twenty-second Ward in Councils from 1867 to 1873, and was President of the Common Council during 1869–70 and '72, by which he became, *ex officio*, a member of the Park Commission and of the Board of Public Trusts, the latter position comprehending the duties of a director of Girard College. He was appointed a member of the Board of Public Education by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, for three years, in May, 1873. During his life he has always manifested the greatest interest in all movements looking to moral reform, and was early identified with the temperance cause. He joined Friendship Division, No. 19, Sons of Temperance, in 1862, and entered the Grand Division in 1863, where he held the office of Grand Worthy Patriarch in 1865–6. He presided at the State Temperance Convention which organized the Pennsylvania Temperance Union, in February, 1867, and was Chairman of the Twenty-second Ward Local Option Executive Committee, in which position he labored with great assiduity and effect. He is a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Pennsylvania. He organized and commanded the Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic, and served as Junior and Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the United States for two years. He is Brigadier-General of the Fifth Brigade of the First Division National Guard of Pennsylvania. He has been a member of the Ancient York Masons since 1865, and has advanced to the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter. He is a prominent and active member of the Market Square Presbyterian Church in Germantown, and is the efficient Superintendent of the Sabbath school connected therewith. Thus, by the force of his great natural ability, added to his indomitable perseverance and strict integrity, he has risen to high social and public position.

MADDOX, WILLIAM A. T., Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of United States Marine Corps, was born in Charles county, Maryland, February 25th, 1815. He is the son of William R. Maddox; and his family, who are of English and Scotch extraction, were among the very first settlers of Maryland. His mother was of the old and well known Skinner family, of his native State. He was educated at the Columbia College, at Washington, District of Columbia, and at Kenyon College, Ohio; he studied medicine during one full course. Having volunteered in the war with the Creek and Seminole Indians, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant by President Andrew Jackson, June 1st, 1836, and commanded a company of volunteers under General Jessup, United States Army. Having imbibed a love for military life, and desiring to reap the advantages of the sea, he sought and obtained, in the face of the strongest competition, a commission as Second Lieutenant United States Marine Corps, October 17th, 1837, to take rank from October 14th, 1837, and reported at headquarters October 23d, 1837. After active service in various stations, including a cruise to the Mediterranean, he was assigned to the sloop "Cyane," Pacific Station, August 10th, 1845, and landed at Monterey, California, July 4th, 1846, where the American flag was hoisted and the country taken possession of; he reëmbarked on the "Cyane" July 26th, 1846, and on the 29th, with his own hands, raised the American flag at San Diego. On August 15th, he landed at San Pedro with a guard of marines, and marched on foot to the Puebla de Los Angelos; after remaining there three days, he was appointed by Commodore Stockton to the command of two companies of volunteer mounted riflemen, with orders to proceed to the north in pursuit of General Alvarado. In a skirmish at San Louis Obispo, he captured and paroled a large number of prisoners, including fifteen officers, among whom were General Baptiste Alvarado, Colonel Manuloti Castro and Captain Peaco. He arrived at Monterey, after a march of 500 miles, on September 10th.

The Army of California was organized by the following General Order:

Besides the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, there will be from this day a Military Commandant of the Territory of California, whose duty it will be to superintend and direct all the military operations in the Territory, according to the directions that he may from time to time receive from the Governor, to whom he will report all his proceedings. The Territory will hereafter be divided into three military departments, to each of which will be appointed a Military Commandant, who will receive instructions from, and be responsible to, the Military Commandant of the Territory.

R. F. STOCKTON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
of the Territory of California.

Ciudad de los Angelos, *Sept.* 2, 1846.

He received instructions as follows:

MONTEREY, *Sept.* 22, 1846.

SIR:—I herewith enclose to you your commission as Military Commandant of this Department. Martial law will continue in force throughout the whole Territory until otherwise ordered by the Governor of the same. Notwithstanding, however, the existence of martial law, you will permit the civil officers of the Government to proceed in the exercise of their proper functions; nor will you interfere with their duties, except in cases where the peace and safety of the Territory require your aid or interference. You will take care that my proclamation of the 17th be strictly observed throughout this Department, except as to those persons who may be exempted by your written order from the

Wm A. T. Maddox

CAPT & A.Q.M. U.S.M.C.

Wm. C. Rogers

operation of its provisions. You are authorized, whenever it can be prudently done, to give written permission to persons known to be friendly to the Government, to be out themselves, and to send their servants out, before sunrise in the morning. You are likewise authorized to grant permission when you see fit, to persons known to be friendly, to carry arms with them, whenever it appears to you that they stand in need of them for their own or their servants' protection. The Alcaldes and all the civil officers of the Government within this Department, which have not been elected by the people or commissioned by me, will be appointed by Judge Colton, subject to my approval. He will have at his disposal, in Monterey, three constables to do the ordinary business of his court, and you will afford any assistance that he may require and which you can give, with the forces under your command, to apprehend or detain prisoners; or in any other way to support his authority as Judge of this district. I enclose to you a General Order, for the organization of the Army of California. Whenever opportunity offers, you will write to me as to the state of the country and the feelings of the people within this Department. Faithfully your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

TO LIEUT. WM. A. T. MADDOX,
Military Commandant of the Middle Department.

The following acknowledgment of his services was enclosed:

Know all men by these presents. That I, Robert F. Stockton, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of California: Reposing special confidence in the ability and patriotism of Lieutenant William A. T. Maddox, of the United States Marine Corps, do hereby appoint him to be the Military Commandant of this Department. That is to say, of the Territory of California, extending from San Yues at the south to Santa Cruz at the north. To have and to exercise all the powers and privileges of that office until the Governor of the said Territory shall otherwise direct. Therefore by these presents I hereby command all civil and military officers and citizens to obey him accordingly.

Given under my hand, at Monterey, this twenty-third day of September, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. R. F. STOCKTON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief
of the Territory of California.

He discharged his high official functions with commendable efficiency until he was relieved by a force of artillery, on February 18th, 1847, under the following complimentary General Order:

The Commander-in Chief has great satisfaction in announcing to the inhabitants of Monterey, that from information received from various sources, he has every reason to believe that the disorders which have recently disturbed the Territory of California are at an end, and that peace and security are restored to this district certainly, and he hopes to the whole Territory. The improved state of affairs in the district and the arrival of a company of United States artillery, under Captain Tompkins, has enabled the Commander-in-Chief to dispense with the services of the company of Mounted Volunteers, under Lieutenant Maddox, of the Marine Corps. The patriotic settlers who compose this company nobly stepped forward in the time of danger, and stood between the flag of the United States and the defenceless women and children of Monterey on the one hand, and bands of lawless disturbers of the peace on the other. For such disinterested conduct the company of Mounted Volunteers, under Lieutenant Maddox, of the Marine Corps (acting as Captain), is tendered the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, and will without doubt receive applause and due recompense from the General Government.

Given on board the United States ship "Independence," Harbor of Monterey, February 1, 1847.

W. BRADFORD SHUBRICK,
Commander-in-Chief.

He subsequently accompanied Commodore Stockton, with a party of men, overland from Ensanada, Southern California, south to Santa Tomassa, and thence to the Rio Colorado, to intercept the Mexican force expected by that route, and returned to Monterey May 15th, 1847. He was brevetted Captain October 24th, 1848, to take rank from January 3d, 1847, for gallant conduct at Santa Clara on that date, and in suppressing the insurrection at Monterey while he was Military Commandant. He was commissioned Captain, United States Marine Corps, March 7th, 1857, to take rank from September 27th, 1856, and commanded the Second Company of the Marine Battalion that fired on the mob in June, 1857, at Washington, District of Columbia; he assisted in the capture of the cannon of the "Plug Ugly" rioters, and in the suppression of the riot. He married Miss Monghon, of Georgia, October 9th, 1850, and, after having seen his full proportion of sea service, he was influenced by the delicate health of his wife to seek a staff appointment, which deprived him of further promotion in the line. He was accordingly commissioned Assistant-Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, October 6th, 1857, to take rank from September 28th, 1857; and since the 26th of October following has had charge of the Quartermaster's Department in Philadelphia. The staff duties appertaining thereto during the war were very onerous, and thereby prevented him from taking a more active part in the suppression of the Rebellion. Had Captain Maddox remained in the line of promotion, he would now be the Senior Colonel and next to the General Commandant. The distinguished services of this gallant officer have won for him the repeated and flattering encomiums of his brother officers, also the Government officials, and he has reduced the business of the Assistant-Quartermaster's Office to a model of system and economy. He is commanding in person, and possesses much dignity of manner, but is very attractive in society, and a man of much benevolence.

ROGERS, WILLIAM D., Carriage-builder, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 19th, 1821. He served an apprenticeship to the carriage-building business in Philadelphia, and worked at the same in various New England cities, together with others in the West and South. He visited Havana, likewise. He met with success and disappointment, alternately, but finally returned to Philadelphia with a

small amount of means, and a thorough knowledge of his trade, acquired under some of the most skilful master workmen. He then went into business on his own account, and employed ten hands the first year, which numbered fifty, two years later, and thereafter gradually increased year by year. From a small beginning, he built up a great business, and raised himself to a level with Watson, the leading manufacturer of Philadelphia. His vehicles were sought for and shipped to every city in the Union; France, England, Italy, and Germany became familiar with his name. For fourteen years he prospered, but at the outbreak of the late civil war, he encountered adversity through filling large orders from the South. He met misfortune bravely, and immediately arranged for the unreserved sale of all his real and personal estate. His creditors, sixty in number, gave him a written and unconditional release; and many of his friends, more fortunate than himself, came forward with offers of pecuniary help. He however declined these kindly proffers, and bravely began the world for the second time. When the auction sale took place, in order that the contents of the factory might not be sacrificed, a creditor's fund was instituted, and most of the unfinished work, apparatus, and tools were bought in; and he pledged himself to work for the fund, at a salary for six months. At the end of that period, the stockholders received seventy and one-half per cent. on their investment. They then transferred the tools, machinery, and unfinished work yet remaining to him, with the understanding that payment for the same was to be made at his own time and convenience. With this property and $285 cash capital, he went to work again with renewed hope and energy. Prostrated by the first shock of disaster, and for some time confined to his bed by illness, he put forth all his energies, fully discharged his obligations, over $60,000, completely re-established his business, repaired his broken fortunes, and his standing in the mercantile community became higher than before. Having suffered from the credit, he changed his policy to the cash system. In 1870, he leased the factory formerly in the occupancy of George W. Watson & Co., in the same business; and in 1871, entered into partnership with Joseph Moore, Jr., son of the President of the National Bank of the Northern Liberties, and thoroughly re-organized its various departments to fulfil the growing demands of the trade.

CRESSON, JAMES, Manufacturer, was the son of James and Hannah Cresson. He was born in Philadelphia on October 10th, 1806, and was educated in the Friends' Schools of his native State. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in Pittsburgh, in 1826, and remained there until 1829, when he returned to Philadelphia and subsequently engaged in the hardware business. On May 22d, 1832, he was married to Mary J. Leedom, the daughter of Jonathan Leedom, of Philadelphia, and continued to reside in Philadelphia until 1839, when he purchased a farm in Montgomery county, and removed thither. There he lived until 1850. On June 6th, 1848, he associated with D. O. & H. S. Hitner, and purchased the William Penn Furnace, at Spring Mills, Montgomery county. He managed that alone until 1856, when they built William Penn No. 2, and continued the operation of both works until 1859, when he retired from business. But his disposition could not long endure a retirement from the active duties of life, and, having associated with Francis Bacon, he purchased the mill on Ford street, Norristown, on January 2d, 1864, and continued to lend his energy and large business experience to its operation until his death, January 30th, 1872. He early imbibed Abolitionist principles, and, during the existence of slavery, he was among the most earnest advocates of its eradication. Of generous nature, his ample means were largely expended in benevolence. He was descended from members of the Society of Friends, and was himself a member from birth. His consistent and beautiful life was a living exposition of the doctrines of his sect. Upon the division of the Society, he adhered to the Orthodox branch, and was a prominent and useful member thereof to the time of his decease. During the last few years of his life, he was much troubled with vertigo, and for two weeks prior to his death had been an anxious and unceasing attendant at the bedside of a sick wife, while the cares of a large manufactory pressed upon him heavily. Under this burden his wearied and overtaxed brain gave way, and he died.

SIMPSON, JOHN ALEXANDER, Lawyer, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, February 17th, 1824. A few years later, his parents removed to Philadelphia and placed him at various schools in that city—that kept by Mrs. Mundel, in Fifth street, above Prune, the model school in Chester street, then conducted on the Lancasterian system, and a grammar school in 1837. When fifteen years old, as he was now well grounded in a solid English education and manifested uncommon aptitude for mechanics, his parents placed him in the establishment of Messrs. Garret & Haycock, watch-case makers, in order to learn that trade. There he remained until he was of age, when he commenced as a silversmith, and later, with his brother, as a watch-case maker, and, in 1850, opened a watch and jewelry store. Anxious, however, to exchange these pursuits for a professional life, he obtained, in 1852, the position of appearance clerk in the Sheriff's office, and devoted his leisure to the study of law. Previous to this his interest in political questions had secured him, in 1850, an election from the Whig party to the Board of Commissioners, and, in 1851, the Assessorship of the Second Ward of the Northern Liberties, to which he was re-elected in 1852 and 1853. In

the latter year he was admitted to the bar and was a candidate for the legislature, but was not successful in obtaining this office until the following year. As School Director of the Twenty-fourth Ward he was elected successively in 1860, 1863, 1866, 1869 and 1872, and was put in general nomination for Congress in 1870, but unsuccessfully. When delegates were chosen to the Convention for remodelling the State Constitution in 1872, he was elected to that office, by perhaps the heaviest majority cast for any one member. As a ready debater, a keen advocate, and a gentleman of liberal views and courteous demeanor, he has gained many friends and won a wide reputation. In 1848, he married Mary A. Atmore, of Philadelphia, and has four children.

MOTT, COLONEL HENRY SPEERING, Merchant and Politician, was born September 23d, 1811, at Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. His paternal ancestry were English Quakers, his grandfather having emigrated from the old country to Philadelphia. His father, Edward Mott, studied law in Easton and moved to Pike county, where he married Elizabeth Speering. This lady was the daughter of Henry Speering, who, from the rank of fifer in the patriot armies of the Revolution, rose to the position of General in those of the war of 1812, besides holding the offices of Sheriff and Prothonotary of Northampton county. With such ancestry, his tendency to political life was hereditary. Although he commenced as a merchant, and until his twenty-fourth year followed that calling, no sooner had he attained his legal majority than he was commissioned Justice of the Peace by Governor George Wolf, an office he held until 1838, when he voluntarily resigned it, to take the position of Sheriff of Pike county. His election to this post was, however, not recognised by Governor Bitner, and no commission was sent him. When Governor Porter was elected he immediately commissioned Colonel Mott as Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Record, which offices he continued to hold without interruption and almost without opposition for seven years. In 1851, his party elected him to the State Legislature, and in 1854 again, by a majority of 188,000, to the office of Canal Commissioner, which he filled three years, leaving behind him a most honorable record. The three years, 1860-1863, he was State Senator, and in the legislation of that trying period has left many marks of his inflexible devotion to the principles he considered essential to the well-being of the Commonwealth. When the Constitutional Convention of the State was convened in 1872, he was sent as a delegate, and in the arguments held there bore a conspicuous part. Early in life he married Hannah Bull, of Orange county, New York, by which union he had three children. In 1844, he was united in second marriage to Delinda Peters, by whom he has two sons, still surviving. In 1872, he lost also this companion, and now resides with his children in the town of Milford, one of the most beautiful sites in northern Pennsylvania. Of tall and robust figure, sound constitution, and undiminished vigor, he promises still many years of useful labor to the State in whose growth he has always been so profoundly interested.

LOWRIE, WALTER H., Jurist, was born March 31st, 1820, while his parents were *en route* from Cumberland county to Pittsburgh. Matthew B. Lowrie, his father, was of Scotch descent, and Sarah Emmerson, his mother, of Scotch-Irish lineage. Living in Pittsburgh as a boy, he was placed at the best schools of that city, and received an academical education at the Western University. Choosing to pursue the profession of law, he entered the office of Judge Forward and was admitted to practice after the usual examination. His rise at the bar was rapid, and, in 1848, he was appointed President Judge of the District Court, and, in 1857, was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Supreme bench as Associate Justice. In 1870, on his election to the President Judgeship of the district in which Meadville is located, he removed to that town and has since made it his home. Early in life he married Rachel Thompson, and has three children. Still in the vigor of his years, and with a reputation for knowledge and ability which extends throughout the State, he may reasonably look forward to many years of usefulness. He has always been an earnest Presbyterian, taking an active part in church matters, and held the office of Presiding Elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

HOWARD, HON. THOMAS, Lawyer, was born in Rome, New York, August 28th, 1818. His father was an eminent minister of the Baptist Church, and with his family moved to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1828. There, at the early age of thirteen, his son, with no means and but such education as could be obtained in the old log school-house, set out on foot for the lake shore, and walked up to the waters of Erie, a distance of eighty miles, with all his patrimony upon his back. At Erie he entered a store, and engaging for his leisure hours a competent teacher, soon acquired a sound education. At the age of nineteen he started for Pittsburgh, and there studied law with John Williamson, and, in 1843, was admitted to the bar. In the outset of life he affiliated with the Democratic party, but seeing reason to change his views, he supported Fremont in 1850, and has since been an earnest and active Republican, starting with that organization at the hour of its christening. In 1861, he was selected by Secretary of

State Seward to go to San Juan del Sud, in Nicaragua, where, after seven months of faithful service he resigned the consulate and resumed the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh. In 1869, he was elected to the State Senate, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Russell Errett, resigned, and served one year. Soon after this he began to suffer from ill health, and for two years was so much of an invalid that he could take but little interest in politics or public affairs. He therefore held no other office until 1873, when he was elected to the Convention called for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. In that body he proved himself to be a fine speaker and a fearless and bold statesman, taking the front rank in favor of radical reform. He is of medium height, with a fine head, and is so youthful in appearance that it is hard to realize that he is the father of Hon. Jay T. Howard, now consul in Italy.

CORSON, GEORGE NORMAN, Lawyer, was born March 11th, 1834, in South Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. The family is one numbering among its members several men of eminence in scientific circles, his uncles, Drs. Hiram Alan and William Corson, having long been distinguished as practitioners and writers on professional subjects. His mother's name was Sarah Egbert, and that of her mother was Norman, from whom his middle name is derived. The occupation of his father, Charles Corson, being that of a farmer, he received his early education at country schools, subsequently being sent to Treemont Seminary, in Norristown, then conducted by the Rev. Samuel Aaron, and Freeland Seminary at the Trappe, in the same county. With a laudable love of independence, he commenced teaching at the age of seventeen, in order to provide himself means to study law, and entered for that purpose the office of James Boyd, of Norristown, becoming a fellow student of Charles Hunsicker, December 5th, 1853. Three years later he was admitted to the bar, and soon commanded a respectable practice. In 1862, he received from Governor Curtin the appointment of Notary Public, and in 1862, was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, upon the recommendation of Judge Chapman, James Boyd, and the Hon. Simon Cameron. This office he held until elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention called for the purpose of remodelling the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania in 1872–1873, when he resigned the former responsible trust. He was also nominated for the office of President Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, receiving the unanimous vote of the Convention, but owing to the fact that the district was Democratic, and he Republican, he was defeated. He has always taken an active and ardent part in politics. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was instrumental in raising a regiment under the call of the President for 75,000 men, and served himself as a private soldier from 21st of April, 1861, to the expiration of the term of enlistment—three months. He is a thorough Republican, having served his party in various responsible capacities, and having been chosen as delegate to several county and State conventions. The presidency of county conventions has been assigned him, and as a member of State and county committees, he has been frequently engaged as a campaign speaker since August, 1856, often speaking every night during a canvass. In 1870, he made an extended tour through Europe, corresponding during his absence with the *Norristown Herald*, his letters attracting much attention. Literary efforts in fact, were by no means strange to him, as he had been a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day, had written a number of articles for *Appleton's American Cyclopædia*, and was for some years editor of the *Norristown Independent*, in which capacity he had manifested a decided ability in journalism. The first editorial advocating General (since Governor) Hartranft was written by him, and he was one of the examining committee who admitted the General to the bar. He is the author of the Pen Portraits of delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1873, published in the Philadelphia *Press*. As a popular and entertaining lecturer his services have often been solicited by literary associations, even as far as New England, but the increasing demands of his law practice have obliged him to limit his labors in this line to the vicinity of his home. He married, September 29th, 1859, Maria S. Hurst, daughter of Alfred Hurst, formerly of Philadelphia, now of Norristown, and is the father of four children. It is a characteristic boast of his that he has supported himself since he was fifteen years of age, and that his present handsome fortune is the result of his own labor, as he has never inherited or married a dollar.

FARNUM, JOHN, Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Uxbridge, Worcester county, Massachusetts. He was a citizen of Philadelphia for some thirty-seven years, actively and extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits up to the time of his death. The complications of business during the disastrous year 1857, and the failure of those indebted to him, obliged him also to succumb. Having effected a settlement with his creditors, he recommenced business, which he pursued with unabated energy and signal success. Not satisfied with a legal discharge, he determined, as soon as in his power, to satisfy every equitable claim upon him; his death prevented him from accomplishing this himself, but by his will his executors were directed to carry out his intentions. Although largely engaged in manufacturing concerns, which necessarily demanded his close attention, he still found time to devote to objects of charity,

George N. Conzon

and he was connected with many of our leading benevolent institutions. He took a great interest in the Pennsylvania Hospital and Haverford College, in each of which he was a manager; was for many years a manager of the House of Refuge, and at the time of his death a vice-president. He was elected a director of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in 1843, and a vice-president in 1872. He was sole owner of the Conestoga Mills, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and, both as a merchant and manufacturer, his name has always stood in the front rank. As a member of the Society of Friends, he held an influential position, being earnest and steadfast in his principles both in public and private life. He participated freely in all undertakings looking to the advancement of the trade and commerce of Philadelphia, and was ever in favor of an enlarged and liberal policy. He died June 11th, 1871.

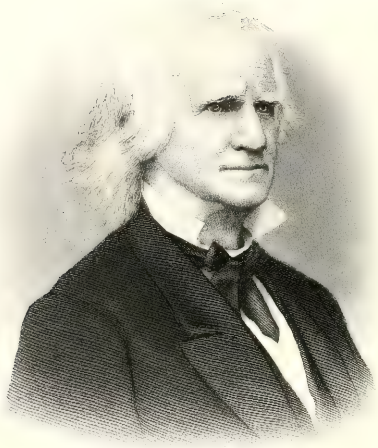
HASTINGS, FULTON W., A. M., Professor, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 30th, 1825. His ancestors were of English and Irish descent. He was educated at West Alexander Academy, and subsequently took a course of private instruction with a view to a special and thorough preparation as a teacher. He engaged in teaching in 1853, and in 1854 became the principal teacher in West Alexander Academy, at that time under the care of the Synod of Wheeling. In response to a cordial invitation from his friends, he opened an academy at Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1856. This institution, under his care, grew from a mere handful to a prosperous school of more than one hundred pupils. He was married on the 7th of July, 1859, to Mary E. Elder, the daughter of Colonel Samuel Elder, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. In September of the same year, at the earnest solicitation of Rev. John McCluskey, D. D., his former preceptor, and other friends, he organized Mantua Academy, in West Philadelphia, with but five pupils. The number increased each ensuing year, until more than one hundred were in daily attendance. His school is always filled to its utmost capacity, and many who seek admission find every available space pre-occupied, and are forced to wait for a vacancy. A visitor is at once struck by the rapidity, accuracy, and thoroughness with which the pupils do their work, indicating the most efficient drill and discipline. This gifted teacher owes much of his eminent success to his ability to make study attractive to the youth committed to his care, and to the active sympathy which exists between him and his pupils. Many young men have gone out from under his care to enter upon brilliant careers in life, carrying with them the moral, as well as the mental force, which they gained there. The students from his Academy usually stand among the highest in the colleges of our land, whose rolls of honor testify to the careful culture and accurate drill of those prepared under his care. He was a member of the Board of Publication for many years previous to the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian church. He was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Presbyterian Hospital, and of the committee on Hospitals and Homes, appointed by the Presbyterian Alliance of Philadelphia. He was ordained an elder in the Princeton Presbyterian church in 1861, and has since contributed much, by his counsels, to the spiritual welfare of that people. He has been for many years the able superintendent of their Sabbath school. He became a member of the Board of Education in June, 1872, and has since been an active promoter of that valuable auxiliary of the church.

DOUGHERTY, JAMES, Manufacturer, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, in October, 1815. He is the son of Dennis Dougherty, who emigrated from Ireland, where he had been engaged in the manufacture of woollens, and pursued the same calling in the new world. He received but a very limited education in the common schools of the day, and when quite young removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he found employment for a time in the dry goods and grocery store of Harker & Co. Here his pleasing manners and steady habits attracted the attention of Mr. Cleg, an iron-founder, who induced him to learn the business. He remained with him for two years, but, in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the craft, received further instruction at the establishment of Graham & Coon, Cincinnati, Ohio. When but twenty years of age he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was given the responsible position of manager in the foundry of Shreve & Co. He afterwards effected an engagement with Leads & Co., of New Orleans, where he remained one winter, and gave so much satisfaction that he was tendered the superintendency, which he declined. In the spring of 1857 he came North, and sought employment in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. It was a season of great financial depression; the banks had all suspended specie payments, and trade was completely demoralized. Finally he obtained the position of general superintendent in George Wolf's foundry, Columbia, Pennsylvania. About this time he was experimenting on a new invention, which eventually proved successful, and which he patented. This was the "double-plate car wheel," from which modifications have since been made. In 1840, he came to Philadelphia as manager of Wolf's Foundry, Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets, where castings were made for Eastwick & Harrison, and also for Norris & Co.'s locomotive works. By the latter firm he was engaged, in 1842, to erect and superintend a foundry for them; and so successfully did he fulfil his engagement, that he was induced by them to proceed to Vienna, Austria, and act as the superintendent of their establishment

in that city. During his absence in Europe, he was the recipient of several offers, one being to Russia, in the great manufactory of Harrison & Co., but all these were declined. He sojourned in Vienna for two years, during which time he made large additions to Norris & Co.'s works, beside superintending the castings of the "retaining plates" for the great suspension bridge over the Danube at Pesth, Hungary, being the largest work of the kind ever undertaken in Austria. In 1848, he returned to the United States after a tour through various portions of Europe. During his absence, he found that his car-wheel patent had been infringed upon; and commenced suit against the parties in Boston. He had for his counsel Hon. Daniel Webster and Hon. Benjamin Curtis, who gained the case. Soon after this the patent expired, and was not renewed. He next engaged as manager of Merrick & Towne's foundry in Philadelphia, in which city, after a two years' residence, he constructed the extensive works of Reaney, Neafie & Co., in which concern he was given an interest, until 1853, when, in company with William B. Bement and others, he laid the foundation of the "Industrial Works," which name he himself bestowed upon the new enterprise. To this almost unrivalled establishment he devoted his whole time and energy. To the great regret of his partners, he retired from the firm in 1870. He manifested no interest whatever in politics until the inception of the Municipal Reform Club, with which movement he deeply sympathizes. One thing is worthy of notice, occuring during the Rebellion. When General Lee invaded our State, he was the first to respond to Governor Curtin's call for troops. He raised a company from the "Industrial Works," and his liberal and generous heart prompted him to provide for the families of its members until their return. Since his retirement from business he has visited California, and is now preparing for a two years' tour through Europe.

WEAKLEY, JAMES M., Lawyer and Editor, was born April 12th, 1839, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Receiving but the ordinary education of country schools, he commenced teaching at the age of sixteen, devoting his leisure to self-culture. On his arrival at manhood, he chose the legal profession, and registered himself as a student in the office of William H. Miller, of Carlisle, with whom he read, and after the required examination was admitted to practice in 1861. His abilities soon brought him business, and having a natural love of using the pen, in the summer of 1864, he became connected with the *Carlisle Herald* as editor, a post he continued to fill until the year 1874. Under his care this paper has largely increased in circulation and influence, and is now regarded as one of the most prominent in the Cumberland Valley. In May, 1869, he was appointed by Governor Geary, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in this position continued until 1872. By that time he had become well known as an ardent Republican, and in 1871, he received the nomination of his party for the State Senate from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, embracing the counties of Cumberland and Franklin. The majority at his election was unexpectedly heavy, a result due chiefly to his own personal popularity. While thus engaged in editorial and political avocations, he has not permitted their demands upon his time to divert his attention from the pursuit of his legal occupation, and continues to maintain a high position at the bar of his district. His marriage occurred several years ago, and he at present resides with his family in Carlisle.

BETZ, JOHN F., Brewer, was born in Möhringen, Kingdom of Wirtemberg, April 8th, 1831. In the following year, his parents, hoping to better their fortunes, emigrated to the United States, locating in Pennsylvania. He received his education in Schuylkill Haven and Pottsville, Pennsylvania, assisting his father during his seasons of vacation. When but thirteen years old he entered the brewery of D. G. Yuengling in the latter city, and remained there eight years, during which time he acquired a full knowledge of the business. Having devoted himself continuously to his vocation and won the confidence of his patron, during the last three years of his engagement there, he was entrusted with the practical management of the brewery. In 1852, he visited Europe, and remained for some time in Stuttgart to familiarize himself with the method of malting and brewing in vogue in that city; and he afterwards made an extended tour through the Continent, visiting Patsburgh in Austria, and passing through Hungary, Germany, Italy, and France to England, and thence to the United States. On his arrival in New York, he entered into business with his uncle, with whom he remained four years. In 1865, he leased the brewery, of which he had become sole owner, to his brother. He next visited Richmond, Virginia, and in connection with Yuengling and Byer, erected a large establishment, known as the James River Steam Brewery; here he remained until 1867, when he sailed for Europe, and sojourned abroad until the autumn of 1868, when he once more returned to the United States. Taking up his residence in Philadelphia, he leased the establishment long known as Gaul's Brewery, in New Market street, which he still holds, and where he has done a large and rapidly increasing business to the present time. Possessed of but few early advantages, either of property or education, but endowed with a sound mind in a healthy organism, and with a mature and practical judgment, he has met with constant success in all that he has undertaken. Upright in all his dealings, he combines the cautiousness of the Teuton with



Eli K. Price.

the liberality of the American; and his plans are characterized by enterprise and generosity. A large block of buildings known as "Betz's Block," was erected by him in New York City, on Ninth Avenue, extending from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets; and he has offered repeatedly to become one of a hundred, in Philadelphia, to improve and beautify Broad street in Philadelphia, on an extensive and princely scale, by each placing a mansion on that noble avenue which should cost, when finished, $100,000.

CHURCH, HON. PEARSON, Lawyer, was born in Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, March 15th, 1858. He is the son of Hon. Gaylord Church, who was President Judge of the Sixth Judicial District from 1842 to 1851, and in 1858, an associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His mother, Anna B. Pearson, also came from a legal family, being the sister of Hon. John J. Pearson of Harrisburgh. Having been educated in the best schools of the neighborhood, and finally graduated with credit at Alleghany College, in July, 1856, he commenced the study of law with his father. In his office he not only enjoyed the best of instruction, but also an immediate initiation into one of the most extensive legal practices in that section of the country. In 1858, he was admitted to the bar, and at once became closely absorbed in the business of his profession. More or less of his time has always been taken up by various offices of trust and honor in the financial world, having been Director in various corporations and local associations. He was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1872 and 1873, where he proved himself active in debate and indefatigable on committees. A Democrat in politics, and an Episcopalian in religion, he is socially a polished gentleman, courteous and obliging to all. In 1868, he married Kate Law, of New York, and has two children. His present residence is in Meadville, where his family have long been thoroughly identified with the interests of that section of the State.

PRICE, HON. ELI KIRK, Lawyer, was born July 20th, 1797, in East Bradford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, two miles south-west of the town of West Chester, in view of the Brandywine battle-field. He is a son of Philip and Rachel Price, one of a family of eleven children, ten of whom—five sons and five daughters—grew up and married. His ancestry on both sides were members of the Society of Friends. He received his primary education in a country school, which was supplemented by a year's residence at the West-Town Boarding School, then and now under the patronage and direction of the Friends. On leaving the latter, he entered the store of his brother-in-law, John W. Townsend, at West Chester, where he remained for a twelvemonth. In the spring of 1815, shortly after the receipt of news that a treaty of peace had been signed between the United States and Great Britain, he repaired to Philadelphia, where he obtained a position in the counting-house of Thomas P. Cope, a leading shipping and commission merchant in the Liverpool trade, with whom he remained for some time; when, having resolved to pursue a mercantile career, and desirous of being familiar with the details of the China trade, he passed a year in the silk store of Isaac C. Jones, Oakford & Co. During his tutelage in mercantile life he devoted his leisure hours to readings in commercial law, the study of general history, and lessons in the Latin, Spanish, and French languages, becoming quite a proficient in the latter. Besides all this, he attended courses of lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Anatomy. Thus he acquired his education, and when he had attained his majority, he had decided to make his start in the world, but found the times were unpropitious. The return to specie payments, which had been suspended during and sometime after the "War of 1812," had caused a great mercantile reaction; all importations had ceased, and trade was everywhere depressed. Having already some knowledge of Commercial Law, he resolved thenceforth to devote himself to the legal profession, and in 1819, entered the office of Hon. John Sergeant, at that time regarded as one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar. Here he applied himself so closely to study as to seriously impair his health, to restore which he took a trip to Europe in 1821, being absent about six months, nearly half of which time was passed upon the ocean, voyages in those days being dependent solely upon the winds. Shortly after his return, he was admitted to practise at the bar, May 28th, 1822, where, for over a half century, he has pursued his calling in the civil courts, and is yet (1873) an active member of the profession. Though deeply versed in all that relates to mercantile jurisprudence, yet his specialty is the law of real estate, the examination of and the perfecting of titles, especially where the latter are in any way defective. In this department, it may be remarked, that he stands at the head of his legal brethren, not only as far as age and long practice are concerned, but for ripe experience and thorough comprehension of the subject matters under consideration, however intricate they may seem even to a practiced eye. He is no politician, although he has filled office on several occasions, having been a member of the first Board of Revenue Commissioners in 1845; and again of the Second Board in 1848, being the author of the Report of the latter body to the State Legislature. In 1850, he was sent in conjunction with Judge Cadwalader to Harrisburgh, and placed before the members of both houses, assembled in conference, several weighty arguments why the city and county of Philadelphia, then consisting of a dozen separate and distinct municipalities, should be consolidated: but no definite action was

taken at that time. The inhabitants of the "city proper" had been subjected to a bitter experience by the incursions of the lawless, and riot, arson, and murder were constantly on the increase. The volunteer fire department had to bear a great deal of the blame, for, as then constituted, it seemed as if an alarm of fire was the preconcerted signal of a general riot, which was sure to take place if any rival companies trespassed on the other's line. The consequence was that a number of leading citizens met in council, and, forgetting political differences, labored side by side for the common good. It was early seen that nothing but the most stringent legislative action could effect the end desired; and the committee who had the matter in charge, insisted that to the subject of this sketch should be confided the representation of the old city in the State Senate. Though he was exceedingly averse to this position, yet through the influence of his friends, and, above all, by an eloquent letter written with this view by Hon. Horace Binney, he reluctantly yielded, though with the proviso that the other candidates on the reform ticket should be committed to the cause of consolidation. He was triumphantly elected, and his first act, after the organization of the Senate was effected, was to place before that body a carefully prepared memorial, urging consolidation of the several municipal districts and townships of the county with the (old) city of Philadelphia. The bill was formed in a committee of which he was chairman, and was in great part his work. He reported it to the Senate, and in favor of its adoption made a lengthy and exhaustive argument; and, on the 18th of January, less than a fortnight after the meeting of the Legislature, it passed the upper house unanimously. Subsequently, with a few alterations, which the Senate accepted, it passed the lower house, and on the 2d of February following became a law. During this, his first term of legislative life, he applied himself so closely to his duties as to somewhat injure his health; to recuperate, he devoted his vacation to a trip to Europe, where he was absent five months. Returning to the scene of his public duties with renewed strength, he again encountered the heavy routine business at the Capitol. He was abundantly prepared by his long and varied practice at the bar, to discern wherein changes in the law were required. During his three years' service in the Senate he was instrumental in perfecting, beside the great Act of Consolidation, several important statutes for the improvement of the law, especially with a view to the security of Land Titles and to the unfettering and freer alienation of Real Estate. His great services in the Legislature are attested by the many wise and benificent general laws emanating from his pen, passed while he held his seat there. Prominent among these is the Act of April 18, 1853, "Relating to the sale and purveyance of Real Estate," which is to-day known throughout the legal profession as the "Price Act." Notwithstanding the fact that he never enjoyed the advantages of a regular collegiate education, yet he has studied deeply and well. His career has been most successful, and he attributes it to a sound and vigorous constitution, leading a strictly temperate and regular life, industriously filling all his time with work or study, frequent and regular exercise in the open air, and taking a due amount of refreshing sleep. He has furnished the profession with a work *On Limitations and Liens*, and the public with numerous essays and addresses published in pamphlet form, and in the present year (1873) with *The City's Consolidation*. Many of his arguments before the Supreme Court from 1825 to the present time, are printed in the *Reports*, and are scattered through the one hundred and twenty-one volumes that have been printed since that date. He has also prepared and printed, for private circulation, *The Life of Philip and Rachel Price*, his parents, (1852,) one hundred and ninety-two pages; *Rebecca*, (1861.) being the life of his daughter; and *The Family*, as an element of government, being two essays read before the American Philosophical Society, in which work is also contained an account of his ancestry read before a meeting of the family descendants, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of his father's birth. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society; of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and, at present, its presiding officer; besides of several charitable bodies. He is also a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and a commissioner of Fairmount Park, serving in the latter as chairman of the committee on land purchases, and as such has assisted in all purchases of land, beside examining fully and critically the several titles which have passed to the city of Philadelphia. He was married in June, 1828, to Anna, daughter of James and Rebecca Embree, of Chester county, whom he survives. By this union he lost his membership in the Society of Friends, although he is in the habit of worshipping with that society on every first day in the week.

HORTON, GEORGE FIRMAN, M. D., Physician, was born at Terrytown, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, January 2d, 1806. His father, Major John Horton, was a native of Orange county, New York, and descendant of Barnabas Horton, who emigrated from England in 1638, settling in Long Island in 1640. His mother, Deborah Terry, was a native of Long Island, and also of English descent. She belongs to the history of the country, having been one of the inmates of the famous Forty Fort, the night after the battle and massacre of Wyoming, in 1778. He himself received his elementary education in the Log School-Houses of Bradford county, and, after following the avocation of teacher for a few years, entered the Rensselaer school (now known as the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) at Troy, New York, where he graduated in August, 1827. He studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Hargam, of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and commenced practice in the au-

tumn of 1829, at Terrytown. He soon acquired an extensive reputation as an able physician and skilful surgeon, and has continued in the practice of his profession to the present day. Settling in a wild region, he carried on his business on horseback, and still prefers a horse to any other mode of locomotion. Though constantly engaged in the duties of his profession, he was not indifferent to those he owed to society in other directions. For twenty years he acted as Postmaster; was County Auditor in 1836, and Township Treasurer and Town's Clerk for ten years. Besides these, he was Surgeon of the 15th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1831. He was elected delegate from the Fourteenth Senatorial District to the Constitutional Convention for revising the Code of Pennsylvania, in 1872–3. In the Convention his course has been bold and honorable. He has spoken on the question of Women's Suffrage, in support of which he advances Bible arguments. On the 4th of June, 1832, he was married to Abigail Terry, by whom he has had eight children, five of whom still live. He has never taken an active part in politics, though firm in his anti-slavery principles, and thinks himself fortunate in having kept aloof from professional politicians and rings.

FOX, HON. DANIEL M., Conveyancer and Ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, was born in that city, June 16th, 1809, as were also his forefathers for several generations previous. His maternal grandfather figured conspicuously in the War of the Revolution, having been present with General Washington at Germantown, Pennsylvania, New Brunswick, New Jersey, the Highlands, New York, and shared the sufferings during the memorable winter at Valley Forge. He was also at the siege of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. While campaigning in the Jerseys, he was captured by the British as a spy, taken to Philadelphia, where he managed to effect his escape and rejoin his comrades. At the close of the war, he settled in the old Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, where the paternal grandfather of the present subject also resided. Here the parents of Daniel M. Fox, namely, John and Margaret Fox, were born, and here he was reared, educated, and still continues to reside. Though his parents were of limited means, still they provided a liberal education for their son, which he improved by self-culture. After leaving school, he entered a store as salesman, and remained there for several years. He then turned his attention to conveyancing, the study of which he pursued closely for five years in the office of one of the most successful practitioners in the city, and graduating thence with credit, commenced business for himself. At the age of twenty-one, he was elected a School Director of the Northern Liberties, and for many years prior to 1854 was President of the Board; he also represented the district in the Board of Health, and was chosen by City Councils a Director of Girard College. For three years he represented the Twelfth Ward of the city in Select Councils, commanding the respect of all parties, his influence being especially felt on all subjects of economy and retrenchment, which he advocated with the most careful regard for the public weal. In 1861, he retired from Councils, and in the following year, as well as in 1865, was nominated for the mayoralty by the Democrats, but was unsuccessful at the election. Receiving the nomination a third time, in 1868, he was elected by a small majority. In all these campaigns he was treated with the greatest respect and consideration by his political opponents. On January 1st, 1869, he was inaugurated, and his first official duty as Mayor was to formally receive, on behalf of the city authorities, General Grant, the President elect. The reception took place in Independence Hall, in the presence of Councils and a large number of other citizens, and was conducted, on the part of the new Mayor, with grace and elegance. His municipal administration was marked by many reformatory and sanitary improvements, especially in those portions of the city where the impurity of the denizens hazarded the health of more respectable neighborhoods. It was during his official term that the Volunteer Fire Department ceased to exist. It had been his practice, during its closing life, to attend all conflagrations for the double purpose of holding a moral check on the lawless, and to stimulate the police in their duties of keeping the streets clear for the free exercise of those who desired to extinguish the flames. The passage by Councils of the ordinance establishing a Paid Fire Department created a profound sensation in the city, arousing the feelings of many of the volunteer firemen to an ardent degree, and kindling an intense anxiety on the part of the people generally as to the fate of the bill, when it reached the hands of the Mayor. He retained it for a fortnight unsigned, evidently desiring to soften the feeling engendered by its passage, and also to perfect such arrangements as would be necessary to meet any emergency: the latter being accomplished, he formally approved the ordinance, and it became a law. This course was very unpalatable to the riotous element of the volunteers, who manifested their feelings by suspending the effigy of the Mayor in several engine houses; but no other violent demonstration of any moment occurred, as the steps taken by the police department proved effective and vigorous: these, coupled with the coöperation of many of the discreet firemen, enabled the new "Paid Department" to go into operation without any disturbance whatever, and the city has ever since rejoiced in an efficient system, without any of the former accompaniments of noise, riot and public disturbance. Indeed, its workings at this time are so effective that it is but seldom one learns of the occurrence of a fire—unless in the immediate neighborhood of the accident—until it is read in the next morning's papers. A startling attempt at assassination occurred during

his incumbency, in the shooting of United States Revenue Detective, James Brooks, in open day, in a Front street store, by certain miscreants, at the time unknown, supposed to have been instigated by seizures of liquors made by the officer in the course of his duty. The case was at once taken in hand by the Mayor, who, by stimulating the police and offering heavy rewards, caused the arrest of the parties; their conviction soon followed, to the great satisfaction of the public and the prompt vindication of outraged law. The great fire at Chicago, the destruction of the State Government house at Richmond, with loss of life, and the misery of the sick and wounded in the Franco-Prussian war, were, with others of like character, distinguished occasions, showing the power and influence of the Mayor with the people of Philadelphia on appeals to the benevolent. Indeed, during his term of office, there was never a call made that did not meet with a generous response. Whenever any question of grave public importance presented itself, it was his practice to invite conferences with the most prominent citizens, at his office, as to the best course to be pursued: thus, while showing a true devotion to the public interests, and enabled to act with great sagacity, he also brought to his support a strong moral power which added much to his popularity. He did not hesitate to exercise the veto power whenever he differed with Councils, and during his term he transmitted to those bodies thirty-two messages of this character, the majority of which were sustained by the Chambers. His official term ended in a most gratifying manner, both the Select and Common Councils passing unanimously resolutions of thanks for his able and energetic administration of the city affairs. This was followed by a grand banquet at the Academy of Music, tendered him by a large number of his prominent fellow citizens of both political parties. Within the past two years he has been called upon to take a leading part in the great movement to celebrate the Centennial of American Independence, to which he has cheerfully responded. In two successive State conventions of his party, he has received complimentary votes for nomination of Governor of Pennsylvania. Personally, he is courteous, affable, kind and benevolent. He is dignified, and of a presence that commands the respect of his fellow men. Not only in the secular, but in the Sunday school, he manifests the deepest interest, and devotes a large portion of his time in contributing to the welfare of the young.

BULLITT, JOHN C., Lawyer, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, February 10th, 1824. He is the son of William C. and Mildred Bullit, being on his father's side of Huguenot descent, and on his mother's of English blood. The latter counted among her ancestors Joshua Fry, who had emigrated from England prior to the Revolution, and held a prominent position in the Colonial history of Virginia. At the time of his death, he was in command of the Colonial troops, and was succeeded by General Washington, who was then a Lieutenant-Colonel. His paternal grandfather, Alexander S. Bullitt, removed to Kentucky about 1783, and was President of the convention which framed the first Constitution of that State; his father was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, and has always taken an active and prominent position in its affairs. The Bullitt family has been among its most distinguished citizens, and Joshua Fry Bullitt, a brother of the present subject, was at one time Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State. He himself received a liberal education in the best private schools, and having matriculated at Centre College, in Danville, Kentucky, passed through the regular curriculum, and graduated in a most creditable manner to himself and the institution. He chose the legal profession, and having given close attention to all its intricacies, especially that portion known as commercial law, was admitted to practice at the bar in Louisville, Kentucky. In the spring of 1849, he removed to Philadelphia, where he almost immediately became a member of the bar, and has ever since continued in the active pursuit of his profession. At the very commencement of his career, he was entrusted by the Bank of Kentucky with the charge of all the assets derived by them from the Schuylkill Bank, by whose failure while acting as their agent they were embarrassed. These amounted in value to nearly a million of dollars. The trust was wound up to the satisfaction of his clients, and proved his faithfulness and astuteness as a practitioner. Like other young men of his native State, he was educated in the political faith of the Whig party, as promulgated by Henry Clay, and to believe that the doctrines he promulgated were the only true principles for the construction of the Federal Constitution and the administration of national affairs. But after examining the matter critically, aided by the perusal of the contemporaneous debates and discussions of the body which framed the Constitution, he was led to abandon the faith he once held and attach himself to the Democratic party. This change was an unpopular one in Philadelphia, and during the late war, in common with many others who held similar views, he was made to feel the force of that public opinion which ostracised all those who were sincere and bold enough to acknowledge such sentiments. He believed, however, that he was right, though he neither approved of Secession nor of the extreme views held by the Republican party. He was convinced that the war was precipitated by the madness of contending factions, and united with the Democrats of Pennsylvania in the effort to restrain the dominant party within legitimate and conservative bounds: but when he found that war was inevitable, he felt that his first obligation was to Pennsylvania, and he carefully endeavored to do his duty as a citizen of that State. Though he has eschewed politics, he has not shown himself indifferent to literature, and is widely known as the author of

R. Sargent

the most powerful answer to the Monograph of Horace Binney during the Habeas Corpus controversy of 1862. He stands to-day in the foremost rank at the Philadelphia bar, and is the leader on commercial law. His distinctive characteristics are a sound judgment, a clear head, a thorough knowledge of the law, indomitable energy and a spotless integrity. These qualities have placed him high in the confidence and estimation of the community. For many years he has been the principal of the legal firm of Bullitt & Fairthorne, so favorably known throughout the United States and in Europe. He is also counsel for the most prominent business houses, as well as for many banking and insurance offices in Philadelphia. Though always avoiding public office, he consented to serve as a delegate to the Convention to revise the Constitution: a body which posterity will regard as having been called from the best men of the country. He is married and has seven children, four sons and three daughters.

SARGENT, RUFUS, M. D., Physician, was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, on April 16th, 1824. His ancestors came from England, and took up a large tract of territory in what is now the town of Amesbury. A portion of said tract of land came to his father as a farm, and was the birthplace of the subject of this sketch. Being left an orphan at an early age, he was placed under the care of friends in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and commenced his education in the public schools of that place; continued it at Benjamin Greenleaf's celebrated seminary, and finished his academic course at the Worcester Classical High School. He next taught an academy for one year in Barnstable county, after which he selected the profession of medicine, and entered upon its study with Dr. George Coggswell, of Bradford, Massachusetts, a surgeon of great reputation, who had travelled extensively and devoted some time to the study of his profession in Paris. The doctor was one of those kind-hearted, genial men, which characterized the old school of gentlemen. With the kindness of a father, and the thoroughness of a scholar, he led his pupil through his medical studies. After attending a course of lectures and spending some time at the Tremont Medical School and General Hospital, in Boston, he visited Philadelphia for the purpose of finishing his medical studies, and there attended a course of lectures, and graduated in 1851. It was during this year that he had his attention called to the homœopathic system of practice, and commenced its investigation and study. In 1852, he graduated from the Philadelphia Homœopathic College. He removed to Bordentown, New Jersey, where he soon established a large practice. He was invited to Philadelphia, in 1857, by Professor A. E. Small, and introduced to his practice, which he was about to relinquish for a more desirable field in Chicago. During this year he married Anna R., youngest daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Bullock, of Bristol, Rhode Island. She died about two years after. Soon after the commencement of the late civil war, he entered the army as Surgeon. He was with the Army of the Potomac during the Peninsula campaign; and after the evacuation of the Peninsula, he was detailed to take charge of a General Hospital at Yorktown, Virginia, where he received many flattering testimonials from his superior officers. He was next ordered to Charleston Harbor, and participated in most of the military operations at that place, when his health yielding under the heavy pressure of duties, he asked to be relieved, and was placed on duty at Point Lookout Hospital, and also at Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington. He was afterwards ordered to Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburgh, and, having discharged the duties of that post for a few months, was ordered to the city of Pittsburgh as Post Surgeon, where he remained until the close of the war. On leaving the United States service, he spent a few months in recruiting his health, after which he resumed the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, where he found his former friends and patrons ready to receive him. He married in 1872, Esther R., daughter of John Abbott, a highly esteemed citizen of Philadelphia. He is a man of acknowledged worth and ability, a profound thinker and of clear judgment, always discharging the duties of his profession in a thoroughly conscientious manner.

SWANN, WILSON C., M. D., Physician and Philanthropist, was born in the city of Alexandria, (at that time) District of Columbia. He is a son of Thomas Swann, a distinguished lawyer, who was United States Attorney for the District, having been appointed thereto by President Monroe, which office he held until the close of General Jackson's administration, when he retired to his estates in Loudon county, Virginia, where he ended his days. He himself is the only survivor of a large family, with the exception of his distinguished brother, Governor Swann, of Maryland. At an early period he entered the University of Virginia, and there completed his education. The institution had, at that time, been opened under the auspices of President Jefferson, and was considered one of the best colleges in the United States. He thence proceeded to Philadelphia, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he pursued his studies in medicine, and, these completed, graduated with the degree of M. D. He returned to Virginia, and his father having conveyed to him a rich and beautiful island in the Potomac river, completely stocked, together with a large number of valuable negroes, he settled down, and for many years cultivated the estate; but finding it unhealthy, he purchased a tract of land on the Virginia side, adjoining his father's estate, where he erected a mag-

nificent mansion. In 1847, he visited Philadelphia, and having made the acquaintance of one of the greatest belles at that day, was, in October of that year, united to her. For some time thereafter he was in the habit of dividing his time between Philadelphia and Virginia; but finding his estates suffering from his repeated absence, and his wife's health too precarious for travelling, he disposed of his landed property, and, being unwilling to sell his negroes, emancipated them all, forty in number, bringing the women and children, together with the old men, to Philadelphia. The children he provided for in one of the public institutions, colonizing the rest in the State of New Jersey, where he rented a house for their reception. He was now a gentleman at large, with ample fortune; but the active character of his mind would not permit him to remain passive; and it was not long before he was sought after by the members of charitable and public institutions, and was elected a member of nearly all that were worthy of his support in his adopted city. He brought to their aid not only the assistance of generous liberality, but the resources of an enlarged mind and the highest culture. But while his services have thus been of the greatest value, in many respects, so quiet, retiring and unobtrusive is his disposition that he has discouraged the frequent attempts of his friends to place him in positions of prominence before the public. Some of his works of benevolence and usefulness have been distinguished by their originality. His first effort was to endeavor to reform the late hours of Philadelphia society, and bring its evening entertainments within the limits of propriety and common sense. He has always adhered to this course himself, and in his receptions has ever strictly observed an early closing. He next turned his attention to the establishment of a society to benefit art; especially for its development and proper support. He succeeded in enlisting a number of gentlemen favorable to the cause; but the effort failed, owing to the lukewarmness of the artists themselves. And it may be added, that no one has done more than he to develop a taste for art, and he has always been ready to afford assistance, having particularly in view the fostering and nurturing of native talent. This latter inclination, however, has not prevented his being the generous patron of artistic importations. Indeed, so familiar are the leading merchants with his æsthetic inclinations, that they are wont to advise him early of the expected reception of anything particularly beautiful. In this way, as well as by special agents in Europe, he has secured a unique collection of objects of art and *vertu*. He was elected the first President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and has ever proved a warm advocate of the association, to which he has contributed with his purse and pen. From the latter has flowed a stream of literature, particularly in the shape of little stories for the young, designed to inculcate in their minds a tender regard for the brute creation. Some of these are especially excellent, and have been introduced into Sunday school libraries. His essays and addresses, of course, take a higher rank in the field of letters, but it is doubtful if they command more real influence than his touching appeals to the youthful heart in these stories, and to adults in his opening address at the first meeting of the society. After organizing this association, and putting it into proper working order, he retired, leaving to others the completion of the work he had commenced. Following upon his labors in this direction came his noble conception of providing for the wants of man and beast in our crowded streets, embodied in the Philadelphia Fountain Society, which is the work of his own hands, and sustained by his indefatigable labors and enlarged liberality. It is less than four years since this idea took proper form and shape, and over fifty fountains have been erected in different parts of the city, affording refreshment for the weary animal during the sultry days of summer, beside being a powerful and silent advocate to the citizen in behalf of temperance and cleanliness. In one section of the city, the low malarial fever, supposed to be inseparable from that locality, has, since the establishment of fountains, entirely disappeared. On the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was among the first to join the Union League, and contributed towards the erection of their magnificent club-house on Broad street. For some time he was Chairman of the Committees on Reception and Election. After the surrender of General Lee, he advocated a different policy, declaring himself in favor of peace and the kindest treatment of the Southern people. Personally, he is of manly form, with a fine intellectual face, in which the reflective faculties predominate. His æsthetic tastes have found large expression in his house. A prominent feature is a gallery of art, in which many of the great names of antiquity, Rubens, Titian, Paul de Veronese, Leonardo da Vinci, Murillo, Angelica Kauffman, Vandyke, with many of modern dates, Hamilton, Leutze, etc., are represented. Bas-reliefs, bronzes and entire scenes of delicate carvings fill all available spaces, while the ceilings are adorned with the finest frescoes. The sumptuous upholstery is in harmony with the Greek ideal, and, with the elegant furniture, is the product of Philadelphia industry, the designs being furnished by the owner.

MACKENZIE, R. SHELTON, M. D., D. C. L., Author and Literateur, was born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, in 1808. He is the second son of Captain Kenneth Mackenzie, the author of a volume of Gaelic poetry, published in Glasgow in 1790. When his primary education was completed, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Dublin, where, after pursuing the usual course of study, he graduated with distinction, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The technicalities of the profession, however, interested him little, and he never

attempted to practise it. A life devoted to literature was more consonant with his tastes, and as early as his eighteenth year he had undertaken the editorship of a newspaper in England. In this capacity he was engaged in various localities until 1845, when he became the London secretary of a railroad company, and held this position until 1851, when the company broke up. Meanwhile his leisure time was employed in contributing largely to leading periodicals in England and America. From 1834 until the cessation of the paper, he was the regular European correspondent of the New York *Evening Star*, and in this connection was the first salaried European correspondent of the American press. His abilities and the value of his literary productions were soon recognized by his contemporaries, and as a testimony of this general appreciation, the University of Glasgow conferred upon him, in 1834, the degree of Doctor of Laws, and by the University of Oxford, in 1844, he was created Doctor of Civil Law. An enumeration of his principal works will amply justify the conferring of these distinctions. In 1828, he published *Lays of Palestine*, and wrote a considerable portion of the *Georgian Era*, in 1832–34. He subsequently produced *Titian, a Venetian Art Novel*, three volumes, in 1843; a *Life of Guizot*, prefix to a translation of *Democracy and its Mission*, in 1846; *Partnership "en Commandite,"* a legal commercial work, in 1847; and *Mornings at Matlock*, a collection of stories, three volumes, in 1850. Anxious to find a more extended field for his literary labors, he came, in 1852, to the United States, and settled in New York city. There he immediately became connected with the newspaper press, and also edited, in 1854, with very copious notes and original biographies of the authors, *Sheil's Sketches of the Irish Bar*, two volumes, and the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, of Blackwood's *Edinburgh Magazine*, five volumes; De Quincey's *Klosterheim*, and the *Life of Curran*, in 1855; Lady Morgan's *O'Briens and O'Flaherties*, two volumes, in 1857; Dr. Maginn's *Miscellaneous Works*, five volumes, in 1855–57. Besides this extraordinary amount of labor, he has also published, since his arrival in the United States, several original works: *Bits of Blarney*, in 1855; *Tressilian and His Friends*, in 1857; and new editions of several of his former works. In August, 1857, he removed to Philadelphia, and assumed the duties connected with the foreign and literary editorship of *The Press* newspaper, then just started by Colonel John W. Forney. This connection is still maintained, and the sustained reputation of that journal is due in no small measure to his intimate acquaintance with foreign affairs, political and otherwise, the critical accuracy and wide erudition that have always characterized his conduct of the literary department, and his generally pleasing and attractive qualities as a writer. Much of his life has been passed in correspondence and personal intimacy with the leading literary and public men of this and the last generation, and the reminiscences and living traits that he is thus enabled to weave into his descriptions of them and their works, impart to them a vividness and life rarely equalled. This is especially noticeable in his edition of the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*. Had he contributed nothing more to American literature than the last mentioned work, he would have done sufficient to cause his name to be held in grateful remembrance by all readers of the immortal collection. Nothing more complete of its class has ever been produced. Taking his edition, the reader is brought into familiar acquaintance with all the remarkable characters that figure in its pages, and to intelligent appreciation of every allusion made to or by them. With the editor's interesting and comprehensive notes, much that would otherwise be obscure is made perfectly distinct, and what, under other circumstances, would at the best be but an intermittent pleasure, is rendered a continual enjoyment. As a general writer, Doctor Mackenzie is singularly easy and graceful, possessing a copious vocabulary and evincing much choiceness in his mode of expression, while always equal in force and dignity to the occasion. As a critic, his reviews of new books are considered markedly impartial, always entertaining, and often uncommonly exhaustive and brilliant. In 1870, five weeks after the death of Charles Dickens, he produced a biography of that great writer, which has passed through several editions. In 1871, *Sir Walter Scott: the Story of his Life*, with personal recollections of "The Great Unknown," was his contribution to the Centennial Celebration of the Author of "Waverley."

BRICE, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born in Ardara, county Donegal, Ireland, November, 1821, where he was reared and received his preliminary education, subsequently attending a private school in the neighboring town of Killybegs. On leaving the latter, he entered his father's store, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of business affairs; but desirous of change, turned his face westward and landed in Philadelphia, June 24th, 1842. He arrived at a most unpropitious time. The recent failure of the United States Bank (of Pennsylvania), together with the financial disasters that were precipitated upon the country, rendered it extremely difficult for any one to find employment, as so many business houses were tottering. He, however, managed to obtain a position in a book store, but in less than a month it was sold out by the sheriff. He next found a situation in a retail grocery store; but this latter soon closed its doors, and for nearly a year thereafter he was unable to make any business engagement. In the summer of 1843, he was employed by Doctor Henry Pleasants, of West Philadelphia, as gardener, with whom he remained eighteen months, giving every satisfaction. Through the influence of his patron and Doctor Pleasants' cousin, Doctor George Fox, he obtained the position of Superintendent of the Surgical

Ward in the Pennsylvania Hospital. He remained here five years, and then resigned to fill a position with Mordecai Lewis, with whom he remained till the latter's death, in the autumn of 1850. He then opened a grocery store at the southeast corner of Fourth street and Marriott's lane, where he remained about a year. On January 1st, 1852, he formed a co-partnership with John Kater, in the Produce and Provision Commission business, their location being in "Central Block," in Broad street near Race. In 1855–56, this firm erected the packing house and market house on South street near Fifteenth. In 1857, the partnership was dissolved, and in August of the same year the firm of William Brice & Co. was formed, to conduct the same business at No. 8 South Water street, Charles Magee, his shipmate and friend, being the silent partner, and so remaining until 1866. In 1859, William F. Hanna (now Secretary and Treasurer of the Hannisville Distillery Company), then in the employ of the firm, was admitted to an interest in the business, and in the fall of that year, they removed to No. 15, and in 1862 to No. 23 South Water street, their present location. In 1870, Mr. Hanna retired from the firm, and in January, 1871, Ephraim, son of William Brice, was admitted to a partnership. In 1872, William Brice was elected President of the Commercial Exchange Association, in which capacity he has served with entire satisfaction to the members of the same. He has been chosen as one of the Commissioners for the erection of the Public Buildings; he is also a Director of the Union Banking Company; of the Hannisville Distillery Company; and is a Trustee of the Building Fund of the new Masonic Temple. As a citizen, he is public spirited, and as a merchant, clear-headed, high-minded and honorable. He is emphatically a self-made man.

SHEPPARD, ISAAC A., Manufacturer, was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, July 11th, 1826. His early education was such as could be obtained at the common country schools of that period. At the age of eleven years, he began to earn his own living by working upon a farm, attending school during the three winter months. In the spring of 1840, his parents, hoping to advance the interests of their children, removed to Philadelphia, where his mother shortly after died, and the family was scattered, Isaac being thrown upon his own resources. In this emergency, the early teachings of his excellent mother proved a shield and support to him. Having determined, from observation, that mechanics enjoyed many advantages over other classes of the laboring community, he resolved to learn a trade, but the hard times incident to the financial disasters of that period rendered it difficult to obtain such employment. Despising idleness, he served as errand boy in a shoe store, worked in a bakery, shipped as cabin boy of a coasting vessel for one voyage, and labored in various capacities, though never yielding his determination to learn a trade. Undaunted by constant refusals, he finally, in July, 1843, secured a situation in a brass and iron foundry, to learn the moulder's trade, with compensation sufficient to pay his board and the privilege of working at nights to pay for his clothing. His prospects, however, were clouded in December, 1843, by the sudden death of his employer and the closing of the business; but in January, 1844, he became an apprentice with Charles W. Warnick & Co., Stove and Hollow Ware Founders, and devoted himself to the thorough mastery of the business. By careful attention to the peculiarities of material, he soon became familiar with the nature, strength and qualities required to produce the best results, and proved such a valuable accession to his employers that, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, he was tendered a journeyman's position, with the assurance that while they had work he should have it. He remained in their employ till the dissolution of the firm by the death of Charles W. Warnick. Feeling the need of education, he devoted most of his evenings for four years to study, and secured the benefits of various musical, beneficial and charitable associations. Having read of Scotland's Building Associations, dating back to 1815, and examined the one organized in Frankford, in 1831, he united with others in the establishment of a Savings and Building Association. In 1849, he secured a lot on Sixth street below Girard avenue, built a house, and, marrying in 1850, has since resided there. Examination convinced him that general partnerships were preferable to corporations, and, in 1859, he associated with Jonathan S. Biddle, James C. Horn, William B. Walton and John Sheeler, as Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., securing a business location at Seventh street and Girard avenue. They subsequently admitted Thomas Walbrook and Daniel Weaver, and, having purchased machinery and patterns, engaged in business, but met the most determined opposition from older establishments, which sold their goods below cost to drive the products of the new firm from the market. Fitted by earlier trials and experiences to meet these unexpected difficulties, his purpose never wavered; though they competed against the combinations of large capital, they firmly established themselves by the end of the third year. He was elected, by a large majority, to the Legislature in 1858, by the "People's Party," taking his seat in January, 1859; he proved a useful and influential member, and aided in the passage of many well known acts for the public good. He was twice reëlected, and in January, 1861, became Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, giving the weight of his position and influence to important measures for the support of the General Government. In March, 1861, he became Speaker *pro tem.*, and for a lengthened period exercised the functions of that office with dignity and credit. In May, 1861, he was one of the committee that prepared and reported the bill entitled, "An Act to Create a Loan and Provide for Arming the States," under which the Pennsylvania Reserves

Isaac A. Sheppard

were organized. He was chairman of the Committe on the Attack upon Citizens of Pennsylvania in passing through Baltimore *en route* to Washington, and made an able report thereon. During the dark days of the war his energetic management sustained his business, and his perceptive faculties enabled him to predetermine the result and provide for the needs of the South after the termination of the struggle. The works in Philadelphia became too small for the supply of their rapidly-increasing trade, and, in January, 1866, it was determined to erect a foundry in Baltimore, which was opened the following August, and operated especially for the supply of the Southern trade, largely increased by the change in the social condition of the negro. Although this relieved the Philadelphia establishment for a time, the business so increased that, in June, 1871, they purchased of the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway Company the entire square of over two and a half acres, included within Third and Fourth, Berks streets and Montgomery avenue, with the capacious buildings thereon. The works employ about four hundred men and turn out from 45,000 to 50,000 stoves, beside heaters, ranges, and a large quantity of other castings, per annum; they stand as a noble example of the fruits of energy and perseverance. In the fall of 1870, he united with others in the organization of the National Security Bank, of which he is the Vice-President. He has been for many years an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a high official, and other kindred societies. By election of Councils he has for many years served as Trustee of the Northern Liberties Gas Company.

MEREDITH, HON. WILLIAM MORRIS, Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Philadelphia, June 6th, 1799. He was the son of William Meredith, a lawyer of no mean ability and standing, though more familiarly known as the President of the Schuylkill Bank; his maternal grandfather was the celebrated Governor Morris, of New York. His youth was marked by his precociousness in learning, since he was but thirteen years of age when he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as Bachelor of Arts, receiving the second honor in his class, which entitled him to the delivery of the valedictory oration at the commencement. Like his parent, he chose the bar for his profession, and, after having given the closest attention to his studies, was admitted to practice, December 16th, 1817; but for several years was not favored with a single case. During this period of seeming inaction he was a hard student, familiarizing himself with every matter which might be of use to him in the vocation which he had selected. At the age of twenty-five he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and, from 1824 to 1828, was successively chosen each year to represent, in part, the (old) city of Philadelphia in the lower House. Here, notwithstanding the fact that he was almost the youngest member in point of years, he took a front rank, and practically became the leader of his party. Although elected as a Whig, still he found himself arrayed in opposition to the late Thaddeus Stevens of the same party, the latter being strongly imbued with Anti-Masonic principles: in a celebrated debate, which excited great interest at the time, his argumentation was so perfect as to triumph over the "Great Commoner," as Stevens was called. It was not, however, until he had been a member of the bar for fifteen years that his success was recognized. He had been associated with the late John Sergeant and the now venerable Horace Binney in the celebrated Girard Will case, and when these eminent men retired from the bar, which they had adorned for so many years, their mantles seemed to descend upon their youthful coadjutor. The first case of importance in which he was interested was the well-known suit of The Commonwealth *vs.* Alburger, involving the right to a burial place in Franklin Square, where the German Reformed Church had a cemetery secured to them by a patent granted by the descendants of William Penn, notwithstanding the fact that their great ancestor had dedicated this tract of land, when the city was laid out, "to be kept a green forever." The case had been in court for many years, and though able pleas were made by the most talented attorneys, yet the city was defeated in every instance. At last, the subject of this sketch was added to the list of the city's solicitors, and he immediately broached a novel idea, which was to prosecute the officers for maintaining a nuisance. The case came before a jury, and this young barrister presented his arguments with such irresistible force and brilliancy as to insure a triumphant verdict for the Commonwealth, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court, to which tribunal the ejected party had appealed. Thus the gordian knot, which so long puzzled even the most talented Philadelphia lawyers, was easily and surely cut; and a precedent was established which has been observed since that time in this and other States, in all those questions which have arisen in regard to public grants. His case was so ably conducted and satisfactorily terminated, that public attention was drawn to the rising and ingenious advocate. Business flowed in upon him, and his success was assured; and it may be added, that in all the important cases argued in this State since 1840 he has been concerned. From 1834 to 1839, he was a member of the Select Council of the (old) city of Philadelphia and its presiding officer. In 1837, he was chosen as one of the members to represent the city in the Convention which assembled in 1837–38 to amend the State Constitution. Here he took a leading part in the various debates, and was the originator and author of many important reforms. In 1845, he was the choice of some of his partisans for the office of United States Senator, but his claims were overlooked by the majority of the Legislature, who elected Hon. James Cooper to that high position.

This circumstance was much regretted by his friends then and since, as his talents peculiarly fitted him to shine in that sphere. When General Taylor was inaugurated, in March, 1849, he was selected by the President as a member of his Cabinet, with the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury. He held this office until the death of the President, in July, 1850, when he resigned, and returned to his native city, to the successful practice of his profession. In 1861, he was appointed by Governor Curtin a member of the celebrated "Peace Congress," which proved such a stupendous failure, notwithstanding the fact that so many learned and able men were members of that body. In the same year he was selected, by the same authority, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, which position he filled with acceptability until 1867, when he resigned. His whole course of service in that important office was marked by the rarest ability and the most profound knowledge of the law, especially when it is remembered that the Rebellion occupied a greater part of those years. During his term of service he initiated some most important and successful reforms. In 1870, President Grant tendered him the position of Senior Counsel of the United States at the Geneva Tribunal for the Arbitration of the "Alabama Claims;" he accepted and assisted in preparing the case, but resigned afterwards, deeming the required winter residence in Europe unnecessary. In 1872, he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket as one of the delegates "at large" to represent the State in the Convention convened to amend the Constitution. On the assembling of that body at the Capitol, November 12th, 1872, his previous services in a similar Convention and his pre-eminent abilities were recognized by his unanimous election to the position of presiding officer, party lines being wholly obliterated. His great experience as a parliamentarian, with his thorough knowledge of the laws and usages which obtain in deliberative bodies, enabled him to discharge his responsible duties with the most perfect impartiality and faithfulness. He was firm in the enforcement of the rules, and strict in his adherence to the prescribed routine of business, thus saving valuable time; besides, he compelled an observance of the courtesies and amenities of debate, that secured for him the respect of his associates. Though his health was gradually and surely deteriorating from day to day, accelerated by the confinement of the position he occupied, yet he was most punctual in his attendance on the Convention, and was at his post long before the hour of opening. His decisions as President were always sustained by the Convention, though some of the rules from which they were deduced had grown old and rusty. His position as President prevented his being heard in the debate, but on several occasions, in Committee of the Whole, he appeared on the floor as advocating some important reforms. Among these may be mentioned the one demanding a proper representation of the city of Philadelphia in the two houses of the Legislature. His last speech before the Convention, and perhaps his last public address, was made April 29th, in opposition to the proposed "Intermediary Court." He temporarily resigned the chair, May 15th, but returned to it again on the 26th, of the same month, when he re-occupied it until June 9th, which was the last day he appeared in the Convention. From that time he was confined closely to his residence, gradually grew weaker and weaker, and after a few weeks of suffering, frequently very intense, he quietly breathed his last, on Sunday morning, August 17th, 1873. His death excited feelings so profound and general that it may well be said, he was regretted and mourned by his fellow citizens of the city, State, and Nation.

CAMPBELL, JOHN H., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, March 31st, 1847. He is the son of John Campbell, bookseller and publisher, both parents being of Irish birth. He received his education in the public schools, and graduated with honor in February, 1864. He immediately entered upon the study of the law, and upon attaining his majority was admitted to the practice of his profession, April 4th, 1868. He was very soon offered the editorial chair of the *Legal Gazette*, of Philadelphia, which position he accepted, and in it displayed so much energy that he has succeeded in making the journal one of the foremost and most influential serials of its class in the Union. Upon the passage of the bill calling for a Convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, his rising reputation at once suggested him as a proper candidate to his party for the position of delegate at large, and he was chosen by the Democratic State Convention, in May, 1872, being the youngest man ever selected for such an important situation in the State of Pennsylvania. In the following month of October he was duly elected, and in November of the same year took his seat in the Convention, which primarily met in Harrisburg. From the outset he took an active part in that body, being placed on two committees of the highest importance—those on Suffrage and Elections, and Railroads and Canals. He is an earnest champion of the "Rights of Woman." He submitted in the Convention a minority report from the Committee on Suffrage and Election, signed by himself and Messrs. Rooke & Cassidy, dissenting from the majority report limiting the right of suffrage to the male sex. During the two evenings appropriated by the Convention for listening to those women who desired to plead for their own rights, he took the entire management of affairs on himself; and by his courtesy and tact removed all those obstacles which are so apt to impede novices in public affairs. He strongly favors restrictions upon the enormous power exercised by the great railroad and other corporations of the State, his vote being always on the side of reform. He has ever been an earnest advocate of temperance, believing not so much in prohibitory laws as in

the influence of moral suasion. He has taken an active interest in the Roman Catholic temperance movement, organizing many societies, and bringing into them hundreds of men, both young and old. Himself the President of the leading total abstinence society in Philadelphia, he has been conspicuous in the temperance conventions of his church; and by his knowledge of parliamentary usages and practical organization, has aided materially in furthering the cause.

PRICE, JOHN SERGEANT, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, June 11th, 1831. He is the son of Eli Kirk Price, an eminent jurist, whose sketch also appears in this volume. He received his theoretical education in private schools of his native city, after which he became a student at law with Joseph B. Townsend, and was admitted to the bar, April 8th, 1854. He graduated in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, July 9th of the same year, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been chiefly occupied in the adjustment of titles to real estate and the necessary processes appertaining to its security and transfer, also in the care and management of decedents' and trust estates. Although his large clientele claims the most of his time, he finds intervals to devote to the promotion of public benefactions. He is Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Treasurer of the Preston Retreat, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and is connected with various other corporations of local importance.

ROWE, DAVID WATSON, Lawyer and Soldier, was born November 12th, 1836, in Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parentage. James Watson, his mother's grandfather, was a Colonel in the patriot forces in the Revolutionary war; and another of his ancestors, named McKinney, is recorded to have been killed in a skirmish with the Indians near Chambersburg, in 1756. The schools of his native town gave him the requisite preparation to enter Marshall College, then situated at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, since removed to Lancaster. At this institution he remained until advanced to the junior class, when he left it in order to commence the study of law, with William McClellan, of Chambersburg. The degree of Master of Arts was, however, conferred upon him by Marshall College, in 1869, in testimony of his earnest pursuit of humane studies after his departure from it. Passing the usual examination, he was admitted to the bar, August 15th, 1857, and commenced the successful practice of his profession in Chambersburg. He was thus peacefully employed when the war of the Rebellion broke out. At the very first call for troops, on the 18th of April, 1861, he joined the army as a private soldier, in Company C, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. A week later he was made Sergeant-major of the regiment, and a few weeks afterwards First Lieutenant of company C, in which position he continued until the expiration of his term of service, in July, 1861. At that time many predicted the early termination of the struggle, and for a year he remained undecided whether to take up arms a second time or to resume his professional duties. When, in July, 1862, another urgent call for volunteers was made by the central Government, he hesitated no longer, but at once began to recruit a company at Greencastle. It was filled by the fifth of August; on the evening of that day he was married, and the next morning on the road to Harrisburg in command of his company. It was attached as company K to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment he was commissioned by Governor Curtin Lieutenant-Colonel. During his term of service as a soldier he was never absent from his regiment a day, and was always by it in every battle it entered. Popular as an officer among his men, he also was the recipient of flattering testimonials to his gallantry from his superior officers. In the official reports of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg he is mentioned in the highest terms by General Tyler. When the war was over he returned to his profession with renewed ardor and soon obtained an extensive practice. In 1868, he was appointed by the Governor, and subsequently elected by the people, Additional Law Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, embracing the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, for the term of ten years. This office he is now holding. At first a Democrat in politics, he was a delegate, in 1860, to the State Convention at Reading, which nominated Foster for Governor; but in that same year, though voting for Foster as Governor, he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln as President, and took his position with the anti-slavery men. Political preferment has not been the object of his ambition, and the only two offices which he ever sought were those directly in the line of his profession—the District Attorneyship and the Judgeship. As an author he wrote, at the request of Mr. Bates, State Military Historian of Pennsylvania, a *Historical Sketch of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry*, a little work of one hundred pages, one thousand copies of which were printed. At the assembling of the Constitutional Convention, in Philadelphia, January, 1873, a draft of "*A Constitution of Pennsylvania*, Designed to Show chiefly how the Benefits of local Self-government may be Extended and the Evils of Special Legislation may be Curtailed," was furnished to each member and attracted general attention. This was from his pen.

CHAMBERS, COLONEL ANDREW R., Merchant, was born at Trenton, New Jersey, December 27th, 1804. He was the youngest son of Captain Chambers, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, who fought under General Washington at the battle of Trenton. When Andrew was fifteen years of age, he was placed in the establishment of Jesse Walton, at Frankford, Pennsylvania, to learn the tanning business; and having been fully instructed in the various branches of that craft, upon attaining his majority, he concluded to locate in Philadelphia, and opened a leather warehouse. In 1826, he established himself on Fifth street below Walnut, next door to the African Church, from which he removed to (old) No. 29, and subsequently thence to (old) No. 67 Chestnut street, in the first store ever erected in the city possessing a granite front. Here, by industry, perseverance and close attention to his business concerns for the period of twenty-two years, he acquired a fortune of over a quarter of a million dollars, and on January 1st, 1848, disposed of the warehouse to his two nephews, who continue the establishment under the firm of Chambers & Cattell. He was emphatically one of the old style of Philadelphia merchants; enterprising, conservative, of sterling integrity, firmness of purpose, and at all times withstanding financially the various storms, panics and commercial distresses which arose and continued during his many years of active business life, particularly those occurring in 1837, 1841, and later. He was a high minded and conscientious man, especially noted not only for his probity as a merchant, but for his universally benevolent disposition. Although the youngest of eight children, yet he acted more like a parent to his brothers and sisters, and their children, by giving them all a helping hand to enable them to pass through the battle of life; by kind words and sound advice; and also by those substantial means which are needed by every one, young and old, at various times and seasons. He took an earnest part in the "Commercial Room" of the Philadelphia Exchange, having served as an active member for over forty years. He was likewise, for many years, a Director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, under the presidencies of Patton, Taggart, Mercer and Lewis. In politics, he was an old line Whig, and as such was elected to and served in the City Councils from 1845 to 1850. When the Whig party was dissolved, he united with the Republicans. During the recent Rebellion, he was a firm supporter of the Government, and became a member of the Union League from its inception, and throughout his entire life continued an active, influential and prominent member of the same. His title of Colonel was derived from his having been appointed by Governor Johnston his Aide-de-Camp; he also served on the staff of General Bennett, with the rank of Colonel. For many years he was a constant attendant upon the services of Calvary Presbyterian Church, and was noted for his repeated benefactions and unobtrusive charities. He died December 3d, 1871, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, leaving a large estate to heirs and relations, beside making many liberal bequests for benevolent and religious purposes.

SCOTT, COLONEL THOMAS ALEXANDER, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born in the township of Loudon, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 28th, 1824. His education was only that afforded by the village school, with its solitary master, and embraced only his earliest childhood. When but ten years of age, he lost his father, and then went to reside with his eldest sister, whose husband kept a country store near Waynesboro', where he remained eighteen months; subsequently he lived a short time with his brother, James D. Scott, who was likewise in business at Bridgeport, in the same county: and passing from these, he was employed by Metcalfe & Ritchie, merchants, of Mercersburg. In all these situations, though so young, his industry, energy and perseverance won the respect and confidence of his employers. His brother-in-law, Major James Patton, had been appointed Collector of Tolls on the State Railroad, at Columbia, Pennsylvania, and the latter gave him a position in his office as clerk, where he remained for some years, and then was offered a berth in the extensive forwarding establishment and commission warehouse of Leech & Co., in the same town, where he gave every satisfaction to his employers. In 1847, he came to Philadelphia, as chief clerk under A. Boyd Cummings, Collector (of Tolls) at the eastern end of the Pennsylvania Public Works, where he remained for three years, till finally, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in 1850, and was appointed the General Agent of the Eastern or Mountain Division of that corporation. When the Western Division of the road was opened, he was called upon to act as Superintendent of the latter, and continued in this position until the ill health of General Lombaert compelled the latter to resign, when the entire control of the road was placed in his hands. In 1859, at the death of Hon. William B. Foster, Vice President of the Company, he was elected to the vacancy, which he filled until elected President, 1874. It was during the early days of the Rebellion, when all was confusion in the matter of transportation of men and war material, that Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania sought his advice and aid. He repaired to Harrisburg, and brought order out of chaos. With marvellous skill he unravelled the tangled condition of affairs, and soon had everything in admirable working order. The remarkable facility with which he solved the difficult problem involved in the rapid movement of large masses of men, attracted the attention of Secretary Cameron, who requested him to go to the National Seat of Government. He went to Washington, and was at once appointed As-

Thomas T. Scott

sistant Secretary of War, in charge of military transportation. With his advent came order and success. He had the office put in telegraphic communication with every camp, depôt and railway station in the loyal States, when supplies were sent wherever needed at the right time, and in proper quantities, so that the administration was relieved of an immense amount of labor and trouble. For months he labored day and night at this arduous calling, until he was recalled to Philadelphia to attend to the duties of his official position in the railroad company. His singular ability to comprehend what was needed, and his promptitude in supplying that need, together with his knowledge of men, enabling him to select efficient assistants, contributed to his great success. Prior to his return to Philadelphia, he received the thanks of the Government, as expressed in the following letter:

Washington, D. C., War Department, *June* 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: In taking leave of you, in consequence of your resignation of the office of Assistant Secretary of War, it is proper for me to express my entire satisfaction with the manner in which you have discharged your duties during the whole period of our official relations. Those duties have been confidential and responsible, requiring energy, prudence and discretion, and it gives me pleasure to say that to me you have proved to be in every particular an able and faithful assistant. Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT.

Again, when it was necessary, after the battle of Gettysburg, to transport two entire army corps from the seaboard to Tennessee, President Lincoln sent for him to superintend the great task, and gave him plenary powers. In less than ten days, twenty thousand men, with all their trains, supplies and material, reinforced the Army of the Cumberland, having passed over a route exceeding one thousand miles in extent. Such a movement has never been excelled in the annals of any war. But not only in matters of transportation is he celebrated: he has effected remarkable changes in the financial conditions of railway companies. When the Union Pacific Railroad was involved in trouble, he was summoned to its relief, and became the head of that corporation. By the use of his name, and through his earnest labors and popularity, confidence was restored, its securities advanced in value, and its success was assured. This was his personal work, being entirely unassociated with the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad, yet it changed the fortunes of over one thousand miles of road. The "Pennsylvania Company," the corporation which manages the entire network of railway west of Pittsburgh, owned or leased and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and embracing some three or four thousand miles of road, an amount which is continually increasing from month to month, is also directed by his powerful mind. So also those great Western enterprises, now in course of survey and construction across the continent, receive the benefit of his counsel and advice; and he likewise inspires, with his sympathy, confidence and co-operation, the successes of another great corporation, the "Southern Railway Security Company," presided over by James Roosevelt, which proposes to reorganize various Southern lines, in order that they may be worked together harmoniously and effectively, infusing into them a new life, their existence having been almost annihilated by the disasters of the late civil war. The new route between Baltimore and Washington received its most powerful impetus at the hands of Colonel Scott and his associates, and the old monopoly of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ceased to exist from the moment that the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, under his patronage, was inaugurated. He is emphatically a self-made man. His energy, foresight, thoroughness of action and ability to overcome all obstacles, are proverbial. Nothing that he undertakes is a failure; from the very moment that he grasps an enterprise—be it regarded by the world as a chimera, or, at best, but of doubtful expediency—from that moment it acquires a life, a character and a success.

NEWKUMET, COLONEL JOHN, Architect and Fire Brick Manufacturer, was born in Eich, Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, in the autumn of 1827. His father was a Government officer before his removal to the United States, and held several important positions of trust. He was also quite celebrated as an architect, and while a resident in this country designed and erected some very fine buildings. His son, John, received his primary education in his native town, which he completed in the cities of Darmstadt and Worms. His special studies were those pertaining to architecture, and, having passed a successful examination, he was assigned by the Government as an Assistant Architect to the city of Mayence. A few weeks after accepting this position, he became identified, in common with many other students, in the "Republican movement of 1848," and, on the failure of the popular revolutionary schemes, was obliged to make his escape from the country. He took passage in a sailing ship, which had the misfortune to be stranded on the coast, and subsequently totally wrecked. By this accident he lost all his means. He made his way, however, to New York, and upon landing, repaired at once to Philadelphia, which city he had selected as his future residence before leaving his native land. Here he was obliged to seek employment in the humblest capacity, as he was entirely without resources and a stranger in a strange land. He finally effected an engagement as a farmer's hand, and labored faithfully in this capacity for some time. He was next employed as a bricklayer, and in this occupation soon made known his capacities as an architect. In eighteen months thereafter he founded the "Fire-brick Works" in the District of Richmond, but after remaining

there a while, found the location unsuitable, and finally, in 1856, erected the establishment at the corner of Vine and Twenty-third streets, where he prosecuted his calling with diligence and success. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he became very much interested in the struggles of the period, and when the rebels invaded the State of Pennsylvania, after the second battle of Bull Run, he raised a regiment of infantry, by request of Governor Curtin. Putting himself at their head, he was active in leading his men forward to the defence of his adopted State. On the declaration of peace, he returned to his avocation, but his health was completely shattered. He therefore sailed for Europe, hoping that by relaxation from all business details, as well as other impediments to a perfect quietude, he might recuperate his bodily health. On his return to the United States, he associated with him in business his brother, Philip. Shortly afterwards his health completely failed him, and he became seriously ill from softening of the brain, which eventually had a fatal termination, May 8th, 1869. He married, in 1852, Caroline Kurtz, who survives him with one daughter. In politics, he was an ardent Republican, although he was no politician, never desiring or seeking any public office. In business, he was noted for his strict integrity, and for his custom of exacting the same from all those with whom he dealt. Socially, he won a host of warm and devoted friends.

TEMPLE, BENJAMIN L., Lawyer, was born November 16th, 1842, at Templeville, Queen Anne county, Eastern Shore of Maryland. His ancestors were English, and the family is quite numerous and prominent in the State of Maryland. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and filled various offices in his native county. After acquiring a common English education in the schools of his vicinity, he spent two years in Fairfield Seminary, Herkimer county, New York, and, in 1858, entered the Sophomore class of Union College. He pursued his studies in that institution until 1860, when he left on account of the Rebellion in the Southern States, which suspended the college. In 1862, he removed to Philadelphia, and commenced the study of law in the office of David Paul Brown. After spending nine months in this office, he entered that of George M. Wharton, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1864. He has ever been a diligent student, and by application and industry has achieved a good position and gratifying success in his chosen profession. He has been active in politics, and is highly esteemed as a leader in his party. In 1868, he was a zealous supporter of Furman Sheppard for the position of District Attorney for the city and county of Philadelphia. In 1869, he was a candidate for Select Council for the Tenth Ward, but was defeated by William B. Hanna. At the Reading Convention, in 1872, though not a candidate for any office, he received several complimentary votes for the nomination of Auditor General of the State. In the same year, he was chosen to represent the Third Senatorial District in the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, and proved himself an active and efficient member of that body. He is also an active member of the Americus Club, and Chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee, having been reëlected September 5th, 1873. He has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

LONG, ZACHARIAH H., Farmer and Politician, was born June 30th, 1819, in Jacksonville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, his parents being Henry Long, who emigrated from Norristown at the age of twenty, and Mary Magdalene Harmony. Receiving a fair education at the neighboring schools, he removed to Schuylkill county in 1840, where he commenced business on his own account, and subsequently moved to Carbon county. In 1859, he was elected to the State Legislature, and reëlected in 1863. He has held many offices of local importance, such as Assessor of Taxes, President of the School Board of his district. In 1872, he was elected delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the State, in the deliberations of which body he took a prominent part. A strict member of the Lutheran Church, he is also a thorough temperance advocate and a consistent Christian. His marriage took place in 1849, to Miss Ahrner, of Schuylkill county. At present, and for several years past, his residence has been at Lehighton, Carbon county, in which town he has been engaged in business. With an excellent constitution, inured to toil in early life, and preserved by regular habits and strict sobriety, he promises to be a useful citizen of our State for many years to come.

DARLINGTON, HENRY TOWNSEND, Journalist, was born in Birmingham, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 17th, 1832. He is a son of Edward B. Darlington and Hannah Sharples, a grandson of Edward Darlington, member of the State Legislature from Chester county for several terms between 1800 and 1810, and a nephew of Dr. William Darlington, the distinguished botanist. His family, who are members of the Society of Friends, came to this country from England soon after the arrival of William Penn. He received the greater part of his education in the common schools of his native county during the winter months, but attended for a short time the school of A. Bolmar, in West Chester, Pennsylvania. He remained with his father upon the farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the *Village Record* office, at West

Benj. L. Trumbull

Chester, as the apprentice of Henry S. Evans. His father having died in 1853, he returned to the farm, where he continued for two years, and then associated himself in partnership with Enos Prizer, also of the *Record* office, under the firm name of Prizer & Darlington. Having purchased the *Bucks County Intelligencer* of John S. Brown, they removed to Doylestown and assumed the management of that paper, February 15th, 1855. He was married September 9th, 1857, to Susan Darlington, a daughter of Abraham Darlington, also of Chester county. The partnership of Prizer & Darlington continued till the death of the former, in November, 1864, when his interest was purchased by the surviving partner, who has since controlled the entire business, which, under his energetic and effective management, has been greatly extended and enlarged. He has been, as a journalist, somewhat active in politics, but has never held a public office of greater importance than Town Councilman; he has been a frequent delegate to Republican State conventions, and has taken a leading part, as the editor and publisher of the principal Republican newspaper in the county, in all local party operations. He served in the State militia in 1862 and 1863; at the time of the battle of Antietam, his company was interrogated by the captain as to its willingness to cross the border and participate in the engagement, and he was one of six who stepped forward, saying, they came to do their duty in any position or anywhere; in the latter year, he served two months as a private in the division of General W. F. Smith. He has been for many years the Secretary of the Bucks County Agricultural Society, and an officer of various other corporations. He has always been foremost in promoting the local interests of his community, and, in 1869, was one of the most active promoters of the erection of water-works in Doylestown. By the energetic prosecution of his business, he has acquired a fair estate; he lives upon a small farm in the eastern part of Doylestown, but devotes most of his time to office duties. He is widely known as a man of the strictest integrity, great geniality and true benevolence.

REESE, M. MESIER, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, in 1833. He comes of an old English stock, his father, George B. Reese, the late well-known merchant, being of British descent, while his mother's, Mary Mesier's, ancestors were of Huguenot lineage. Educated in the best schools of his native city in his childhood, he was sent in early youth to Yale College, where he graduated with high honor. After graduation, he made the tour of Europe, and, upon his return to Philadelphia, entered into his father's establishment as an importer of English goods, where he remained until after his parent's death; he ultimately succeeded to the business. From early life he has always taken a deep interest in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Church of the Messiah, at the corner of Broad and Federal streets, Philadelphia, has been built principally through his efforts. He is a fine musician, gives his services gratuitously to the church as organist, and devotes much time and energy to encourage and promote the study of music, especially church music. He has trained a choir of young and fresh voices to a degree of perfection which has elicited high praise from those best able to judge of their merit. As a member of the Masonic fraternity, he has made his mark, being a prominent member of Mozart Lodge—a lodge principally composed of musicians. He is an extensive property holder on South Broad street, and has done much for the improvement of that section of the city. Though persistent in refusing to accept political office, he is a liberal supporter of those men and measures his judgment approves. He is a generous friend, a good citizen and enjoys a happy home, surrounded with an affectionate family. He married Miss Burch, and the union has been favored with five children.

COPE, THOMAS PYM, Merchant, was born about the year 1767, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where his father possessed valuable lands inherited through his ancestor, Oliver Cope, one of the first purchasers from William Penn. On his mother's side, he was descended from the Pyms, who claim as an ancestor the celebrated parliamentarian, John Pym, who was contemporaneous with Strafford and the Cromwells. His early education was conducted in the schools of his neighborhood, where he acquired a competent knowledge of English, German and Latin. His mind, naturally well balanced, was well disciplined for the work to which he devoted his life, and the foundation was solidly laid for the fine literary taste which subsequently adorned it. In 1785, he was sent to Philadelphia, to prepare himself for mercantile life, and entered the counting house of his uncle, Thomas Mendenhall, where he devoted himself industriously to the attainment of proficiency in his business. His evening hours were given to the improvement of his mind. His habits of financial management were formed at an early day; he had received no aid from his father, and when it was offered him, after his arrival in the city, was declined with thanks, and returned as unnecessary. On his becoming of age, he was admitted into the firm, and was so successful as to be able, in 1790, to erect the storehouse at the corner of Second street and Jones' (then Pewter-platter) alley; in which and the adjoining building he conducted his business with such signal ability that the reputation of the house was assured. In this locality he conducted a large business in foreign importations, beside giving his efforts to encourage domestic manufactures, especially in hosiery, which, at that time, was the staple production of Germantown, and also in domestic cottons and

mixed cloths, which were then conspicuous for excellence. In 1793, the yellow fever visited Philadelphia, and great numbers of the citizens fled to avoid the contagion; but as he was possessed of great courage and benevolence, he remained, though he did not escape from an attack of the epidemic. In 1797, when the scourge again made its appearance, he tarried in the city, and accepted from the Mayor the office of Almoner, and ministered directly to those suffering from destitution, in consequence of the suspension of business. In 1807, he commenced building a ship, with a view to opening an extensive trade with Liverpool. His first vessel was named for his native county, the "Lancaster," of 290 tons. Previous to this date, he had engaged in the valuable trade opened to our merchants by the French Revolution, and the destruction of British and French shipping. His trade was peculiarly hazardous, but his operations were cautiously conducted and were generally successful. His whole career as an importing merchant was characterized by uniform discretion and steady success. He was generally his own insurer, and so self-reliant was he that, on the breaking out of the war of 1812, he refused to insure beyond the ordinary risks, and thus saved largely in the profits. Although no politician, his interest in the city and State led him to accept offices to which he had been nominated and elected. In 1807, in times of high party excitement, he was elected to the Legislature on the Conservative ticket, and commanded, by his fidelity and strict integrity, the respect of that body and the public. He had already served in the City Councils, and was one of the minority who advocated and urged the introduction of Schuylkill water into the city. This measure encountered a formidable opposition in and out of Councils, but his firmness, and the confidence reposed in his judgment, overcame all opposition, and the purchase of Lemon Hill and adjacent properties was effected as essential to the success of the water supply. Though repeatedly urged to become a candidate for Congress, when it was a high honor to be a member of that body, he steadily declined the earnest solicitations of his friends. He served, however, in 1837–38 as a member for amending the State Constitution, and with his conservative, but progressive views, exerted a salutary influence upon its proceedings. In 1810, he removed his place of business to Walnut street wharf, where his grandsons still conduct the Liverpool line of packets formed by him in 1821. This was the pioneer line between Philadelphia and any European port, and not only never failed while under his care, but still continues with the prospect of a future as bright as the past. He was one of the originators of the Mercantile Library, and gave his earnest advocacy to the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, and also to the Pennsylvania Railroad. He filled also the position of President of the Board of Trade; and was President of the Overseers of the Poor, and of the Colonization Society of Pennsylvania. Much of his time outside of business hours was employed in arbitration. In his family, his fund of humor, and his nicely stored mind imparted vivacity to the household gathering. He was twice married. He died November 22d, 1854, leaving behind him a spotless record, immense wealth and a numerous family.

TOWNSEND, HENRY CLAY, Lawyer, was born at West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 22d, 1822. His parents, John W. Townsend and Sibylla Price, were worthy members of the Society of Friends. He attended the West Town Boarding-school, in Chester county, and subsequently spent five years in the French Academy of A. Bolman, at West Chester, where he prepared for the sophomore class in Yale College, entering it in 1839. His class graduated in 1842, but ill health prevented him from continuing to the end of his course. In appreciation of his ability and character, his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. A., in the summer of 1873. He became a student of the law in the office of Eli Kirk Price, in 1841, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Philadelphia, September 4th, 1844, where his labors have been almost unremitting. He was married July 21st, 1847. During the war he was an active promoter of the Union cause, and was appointed by Governor Curtin a commissioner for the care of soldiers' orphans. Although he has taken an active interest in public and political affairs, he has never been an aspirant for official honors, and has uniformly declined all political preferment. He is an industrious worker in office business, chiefly in connection with the settlement of estates and care of trusts. He is an active manager in various corporations and charitable institutions, to the usefulness of which he has contributed much by his counsel and business ability.

BEEBE, MANLY C., Lawyer, was born at Fabius, Onondaga county, New York. His parents were natives of New England, but of English and Welsh descent. After receiving his education at the Fabius Academy, he removed to Pennsylvania, at the age of eighteen, where he pursued the avocation of teacher, until his twenty-second year. He qualified himself for the practice of law, in Pleasantville, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and now occupies a high rank in his profession; his character for honesty and benevolence being also well known and appreciated. He early occupied himself with municipal affairs, and, when still very young, was in the positions of Justice of the Peace and Burgess, and has always been a director of the public schools. From the commencement of his career, he has taken an active part in politics, voting originally with the so-called old line Whig party, but with

Wm. W. Watson

strong anti-slavery convictions, which induced him to poll his first vote for John P. Hall, as President of the United States. He afterwards joined the Republican party, being one of its pioneers in Venango county, where he materially assisted in the defeat of the Democrats, who had theretofore been predominant. He has always displayed a lively interest in the public school system, especially since its revision in 1854, and was elected as the first county superintendent under the new system, serving in that capacity for three years. From 1861 to 1864, he represented his district in the State Legislature; in 1872, was nominated as delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and elected by a very large majority. In that body he has shown himself animated in debate and indefatigably industrious on committees. His political honesty is so well known that, even in the most closely contested elections, he has never had more than three votes cast against him. His benevolence is on a par with his honesty; his purse is always open to the afflicted, and, during the war, his handsome mansion, near Pleasantville, was the headquarters of the sick and wounded soldiers. At the age of twenty-four, he was married to Maria Tebbits, of Manlius, New York, a lady universally esteemed. The issue of this marriage has been four children, two only of whom are living.

BOYD, COLONEL JAMES, Lawyer, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 29th, 1823. His parents were Virginians, descended from an old English stock, and gave their son a liberal education, which was commenced at Crawford's Academy, Philadelphia, and completed at the Haddington College, Germantown. At this early age, he evinced that talent for wit and humor, with that quickness of perceptive faculties, which have characterized his legal career. On leaving college, he commenced the study of law, and, after passing his examination with much credit, was admitted to the bar in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he has practised with much success for thirty years. His physical powers are uncommon, as, during the whole of that period, he was never absent from court a single day on account of illness. He was elected as delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1872–73. In politics, he was an "old line Whig," until that party was united with the Abolitionists. Since that junction, he has steadfastly abstained from holding political office, though by no means neglecting his duties as a citizen, having served the section in which he resides in various capacities. Wealthy and generous, he has been of much service in public movements, especially so in sustaining the Centennial Commission and the Fountain Society, both with his purse and his influence. In 1848, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Jamieson, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, and by that union has two sons, Wallace and Howard.

THORNTON, JOSEPH DYSON, Builder, was born in Frankford, Pennsylvania, December 21st, 1828. His parents came from England to the United States a short time previous to his birth and settled in Frankford. After receiving a limited education, he worked upon a farm from his tenth to his sixteenth year, receiving two months schooling each winter, and then became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, with George W. Search, of Frankford. Having finished his trade and attained his majority, in 1849, he removed to Philadelphia, where he took small contracts, and so continued in business until 1861, having in the meantime, on January 13th, 1851, married Anna E. Ensor, of Philadelphia. In 1861, he resolved to engage in business on a large scale, and began to erect houses for himself. Struggling against all discouragements, he persevered until his ability and energy won for him the implicit confidence of the community. From 1863 to 1870, he was intimately associated in business with the late Amos Ellis, and within ten years he erected about one thousand dwelling houses in the northern part of the city. He has made his own fortune, and well deserves the success he has won. Blocks of handsome edifices stand as testimonials of his skill, progress, energy and great business capacity.

WATSON, GEORGE W., Carriage Builder, the third son of Charles C. Watson, was born in Philadelphia, March 1, 1805. His grandfather was a native of England, and for many years carried on an iron foundry, which he had erected in Kensington, Philadelphia. He was educated in his native city, finishing his course in Tathem's Boarding-school, near Frankford. After leaving school he became an apprentice with Thomas Ogle, a coach maker, with whom he remained until after he attained his majority, when he engaged in business for himself, in Prime street, and subsequently removed to Laurel court, now Levant street. His close attention to business and mechanical genius readily acquired for him a steadily-increasing business in this location, and at the death of his former preceptor, Thomas Ogle, he became associated with the son, William Ogle, and removed to the factory on Sixth street, above Chestnut. This partnership was dissolved after some years, and the business continued by George W. Watson, who purchased the property of the heirs of Thomas Ogle. He pursued this prosperous career, occupying a factory at the Falls of Schuylkill, and subsequently building the establishment at Thirteenth and Parrish, now occupied by William D. Rodgers, but still owned by his heirs. About the year 1850, he erected the buildings on Chestnut street, above Twelfth—now occupied by Jacob Laudenslager, who was connected with him from 1837 until his death, and by whom the business is still continued—and Concert Hall, which he

purposed to use as a repository and for show-rooms. He thus became the business pioneer of west Chestnut street, and his prosperity proved the wisdom of his movement. He was the first successful builder of the light trotting wagon, and excelled all others in the mathematical precision of his wheels and the accuracy of their revolutions, for his experienced eye was able to detect the slightest defect in a moment. His fame spread far and wide, so that his industry and skill reaped the reward of a handsome estate. He married on October 15th, 1840, the daughter of William Christie, of Philadelphia. His death occurred in February, 1857. He was devoted to business, but found time to assist in the promotion of public enterprises and interests. Though not a politician, he was an adherent of the old Whig party and an earnest advocate of its principles. For many years he was an active member of the Pennsylvania Fire Company and the Washington Greys.

BOLTON, GENERAL WILLIAM JORDAN, Machinist and Engineer, was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, October 22d, 1833. He is of English and French descent, and his family were members of the Society of Friends. He was educated under the care of Samuel Aaron, at the Treemont Seminary, Norristown. After leaving school, he served his apprenticeship to the machinist trade, in the repairing shop of the Jamieson Cotton Mills, and, subsequently, became the engineer at the rolling mill of James Hooven. Previous to the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he had been the junior second Lieutenant of the Wayne Artillery. Upon the resignation of all his superior officers, he was elected Captain, and with his command enlisted as Company A, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, being mustered into the United States service for three months, on the 19th of April, 1861. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to Norristown, where he enlisted the first men for the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, again becoming Captain of Company A, which was the first to reach the rendezvous at Camp Curtin, having arrived there September 10th, 1861. They were equipped and mustered into the United States service on the 12th. His merit as an officer soon manifested itself, and his company was always the best drilled and equipped of the regiment. He took part in all the battles of his regiment, and while participating in the gallant charge of the Fifty-first at Antietam bridge, September 17th, 1862, he fell severely wounded by a minié ball, which shattered both his jaw-bones. For gallantry in this and previous actions, he was commissioned Major, September 17th, 1862. Having recovered from his wound, in January, 1863, he rejoined his regiment, which he commanded at Knoxville. He was commissioned Colonel, June 26th, 1864, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Colonel Hartranft. He was severely wounded on the 30th of July, 1864, by a ball which entered his cheek, passed down his neck and lodged in his shoulder—where it still remains—when about to lead a charge against the enemies' works at Petersburg. After much suffering, he was able to rejoin his regiment, on the first of October following. On the 13th of March, 1865, he was promoted to be Brevet Brigadier-General, under the following complimentary order:

War Department, Washington, *June 15th*, 1865.

SIR: You are hereby notified that the President of the United States has appointed you, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, by brevet, in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the 13th day of March, 1865. . . . .

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of State.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. J. BOLTON, U. S. Vols.

At 2 A. M., April 3d, 1865, he detected signs of the evacuation of Petersburg, and after sending a single man to reconnoitre, he advanced his regiment, which was the first to enter the city. After the surrender of General Lee, he led his regiment to Alexandria, where he was appointed military Governor, May 27th. His regiment was mustered out July 27th, 1865. On the 25th of February, 1868, he was married to Emma Rupert, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and on the 26th of the same month, was appointed by Governor Geary High Sheriff of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and served in that capacity until November of the same year. He received the appointment of Major-General of the Second Division of National Guards of Pennsylvania, from Governor Hartranft, January 24th, 1873. He possesses many interesting relics of the war.

ALLEN, HENRY RIGLER, Merchant, was born in Frankford, Pennsylvania, February 9th, 1836, and is the son of Captain John and Alice Ann Allen. He was educated in the public schools of Frankford, and, when sixteen, was preparing for the High School; but was compelled to abandon his intention, and closed his studies in 1852. He then entered the employ of Henry B. Quidssell, who was engaged in purchasing sheep in New Jersey for the Philadelphia markets. He soon became so valuable an assistant that his employer gave him an interest in the business, which he continued to follow until after attaining his majority. On the 20th of January, 1858, he conducted, over the Frankford and Southwark road, the first city passenger railway car that was ever run through the streets of Philadelphia. He continued this occupation until 1861, when he went to Perryville, Maryland, and obtained an appointment, on October 18th, as wagon-master, under the command of Captain (now Brigadier-General) C. S. Sawtelle, of the United States army. By him, and subsequently by Brigadier-General R. Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the

S. D. Walton

Army of the Potomac, he was raised, through the various grades of the civil service, to the superintendency of the Quartermaster's Department of the same army. Under the direction of the above named officers, he managed the depot of supplies, furnishing the entire Army of the Potomac with all their land transportation, forage and quartermaster's stores; as many as 25,000 horses and mules frequently passing through his hands in one month. The workshops for repairs, which were under his control, employed about 150 wheelwrights, 200 blacksmiths, 100 carpenters and about as many saddlers, together with from 300 to 500 laboring men. They followed the army, kept transportation in running order, and the animals (consisting of 1000 teams, of six mules each) properly shod. After the close of the war, he was transferred to New Orleans, where he became superintendent of the Quartermaster's Department of that district, under Generals Canby and Sheridan. In 1866, he returned to Frankford and formed a partnership with Henry W. Ditman, under the style of Ditman & Allen, for the prosecution of the lumber and coal business, at Bridesburg. His partner dying, on January 7th, 1872, he purchased his interest and remained sole proprietor of the business. In politics he is a Democrat; has always been a firm and consistent advocate of the principles of that party, and is ever ready to assist in any public movement that promises to benefit the people. He is a director in various corporations, and has contributed much to public improvements. He was married on November 18th, 1858, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Thorn, of Frankford.

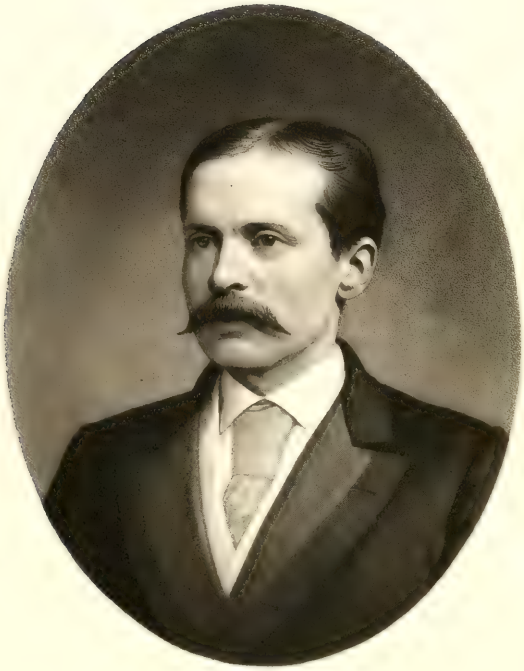
WALTON, SAMUEL D., Manufacturer, was born in the old district of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, on September 8th, 1816, of parents in moderate circumstances. His ancestors were Friends, and among the first settlers of Byberry, adjacent to Philadelphia. His education, common to that of children of that time, was limited to the elementary branches. He evinced in early life an aptitude for trading, making small wares in his father's cabinet-maker's shop, and disposing of them in person. At the age of fifteen, he indentured himself to learn the trade of a hatter to one of some celebrity at the time in that line, Paul Bremond, a native of France, then located on Chestnut below Third street. At the age of twenty, being thrown upon his own resources by the failure of his employer, in co-partnership with a fellow workman, he commenced business at the then No. 61 South Third street, directly opposite the Girard Bank. His companion soon becoming discouraged, he continued the business alone, and by his industry and courteous manners soon won the confidence of many of our best citizens, laying the foundation of his future success. About the year 1851, finding his energies cramped, the nature of the retail business being such that it could not be increased sufficiently to meet his expectations, he sold out, and, in company with a partner, engaged in the manufacturing, at wholesale, of cloth hats and caps, at Nos. 125 & 127 North Third street. In the year 1859, he became interested as special partner in the manufacturing of felt hats, at No. 822 Lawrence street. His partner, W. O. Beard, dying, the conduct of the establishment devolved upon him, and, by his energy and good management, he soon placed it in advance of its competitors. On account of failing health, he retired from active business on November 1st, 1871, and died at Aiken, South Carolina, February 20th, 1872. He was at various times a director in passenger railway companies and banks, and at the period of his decease Vice-President of the City National Bank. His distinguishing characteristics were, attention to business, strict honesty, economy and high moral tone. During all the varied events of an active business life of thirty-six years, he never suffered any one with whom he had dealings to lose a dollar, by any failure on his part to meet his obligations, though three times during that period he was on the verge of insolvency. Careful in his dealings, he was simple and unostentatious in his habits, and retiring in disposition. His good qualities were recognized by those who knew him; his opinions sought, and his judgment accepted to a remarkable extent.

FRY, S. GROSS, Railroad Promoter, etc., was born in the village of Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, January 24th, 1832. His father, Hon. Jacob Fry, generally known as "honest Jacob Fry," was a public man of much prominence; a member of Congress during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren; member of the Legislature during several sessions, and Auditor General of Pennsylvania. He was a popular candidate before the Democratic State Convention of 1860 for the nomination for Governor, but the Convention deeming it prudent to nominate a Western man, his old friend and associate, Hon. H. D. Foster, was chosen. S. Gross Fry, on his mother's side, is the grandson of Hon. Samuel Gross, also a member of Congress from the Montgomery district, from about the close of the war with Great Britain until Jackson's first term. Francis R. Shunk, one of the Governors of Pennsylvania, was a protégé of Mr. Gross. S. Gross Fry received an academic education, and subsequently, until reaching his majority, was engaged in his father's store, in his native village. Although but twenty-four years of age, he was at that time elected one of the first directors of the Bank of Pottstown, then incorporated. He was also elected one of the managers of the Black Rock Bridge Company, and held many similar positions of trust and responsibility. He succeeded his father, and carried on the business until 1860, when he removed to Philadel-

phia. The change proved a judicious one. His energy and marked ability enabled him to succeed in whatever he undertook. City passenger railways soon attracted his attention, and he was chosen by the stockholders of the Spruce & Pine Street Company as Secretary and Treasurer. In the following year, he and Charles Thompson leased the road, and so admirable was his management that on the expiration of the lease, he was elected President of the company, and was re-elected every year until 1870, when he declined to hold the position any longer. Four years previously, he had been chosen President of the Philadelphia & Darby Railroad Company, and Treasurer of the Schuylkill Railway Company, the duties of which positions he still continues to discharge with manifest advantage to the corporations. He is also largely interested in the staple industry of Pennsylvania—iron production. On retiring from the Presidency of the Spruce & Pine Street Railway Company, he was unanimously elected by the stockholders in the Emaus Iron Company to preside over the management of its affairs. This company has its works, which are of a very extensive character, on the line of the East Pennsylvania Railroad, in Lehigh county, near Allentown. The progress of this concern, under his direction, led to his being elected, some time during the following year, President of the Lehigh Mountain Iron Company, an extensive mining corporation. To railroad projects he has also given considerable attention. He took an active part in the promotion of the Perkiomen Railroad scheme, designed to connect the trade of the Lehigh with the Schuylkill Valley, and to have its eastern terminus near the Emaus Iron Works. To its construction he contributed considerably in money and time, and is a member of the Board of Directors. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has always devoted himself energetically to promoting its fortunes. He, however, never came before the public as an aspirant for office until 1864, when he was unanimously nominated for the Legislature. The nomination was intended simply as a compliment to his worth and in recognition of his labors on behalf of the party, for his district had always cast a large Republican majority. Subsequently nominations were tendered him for various positions, but he always declined them, his refusal on one occasion being based upon the circumstance that the convention and its work had met with much adverse criticism in the party. Upon entering political life, he resolved never to become a candidate before the electors unless unanimously supported by his party, and to this resolution he has always adhered. In the convention of 1871, he received a unanimous nomination for the office of City Treasurer of Philadelphia, and though defeated ran ahead of his ticket in many wards of the city. His nomination was warmly commended by the Democratic and Independent press, while even the principal Republican papers bore testimony to his high character and fitness for the office. In the Democratic State Convention of 1872, he was chosen an Elector at large, and in the ensuing election received a larger number of votes than any of his colleagues. His religious affiliations are with the Lutherans, as were also those of his parents. He was baptized in infancy, and confirmed by Rev. Henry S. Miller, in the old church of "the Trappe," built in 1743, and used by Washington as a temporary hospital during the siege of Germantown. He is an honored member of the church; holds, and has held, many positions of high trust. From the organization of the Lutheran Publishing Association, in 1861, he has been its Treasurer; is a Director in the Theological Seminary of Philadelphia; President of the Lutheran Mission and Church Extension Society; and Treasurer of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.

RIDDLE, CHARLES JOHN, Lawyer, Soldier, Congressman and Journalist, a member of an old and honored family, was born in Philadelphia, in 1819. On completing his preparatory education, he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which institution he graduated. He then studied law with the Hon. John Cadwallader, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1840. He entered upon a professional career which gave promise of being very successful, and was enjoying a large and constantly increasing practice when the war with Mexico broke out. Congress having authorized, immediately after the declaration of war, the addition of ten regiments to the regular army, he promptly raised a company for the service in his native city. This company was assigned to the regiment of Voltigeurs, under the command of Colonel F. P. Andrews, subsequently Paymaster-General of the army, and Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph E. Johnston, who acquired a prominent position in the Confederate service. The regiment acquitted itself nobly in battle, and was conspicuous in all the actions of the campaign for its bravery and discipline. He led the assault at the storming of Chapultepec, leaving a sick bed, against the advice and remonstrances of his commanding officer, to take part in the struggle. In the official report of the battle, he was commended by General Scott as "one of the first in the assault." He was also mentioned by General Worth in honorable terms, in the latter's report on the battle of Molino del Rey. For his "gallant and meritorious services," he received the brevet of Major, and was selected by General S. W. Kearney as his aide-de-camp. Returning home at the conclusion of the war, he resumed the practice of the law in Philadelphia, this engaging his time until the outbreak of the Rebellion. "A Committee of Safety" was organized by the citizens of Philadelphia, of which he became a member, and devoted much time and labor to the duties of the position, in raising troops, and organizing and drilling them, at a time when there were few officers who were qualified for such work. On the organization of the

S. Grossby



Charles H. T. Collis

Thirteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, so well known under the familiar title of "the Bucktails," he accepted the colonelcy, and was assigned at the same time to the command of Camp Curtin. The strictness of his discipline, in his endeavor to organize the troops daily arriving at the camp, and to prepare his own regiment for active service, did not prove acceptable to the new recruits, and gave rise to considerable murmuring in their ranks; but when their experience in their severe campaigns and on the field of battle led them to perceive the wisdom that had dictated his course, with soldierly magnanimity they awarded him due credit for the lessons in military duty which they had learned at his hands while in camp at Harrisburg. On June 21st, 1861, he was, in obedience to a call from General Scott, placed in charge of a detachment of the Reserve Corps, consisting of his own regiment, the Fifth, and a battery of the Pennsylvania Artillery. At the head of this force he left Camp Curtin, to defend the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania. His command met and dispersed several parties of the enemy, and by their activity and efficiency in coöperating with the forces of General McClellan, then in command in Western Virginia, elicited the warmest praise from the latter, who, in his official report of his campaign in that region, commended "the great activity and intelligence displayed by Colonel Charles J. Biddle." The estimation in which he was held at home was shown by his election to represent the Second District of Philadelphia in Congress, during the period of his military service. He accepted the position, but absented himself from the first session of the term for which he had been elected, in the belief that he could render more efficient service to the country in the field. At the commencement of the second session, his regiment being then in winter-quarters in front of Washington, he responded favorably to a request coming from his constituents that he would take his seat in Congress, and resigned his commission in the army, his resignation being accepted by the Secretary of War, on December 12th, 1861. During his Congressional career, while he opposed the policy of the Administration on many points, he favored all the measures for carrying on the war to a successful issue. At the time that the enemy, from its position at Manasses, threatened the National Capital, he held the position of aid to General Andrew Porter, who was then in command of the troops that garrisoned Washington city. In 1862, he went to the field again with the Pennsylvania militia, accompanying the first detachment that crossed the State line into Maryland, in the campaign of Antietam. In 1863, he was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and was again active and efficient in raising troops for the defence of the State, during the invasion which was terminated with the rout of the enemy at Gettysburg. As a gentleman, a soldier, and a man of letters, he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. In March, 1871, he became the responsible editor of *The Age*, having been for some time previously on the editorial staff of that paper—a journal which is demonstrative in its advocacy of the principles of Democracy, and which he conducted with signal ability until his death, on September 28th, 1873. He also made occasional contributions to general literature, one of his productions being a critical review of the case of Major André, in reply to the strictures of an English historian upon General Washington, which is very highly spoken of by Dr. Allibone, in his *Dictionary of Authors*, under the title of "Lord Mahon."

COLLIS, GENERAL CHARLES H. T., Soldier and Lawyer, is a native of Ireland, descended from a prominent Episcopalian family, numbering among its members two of the most eminent barristers at the Irish bar and one of the most celebrated surgeons of Great Britain. His father was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and came to this country with his son when the latter was quite a child. The remainder of the family perished in the ill-fated steamer "City of Glasgow." After leaving school he found himself dependent wholly on his own exertions, but succeeded by diligent industry in supporting himself with his pen while he prosecuted the study of the law in the office of the Hon. John M. Read, later one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar February 4th, 1859. No sooner had the war of the Rebellion broken out than he determined to throw his whole energies into the Union cause, and was at once mustered into the service as sergeant-major in Colonel William D. Lewis's Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. For three months he was on duty in Baltimore, when he received authority from the Secretary of War to recruit a company for special duty in the Valley of the Shenandoah. Of his company of picked men, which were known as Zouaves, he was commissioned captain, and proceeded, in October, 1861, to join General Banks, at Darnestown, Maryland. From this time to the close of the war his career was one of exceptional brilliancy and rapid promotion. In the latter days of May, 1862, he with his command, by a series of skilful and daring manœuvres protected the critical retreat of General Banks from Strasburg with such ability that the General addressed him, through his chief of staff, a formal recognition of this important service in the following words:

"The manner in which your single company stood up at the stone-wall at Middletown and boldly checked the advance of a whole regiment, while threatened with being outflanked by another regiment of the enemy, would seem incredible to any one who had not witnessed it, and I consider it a great honor to have selected you for a position you so well defended. The quiet, steady coolness displayed by the men was admirable. I only regret that you had not a regiment of such brave fellows,

when the foe would have had little to congratulate himself upon."

The wish here expressed was soon acted on, and at the solicitation of General Banks, the Secretary of War and Governor Curtin directed him to increase his command to a regiment, which he did within a few weeks from the date of the order, and again joined the Army of the Potomac at the head of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, well known as "Collis' Zouaves." Their first engagement was at Fredericksburg, where they came at a timely moment to the relief of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and in the words of the General commanding (General Stoneman), "charged *most nobly*, under a very galling fire." At the desperate contest at Chancellorsville, May, 1863, the One Hundred and Fourteenth participated in the very hottest of the struggle, as was only too well indicated by the fearful loss of over three hundred men in killed, wounded, and missing in the engagement. For his gallant conduct here, the field officers of the brigade united in requesting his "permanent assignment to the command of the brigade." This promotion was delayed by an unfortunate personal controversy, and later by an attack of typhoid fever, which latter also kept him absent from the hard-fought field of Gettysburg. He rejoined his command, however, in August, 1863, and was at once assigned by General Birney to the command of a Pennsylvania brigade, consisting of the Fifty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, and One Hundred and Forty-first regiments, which troops he commanded in all the subsequent engagements, including "Auburn," "Locust Grove," "Mine Run," "Kelly's Ford," and "Rappahannock." At the engagement at "Auburn," his brigade was attacked while on the march by Stuart's Cavalry Brigade, but the rebel horsemen were dispersed by a skilful disposition and intrepid charge of the Pennsylvanians, and the road was secured for the rest of the army, hastening from Culpeper to Centreville. Upon the reorganization of the army, in 1864, preparatory to Grant's campaign against Richmond, the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment was selected by General Meade for special duty at his head-quarters, Colonel Collis being left in command of his brigade in Birney's division. At this time Generals Birney, French and Meade, united in recommending the Colonel's promotion; Birney stating that "the brigade deserved a general officer to command it, promoted *for services in it*." There were no vacancies, however, in the list of general officers, and he received in response to these recommendations only the *brevet* rank of Brigadier-General, but was assigned to duty as a general officer, and placed in command of an independent brigade, held for special service at the head-quarters of the Commanding General, consisting of five regiments of infantry and cavalry. With this command he participated in the campaign from the Rappahannock to Petersburg, rendering especial service in repulsing an attack made by Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry upon the head-quarters of Generals Grant and Meade. At the battle of Petersburg the Ninth Corps having been driven back from the line of works they had so gallantly captured during the morning of April 2d, 1865, he came up to their relief, and leading the charge of the Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, and Sixty-first Massachusetts regiments in person, succeeded in retaking the lost ground, though at a terrible loss of life. For his conduct on this occasion he was breveted Major-General, at the special request of Lieutenant-General Grant. In June, 1865, his regiment returned home and was mustered out of service. He at once resumed his practice, and bestowing upon it the same zeal and care which had secured him such a striking military career, he rapidly advanced in the estimation of the public and the other members of the bar. The duty of every citizen to take decided position in political questions was one he early recognized, and has always consistently acted upon. His sympathies are, and have always been, with the views of the Republican party. Even before he attained his legal majority he was a worker in political canvasses, and on his return to civil life after the war he aided, by his personal exertions and addresses, to organize the party and carry the State for the principles of his adoption. This combination of legal and political talent led to his selection by the Hon. F. C. Brewster, in 1866, as Assistant City Solicitor, and after the close of the campaign in 1868 he was recommended by the bench and the bar of Philadelphia as United States District Attorney, and later he was tendered the position of Deputy Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, which, however, he declined. In 1871, he was nominated upon the first ballot, by a vote of 223 out of 336, for the office of City Solicitor by the Republican Convention. The campaign was an animated, even a bitter one, but he was elected by a majority of nearly 10,000. He at present fills this responsible position, and has earned the commendation of the bar and the press for the earnestness with which he carries out the duties of the office. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of Public Trusts, and to him the public are indebted for the only accurate and complete history of the charitable trusts held by the city of Philadelphia which has ever been published.

ALLEN, HARRISON, M. D., Physician, Professor and Author, was born in Philadelphia, April 17th, 1841. He comes of Quaker parents and ancestry. After receiving a sound preliminary education, he graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1861. Soon after his graduation he was appointed one of the Resident Physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital. In July, 1862, he entered the regular army as assistant-surgeon, and remained in the service until November, 1865, passing through a very varied and valuable experience. His retirement from the

Joel Parkhurst

army was consequent on his election to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy and Medical Zoology in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He returned immediately to Philadelphia and entered upon his duties. In 1867, he was elected Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Philadelphia Dental College, and, in 1870, to the position of Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital. In connection with these duties he has always conducted a general practice in the city. His tastes have led him to contribute freely to the literature of his profession, and several of his writings have attracted general attention. In Zoology, to which he has given much study, his articles have been confined to the mammalia. His *Monograph on the North American Cheiroptera* was published by the Smithsonian Institute, in 1864, a fact which of itself is a sufficient indication of its valuable character. Other papers on zoological subjects have appeared in the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, from 1861 to 1869. In purely medical matters, his researches and writings have added to the knowledge of osteomyeletis, human osteology, and the morbid anatomy of camp diseases. In 1869, he published his *Outlines of Comparative Anatomy and Medical Zoology*, which has attained standard rank as a text book. Extending the principles of anatomical science to the study of the development of the fine arts, he has delivered before the American Philosophical Society and other learned bodies several addresses on the Origin and History of Art-designs, tracing them to anatomical archetypes, and thus throwing an entirely new and instructive light on this interesting subject.

LINE, JESSE M., Banker, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, August 25th, 1815, and is of German extraction. His father, Joseph Line, was a farmer, and he himself was brought up on the farm. His education he received in the ordinary district schools. Farming, however, was not the line that he preferred to pursue during life, and, accordingly, on reaching his nineteenth year, he removed to Allentown, where he was apprenticed for some four years to the cabinet-making business. At the expiration of that term he entered a dry-goods and grocery store, remaining in that employment until 1846. During this time he took a deep interest in the politics of the day, and made so good a mark as to receive the appointment of Deputy Sheriff and County Clerk, which he held for seven years. Subsequently he went into the banking and farming business, undertaking also contracts in New York for grading sidewalks and other works. In these pursuits he proved eminently successful. On the establishment of the Allentown State Bank he was chosen one of the directors, and on the organization of the First National Bank of Allentown he was selected as its cashier, and is still connected with that institution as a director. He is now a member of the banking firm of William H. Blenner & Co., and also carries on a large private banking business. He has always manifested public spirit, and has contributed materially to the improvement of the city and county. He was one of the promoters of the Local Gas Works, and continues to hold a large interest therein. He was married, in 1851, to Mary L. Pretz, of Allentown. Since his fourteenth year he has led an eminently busy life, and the honorable position to which he has attained has been won by his own unaided and indefatigable efforts.

PARKHURST, JOEL, Merchant and Banker, was born in Marlborough, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, April 8th, 1800. He was one of a family of seven sons and two daughters, children of Major John Parkhurst, of Massachusetts, who served in the Revolutionary war, but afterwards removed to the State of New Hampshire. Though of slender frame, he was brought up to labor on a farm, and had in youth only the educational advantage of a few months in winter at the common schools of his vicinity. He was, however, a diligent student, and employed his leisure time so effectively that at the age of seventeen he obtained a situation to teach a common school at Loyalsock, near Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The next year he taught at Long Reach, near Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, and afterwards at Painted Post, New York. In 1822, he was teaching school in Auburn, New York, and devoting his leisure time to the study of medicine, which profession he reluctantly consented to adopt, at the earnest solicitation of his father. In the spring of 1822 he was employed to go to Michigan as a surveyor of Government lands. With an assistant, he took passage at Buffalo on the second steamboat that ran on Lake Erie. The machinery of the boat getting out of order, the captain put into Cleveland for repairs, and as the period of delay at this point was likely to be indefinite, he shouldered his baggage and walked as far as Steubenville, Ohio. At that place he bought a horse and accoutrements for forty-five dollars, and started for New Hampshire, stopping at Pittsburg to visit the coal mines, and also for a short time in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Reaching Richmond, New Hampshire, he obtained a mercantile clerkship, with a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. After a few weeks' trial, his employer was so well pleased with him that he commissioned him to purchase goods for the store, and gave him a general oversight of the business. At the end of two years he was paid for his services in goods of the value of three hundred dollars, to transport which he bought a horse and wagon on credit, and, crossing the Green Mountains, went to Richmond, now Mansfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. After a short stay at this place, he, in 1820, removed to Lawrenceville, in the same county, with six hundred dollars worth

of goods, and entered into a copartnership with his brother and brothers-in-law. At the end of two years the partnership was dissolved, and he received as his share one thousand dollars, with which, in 1828, he removed to Elkland, in the same county, where he continued in business as merchant and farmer until 1853. For the first two years he associated with himself John Ryan and Robert Tuffs. After buying out his partners he established branch stores at Westfield and at Brookfield, in the same county. From 1853 to the present time he has been engaged in banking, having the entire control of an extensive business. He has some highly improved farms, and though not able to devote much personal attention to agriculture, he takes great pleasure in their general management. He was the principal promoter of, and a large subscriber to, the stock of the Cowanesque Valley Railroad; was elected its President on the organization of the company, and has held the position ever since. A conservative in politics, his popularity and prominence have caused him to be sought after to fill public positions, which he has most frequently declined. He was postmaster of the village in which he lives for twelve years; has held the position of burgess for a long and almost uninterrupted period, and has been often nominated and elected to positions of trust against his wishes. He was a candidate for the State Legislature in 1847, and for Congress in 1852. His recognized fairness and aversion to disputes are illustrated by the fact that he never had but one case in a court of law, and in that the jury, under instructions from the Court, rendered a verdict without leaving their box. His own practice and his advice to others have uniformly been to settle disputes without a resort to legal process, where it can be done without a sacrifice of principle. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since his youth, and is an elder and liberal supporter of the denomination, and a zealous worker in the Sunday-school and Bible class. His charities have been extensive and varied, their objects including churches, institutions of learning, and private persons. He contributed nearly all the means required to build a handsome edifice for the Presbyterian church at Elkland, and was the largest subscriber to the fund for the erection of a Methodist house of worship in the same place. He has been a zealous worker in the cause of temperance, and has held the principal offices in societies devoted to this object. He married, in 1835, Emeline daughter of Edwin Allen, of Cortland Village, New York, by whom he had seven children, only one of whom survives. His wife died in 1853, and in 1855 he married Martha H. Steele, daughter of the late Benjamin Harrower, of Lindley, New York. By her he has two children. He is of a highly social and genial nature, and though so closely devoted to business, has found time for considerable literary culture. His manners are unostentatious, cordial, and sympathetic. In person he is of medium height. Although as old as the century, he still retains, in a remarkable degree, his mental and physical powers.

GLISSON, OLIVER S., Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy, was born in Ohio, and appointed Midshipman from Indiana, November 1st, 1826. Having been ordered to sea, as was the custom prior to the organization of the Naval Academy, his first cruise was made during the years 1827–28 in the sloop of war "John Adams," from which he was transferred to the corvette "Falmouth," and served in that vessel in 1829–30. From the latter he was ordered to the schooner "Grampus," and remained on her through the two ensuing years; all these vessels comprising a portion of the West India Squadron. On June 4th, 1832, he was promoted to the grade of Passed Midshipman, and for three years after served on the ship of the line "Delaware," which was the flag-ship of the Mediterranean fleet. On his return to the United States, in 1836, he was assigned to duty in the Navy Yard, at Norfolk, Virginia, where he remained, however, but a short time. On February 9th, 1837, he received his commission as Lieutenant, and having joined the sloop of war "Fairfield," he served on that ship —on the Brazil station—until the year 1840. On his return, he was detailed for duty at the Norfolk yard, where he remained but one year, and was then ordered to the "Marion," of the West India Squadron, where he spent one year, returning to the Brazil Squadron, and serving other two years on the corvette "Saratoga," thus closing with the year 1844. During the Mexican war (1847) he was placed in command of the schooner "Reefer," and when peace was declared with that Republic, he was again detailed for shore duty, at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, where he remained until the close of 1850. During the two following years he was on "special duty," and, in 1852, was again ordered to sea, being attached to the steam-frigate "Powhatan," of the Japan Expedition, under Commodore Perry, and was Executive officer of the frigate "Powhatan," when the treaty was signed, which opened that ancient Empire to the commerce of the world. During this cruise he received his commission as Commander, September 14th, 1855, and was at once placed in charge of the store-ship "John P. Kennedy," of the East India Squadron. On his return to the United States, he passed the three years from 1857 to 1860 inclusive on duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was assigned to the command of the purchased steamer "Mount Vernon," of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and while in this vessel rendered valuable service. The United States transport "Mississippi," bound to New Orleans with General Butler, and 1500 men on board, was designedly run on Frying-pan Shoals, North Carolina. By the timely assistance of the "Mount Vernon," a great disaster was prevented, and the troops were enabled to reach their destination in time to participate in the battle. Again, while blockading the port of Wilmington, North Carolina, he burned a light-boat under the guns of Fort Caswell; and so close did he run his boats to the fort, that the voices of the sentinels were

Edwin W. Webber

plainly heard on board. This light boat was quite ready to receive her battery of eight guns, and, in a few days, would have started out to cruise against our commerce. He received his Captain's commission July 16th, 1862, and during that and the year following commanded the steam sloop "Mohican," which vessel was employed in chasing the rebel privateer "Alabama." He was next assigned to the command of the purchased steamer "Santiago de Cuba," and in her was present at the two attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January, 1865. He commanded the Third Division in both engagements, and was recommended by Admiral Porter for promotion, for gallantry displayed in covering the landing of the troops and leading his division into action. He was commissioned as Commodore July 25th, 1866, and was in command of the Naval Station at League Island, Pennsylvania, from 1867 to May 1st, 1870. In June of that year he received his commission as Rear-Admiral, and was at once ordered to the command of the European fleet. During this, his final cruise, he was everywhere received with marked attention, and was the recipient of many distinguished honors. At length, having reached the age prescribed by the Naval Regulations, after so many years of active service on sea and land, he was placed upon the Retired List, January 18th, 1871. During his long service of forty-five years, he was ever prompt to execute all orders to which he was assigned. He was always ready with his command, and during the civil war, carried out, by his energy, good management and gallantry, many undertakings, in spite of seemingly insurmountable difficulties. His services have been as brilliant as they have been valuable.

DE SCHWEINITZ, LEWIS DAVID, Clergyman and Botanist, was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, February 13th, 1780, and was the son of John Christian Alexander de Schweinitz, and of Dorothea, by birth Baroness de Waterville and grand-daughter of Count Nicholas Lewis de Zinzendorf. He received a thorough education at the Moravian school, Nazareth Hall, and in the Moravian Theological Seminary at Niesky, Prussia. He went to Europe to complete his education in 1798, and remained there in the service of the Moravian Church and pursuing his botanical studies until 1812. While in Germany, in 1805, in conjunction with the late Bishop de Albertini, he published, at Leipzig, his first botanical work, entitled, *Conspectus Fungorum Lusatiæ Superioris*. He was, in 1812, appointed a member of the Executive Ecclesiastical Board of the Southern Province of the American Church, and returned to America that year, after his marriage with Louisa Amelia le Doux. He settled at Salem, North Carolina, where he wrote a work entitled, *Systematic Arrangement, etc., of the Cryptogamous Plants of North America*, which was published at Raleigh in 1821; and also *Synopsis Fungorum Carolinæ Superioris*, published at Leipzig by Dr. Schwaegrichen. In 1822, he was appointed to a seat in the Executive Ecclesiastical Board of the Northern Province of the American Moravian Church, when he removed to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. While there he wrote a number of botanical works, the most important of which are: *Monograph of the Linnean Genus Viola*, Philadelphia, 1822; *Analytical Table of the Genus Carex*, Philadelphia, 1823; *Monograph of the Genus Carex*, New York, 1825; and *Synopsis Fungorum in Americâ Boreali*, his most valuable contributions to botanical science. He was a member of several associations of scholars and men of science in America, Germany and France. The University of Kiel, in Denmark, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and Dr. Elliot named for him a genus of newly-discovered plants, the *Schweinitzia Odorata*. In addition to his botanical studies, to which he devoted himself from boyhood, he was a diligent student of philosophy and theology, an eloquent preacher, and one of the most influential and distinguished divines of the Moravian Church. He died at Bethlehem, February 8th, 1834. Outside of the Moravian connection, he will be chiefly remembered and esteemed for his valuable contributions to botanical science. His herbarium, which at the time was one of the largest private collections in the United States, he devised to the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Philadelphia. He added nearly fourteen hundred new species to the stores of botanical knowledge, and of these more than twelve hundred were of North American fungi, previously little known or studied.

WILBUR, ELISHA PACKER, Banker, was born at Mystic, Connecticut, January 31st, 1833, and is a son of Henry Wilbur, and Eveline, sister of Judge Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania. When he was six years old, his father removed to the Lehigh Valley and connected his fortunes with those of his illustrious kinsman. After completing his studies at a common school, he was furnished employment by Judge Packer at the Nesquehoning Mines, where he retained a responsible position until 1851, when he was sent to school for five months at Woodbridge Hall, Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He then returned to the employment of his uncle in Mauch Chunk, where he remained until 1856. During this period he assisted H. N. Sayre, civil engineer, in surveying the route of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and after this kept the accounts of Judge Packer, disbursing all the funds required to contractors and others connected with the enterprise. In 1856, he was sent by his uncle to Philadelphia, where he entered the office of E. A. Packer & Co. Two years later, he married Stella M. Abbott, of Bethlehem, and removed to that place,

where, in 1870, he opened the banking house of E. P. Wilbur & Co. Since 1858 he has had the entire charge of Judge Packer's varied and extensive financial operations, and has been his confidential secretary. The extent and variety of these transactions, and the admirable manner in which they have been managed, furnish sufficient proof of his comprehensive intellect and thorough business capacity. He has also found time to serve as Treasurer and Manager of the Franklin Coal Company, President of the South Bethlehem Gas and Water Company, Burgess of South Bethlehem, and Treasurer and Secretary of the Northampton Iron Company, in which he is a large owner. He is heavily interested in coal and iron mines and timber lands, and is engaged with a son of Judge Packer in developing the resources of Bradford county. He is also a director in several large iron and coal companies, and a Trustee of Lehigh University. His reputation for financial ability and integrity is so extended that he has probably been made the custodian of more important trusts than any other person of his age in his section of the country. His enterprises have been characterized by boldness, originality and remarkable success.

BINNEY, HORACE, Jr., Lawyer, born in Philadelphia, January 21st, 1809, was the eldest son of the eminent Hon. Horace Binney. Having received the elements of a classical education in his native city, he entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1828 with the highest honors. He then commenced the study of law in the office of his father, and was in due time admitted to the bar. His tastes fitted him less for the position of a pleader than that of a counsellor, in which capacity he was judicious and accurate. Hence his really profound acquaintance with legal principles secured him rather the confidence of those who consulted him, than the plaudits of the public, too often the triumphs of mere superficial display. Nor were his hours passed merely in professional pursuits. Deeply interested in classical and modern literature, he cultivated a singularly correct taste in style and thought. The accuracy of his knowledge of Greek was finely displayed on one occasion when he pronounced a Greek ode, ostensibly the production of the early Eolian poet Alcæus, to be modern, pointing out with great acumen where it differed from classical Greek. It proved afterwards that it had been written by an Oxford scholar on a wager that no one in that famed university was sufficiently familiar with the style of the early Greek poets to detect the counterfeit. Through such critical studies of classical models his own style was formed. Their strong and simple language taught him a profound dislike for that mode of presenting a subject which is rhetorical or sensational, and this sentiment is strongly impressed on what few productions he has left behind. Naturally, his appreciation of a finished education was correspondingly high. As a Trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Academy, a post he filled for nearly forty years, and as a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, he unceasingly insisted upon the value of classical studies in every scheme of liberal culture. Although of a retiring and reflective nature, when the rioters of 1844 had to be met by armed resistance, he did not hesitate to assume the uncongenial duties of a captain of a volunteer company. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he gave his whole influence to the Union cause. He was one of the founders of the Union League, of Philadelphia, and identified with its history and progress, endeavoring by all means in his power to maintain a public opinion in sympathy with the Government. But his activity did not stop here. He helped to build that great monument of American civilization, the United States Christian Commission, and was conspicuous in shaping its policy so as to secure the harmonious coöperation of the army officials. The branch association of Philadelphia chose him for its President, and under his wise leadership vast supplies were collected and forwarded to the suffering soldiers. In his religious opinions, he was a conservative member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he had studied its principles and history with a closeness rarely found even in those who make it a subject of special attention. Inside the Christian faith he looked for the only possible cheering future of the race, and had little hope for it beyond the pale of those teachings. He held numerous positions of trust and honor in its conventions and in the congregation of which he was a member. Its principles he carried into the daily transactions of his life, and lived and died as one knowing well whereon his hopes were founded. His life, it has been said by one who knew him long and well, was nurtured and strengthened "by the two great principles out of which all true excellence springs, Trust in God, and Devotion to Duty." His death occurred, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, February 3d, 1870; though his illness was of short duration, no one can doubt he was fully prepared to meet it. He left a widow—the daughter of the late William Johnson, of New York, the eminent reporter—and seven children.

WOLLE, REV. SYLVESTER, Clergyman, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, March 1st, 1816, his father being John F. Sylvester, and his mother Sabina W., daughter of Judge Henry. He was educated at Nazareth Hall, and in the collegiate and theological seminaries of the Moravian Church. After graduating, he married Sarah Caroline, daughter of Jacob Rice, merchant, of Bethlehem. In 1820, he was ordained a deacon in his church, and was placed in charge of a congregation at Schoënneck, near Nazareth, where he remained until 1831, when he removed to Gnadenhatten, Ohio, famous for an

Indian massacre in 1772. He had sole charge of the Moravian congregation at this point until 1849, when he was appointed Inspector, or Principal, of a seminary for young ladies at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. His energy and business ability were immediately made manifest in an increased attendance and invigorated finances of the school. He also reorganized the course of study, and introduced some of the best native and European teachers. A west wing was added to the building, and soon after a similar addition was required for the east side. The *Souvenir*, published under his direction, and compiled by William W. Rechel, gave a complete history of the seminary, and of the county in which it was situated, with a catalogue of the teachers and pupils of the institution from its foundation. He remained in this position until 1861, when he was succeeded by his brother, Francis, who still continues at the head of this progressive educational institution. In 1860, he was chosen Director of the Executive Board of the Moravian Church, and still remains its Treasurer and Financial Agent, having control of its home and foreign missionaries. Since 1867, he has been President of its Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen, the oldest missionary organization in this country. He is an earnest Christian, and has fully sustained the reputation of his distinguished family as one of the most energetic and efficient workers in the Moravian connection. His biography and that of his church, since his connection with it, are inseparably connected, and, so long as the Moravian denomination endures, his name will not be forgotten.

—⋈—

WEBSTER, DAVID, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, on March 31st, 1823. He received his rudimentary education at the Philadelphia "Model School," conducted by John L. Reese, a well-known teacher, now deceased, under the Lancasterian system, which was borrowed from England but abandoned in this country after some fifteen or twenty years of trial. It took its name from Joseph Lancaster, an English educational reformer, belonging to the Society of Friends; but the system itself had been originally introduced into England from India by Dr. Bell. The principle on which it was founded was, mutual instruction. However much the method of both public and private instruction may have been improved since, there can be no doubt of the fact, that those who were early trained under the Lancasterian system in the "Model School" of Philadelphia, as it was called, acquired, if not a complete education, at least the ground work of it; and laid in their minds the sure foundations of a greater development. They were, moreover, early schooled to habits of thought and study, and imbued with a spirit of emulation that always looked forward to high aims and good fruits. Like a good many other boys, David Webster was obliged to leave school when quite young, and, like others similarly placed and attending the same school, he has since, by dint of his own exertions and that self-training which very early in life became with him a necessity, won success in the profession of the law and acquired an enviable distinction. Daniel Dougherty, of the Philadelphia bar, was one of his school fellows. Before he was sixteen years old, he was placed with Samuel H. Perkins, of the Philadelphia bar, then in full practice, as office boy. There must have been much promise in the boy, or that gentleman would not have at once adopted him as his own, nor would mere smartness have sufficed for so rigid a disciplinarian. There must have been a frankness that abhorred cunning,—a morality founded upon virtue, and a love of truth and honesty early stamped on his character, to win the confidence of such a preceptor. A year had hardly elapsed before his employer sent for his father, and proposed to take the boy into his office under indentures of apprenticeship, for the study of the law, until he should attain the age of twenty-one years. Probably no one ever came to the bar of Philadelphia in such a manner. Usually the student enters a lawyer's office to study the science of the law for a course either of two or three years, paying his preceptor a certain sum for the novitiate. In England, attorneys and conveyancers take apprentices, not students. Those who aspire to become barristers are entered at the Inns of Court, and there complete their education. The articles of indenture in question are so novel as connected with the study of the law here in Philadelphia, that they properly find a place here. They are as follows:

"Articles of agreement made and entered into at the city of Philadelphia, this first day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, between Thomas Webster for himself and his son David Webster, of the one part, and Samuel H. Perkins, of the other part. The said Thomas Webster covenants and agrees to and with the said Samuel, that his said son, David Webster, shall faithfully serve the said Samuel H. Perkins as a clerk in his office till he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, which will be on the thirty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and shall, during all that time, faithfully and to the best of his ability perform all such reasonable services connected with the profession and business of the said Samuel as shall be required of him. And during all that time, he, the said Thomas, will furnish and provide the said David with all necessary and suitable clothing, board, lodging, washing and nursing. In consideration of the above, the said Samuel covenants and agrees to pay to the said Thomas the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the first two years, and two hundred dollars per annum for the last three years for the said David, in quarterly or monthly payments, either to the said Thomas or the said David, the receipts of either of them sufficient. And also within that time to give the said David sufficient knowledge of the principles and practice of the law to qualify him for admission to the bar of the State. In witness whereof," etc.

These covenants were faithfully kept by both parties. The said Thomas Webster, on his part, did "furnish and

provide the said David with all necessary and suitable clothing, board, lodging, washing and nursing." And the said Samuel H. Perkins did, on his part, during the five years of his apprenticeship, "give the said David sufficient knowledge of the principles and practice of the law to qualify him for admission to the bar of the State." While yet a student in this office, he became the editor of the *Pennsylvania Law Journal*, and continued to be its editor during the years 1844, '45 and '46. An article from his pen, in volume three, written before his admission to the bar, on the *Bankrupt Law of* 1841, attracted much attention at the time. During the year 1844, in association with H. E. Wallace, he established the *Legal Intelligencer*, a weekly paper still continued by that gentleman. He was admitted to the bar on April 3d, 1844. The Board of Examiners, before which he passed, had before them, at the same time, Alexander Henry, Jr., afterwards mayor of the city of Philadelphia. In the list of those who came to the bar in the year 1844, will be found the names, Frederick W. S. Grayson, William E. Lehman, F. Carroll Brewster, Henry C. Townsend, William Henry Rawle and Craig Biddle. Three days after his admission to the bar, he tried his first case before a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, and won it for the defence. It had been kept for him by his friend, the late J. Altamont Phillips. His *début* was a marked success, as it gave him an opportunity to show his tact and ability. He at once acquired a practice, which increased daily. Before reaching his majority, he had become pretty well known to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by joining literary and debating societies and students' law schools, and by often speaking in public. He was, moreover, a young and active member of the Democratic party, and a frequent attendant in the evenings at the Democratic Reading Room. All these methods were but the development of the Lancasterian system of education—mutual instruction, emulation and competition. A young lawyer, in the first instance, gets practice through the friends whom he has made, and from the confidence which his habits of life and his talents have inspired in them. It was so in his case; for he gained a fine livelihood for himself from the day he was admitted to the bar. He was at that early period appointed Solicitor for the Adams' Express Company at a small salary; that company, like himself, having then just started in its career. This office he has held, with increasing emoluments, to the present time—a period of twenty-nine years. Going forward successfully as a lawyer, and becoming well known as a politician and as a speaker, at the end of two years after his admission to the bar, he received the distinction of appointment to the office of Deputy Attorney General for the City and County of Philadelphia. On June 23d, 1846, Hon. John M. Read, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was appointed Attorney General, and on the receipt of his commission, he walked directly to David Webster's office and tendered him the position, which, since then, under the elective system, has been named the District Attorneyship. No surprise could have been greater to the recipient, since he had never thought of such an honor, much less applied for it. He accepted it with many misgivings as to his ability to fulfil the duties. At the end of six months, his chief, owing to certain political differences with Governor Shunk, resigned his office, when Hon. Benjamin Champneys, of Lancaster, since deceased, was appointed Attorney General in his stead. On December 24th, 1846, he continued his predecessor's deputy in office by appointing him anew. After that he prosecuted the Pleas of the Commonwealth for the further period of eighteen months. He then left the position along with Attorney General Champneys, who was succeeded by the Hon. James Cooper, with William B. Reed as deputy. After leaving these duties, it would have been natural for him, having for a period of two years been prominently before the public, in the prosecution of criminals both great and small, to acquire a lucrative practice on the *other* side in the Court of Quarter Sessions. But such was not the case. He at once became actively engaged in the courts of civil jurisdiction, and the many cases, which are reported in the books, in which he has been Counsel, will afford some idea of the extent of his practice and its important and lucrative character. His first case before the Supreme Court was argued at the December Term, 1850, Greamer *vs.* Mullen, reported in 3 Harris, 209; his last reported case, December Term, 1870, Howard Express Company *vs.* Wile, 14 P. F. Smith, 201. In this latter case, which was a reversal of the decision of the District Court, the Supreme Court affirmed all the points made by him in his argument, and broadly laid down the law, that the doctrine of a scintilla of evidence being sufficient to leave a case to the jury, was exploded; and that, where a verdict is contrary to the charge of the court on a question of law, it must be set aside, whether it be the second or second hundredth time it has been rendered. Under resolutions passed on the 19th of April, 1858, the Governor of Pennsylvania was authorized to appoint three commissioners "to collect all acts and statutes relating to the penal laws of the Commonwealth, to arrange the same systematically under proper titles, divisions and sections; to suggest to the Legislature any contradictions, omissions, defects and imperfections which may appear in the statutes to be revised, and the mode in which the same may be reconciled, supplied, improved and amended; to designate such acts or statutes as ought to be repealed, and to prepare and submit to the Legislature new acts and statutes, as such repeal may render advisable or necessary." These were duties of the most exalted and onerous character. To be faithfully performed, it required the selection of commissioners who could bring to their high office a long experience in the criminal justice of the Commonwealth, and a familiarity with its various penal laws. Especially did it require of them, not learning merely, but a power of analysis and condensation, in order

to bring into form, meaning and system, the vast body of criminal law, passed in the shape of separate statutes, from the organization of the government down to the time of codification. Under these resolutions, Governor William F. Packer appointed three commissioners: Hon. Edward King, who had been for upwards of twenty years President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Philadelphia; Hon. John C. Knox, who had filled successively the offices of Deputy Attorney General, member of the Legislature, President Judge of the Common Pleas of the Clearfield District, and Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and who, at the time of his appointment, was Attorney General of the State; also David Webster. After these appointments had been made, on November 15th, 1858, he formed a law co-partnership with Attorney General Knox, and by that means they were able to be constantly together, at work at their practice, and at work on the revision of the penal laws of the Commonwealth. The revision of these laws was chiefly committed to the Hon. Edward King. The "Code" may be said to be his crowning labor and monument. This may be recorded without any disparagement to his coadjutors. Indeed, although rendering valuable aid, they would be first to accord to Edward King the credit which marks the labor, learning and wisdom of that body of penal law and system of practice. It was reported by the commission and adopted unanimously by the Legislature, as the Act of 31st of March, 1860. As a work of codification, it will compare with any labor of the kind in any State or country. Said the venerable Eli K. Price, at the meeting of the Bar of Philadelphia, held on May 9th, 1873, to testify their respect to the memory of Hon. Edward King, who had died the preceding day: "He became a great criminal Judge, and when, after his retirement from the bench, he and Judge Knox and Mr. David Webster were appointed Commissioners to revise and form the Criminal Code of the State, the latter, after due consultations, wisely placed the pen in his hands to write out the code, which stands to-day a legal monument to his name, and their united wisdom." Judge Knox continued to be Attorney General until the expiration of the term of Governor Packer, January, 1861; but the law partnership alluded to lasted under the firm name of Knox & Webster until the year 1867, when, suffering from impaired health, Judge Knox retired from business altogether. Since then David Webster has continued his practice alone with great success. Of his political record, but little can be added. Politics, in early life, were a help to him, but he never made them a means or a pursuit. He did, in 1871, accept the nomination of both the Democratic and Reform parties of the Twenty-second Ward for Common Council; but the Republican majority of the ward being about 1400, there was little chance of his election. However, against a party majority of that figure for the general ticket, the majority against him was less than 500, showing in what favor he stood with the people of a ward in which he had but recently taken up his temporary residence. He was married in the year 1849, to Mary Ancora, daughter of Peter Ancora, an Italian who established himself in the early part of the present century as a teacher of drawing in Philadelphia; and has had two children, one of them a daughter, married to Lieutenant Dominick Lynch, Jr., of the United States Army. It is not the least interesting incident in his life, that the dwelling house across whose threshold he first entered as an office boy became his own property a few years after he had been admitted to practice. It was there that he made his home, and established his office, and it was there, too, that his children were born.

MORTON, REV. HENRY JACKSON, D. D., Clergyman, was born September 28th, 1807, at the (then out of town) residence of his father, adjacent to the city of New York; Morton street now indicates the locality. He was one of a family of seven sons, two daughters intervening; children of Major General Jacob Morton, who had married Catherine Ludlow, both of the city of New York. General Morton was an intimate friend of Alexander Hamilton and other distinguished men of his day. He was an eminent lawyer for many years in that city, and there held judicial station with John Wells and Samuel Jones, afterwards Chancellor of the State. He was Major General of the State Militia from 1812 to 1836, the period of his death. Dr. Morton received his primary education in New York city, and afterwards passed some years in academies at Stratford, Connecticut, and Jamaica, Long Island, finally preparing for college at a classical school in his native city. He matriculated at Columbia College, then under the presidency of the erudite and talented Rev. Dr. Samuel Harris, whence he graduated with credit in 1827. After the close of his collegiate course, he read law for a brief period, which formed a judicious and important preparation for that higher vocation which he contemplated. In this connection, with the profession upon which he finally settled—though none other had been seriously thought of—may be noticed his remarkable talent for drawing. This was of early development, and had attracted the favorable attention of senior friends who were acknowledged artists. Among the latter may be mentioned Professor S. F. B. Morse, Inman, Cole, and others whose auguries of eminence for their younger friend, of making their art his vocation, were as gratifying as disinterested. His not doing so suggests something of analogy to the incident mentioned as to Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, who, when about devoting himself to the law, bade farewell to the Muse in numbers, which drew from Pope a tribute, expressed in the line,

"How fine a Poet was in Murray lost."

Having decided to consecrate his talents to the sacred work of the ministry, he entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the suburban village of Chelsea, New York, whence he graduated, in 1830, as Bachelor of Divinity, and in July of the same year, was admitted to the Diaconate by Bishop Hobart. Immediately after his ordination, he officiated in a church at Bloomingdale, a few miles beyond the city limits, during the absence of the Rector, the Reverend Dr. William Richmond, who was in Europe. Towards the close of 1830, he received and accepted a call to become Assistant Minister of St. James' Church, Philadelphia, which church had then recently been detached from the parish of Christ Church, which still retained as its remaining "Chapel of Ease" the present church of St. Peter's. This call was to fill a vacancy caused by the Rev. Francis L. Hawkes' withdrawal and removal to another sphere of duty. In 1831, he was ordained Priest by the venerable Bishop White, and continued for some years faithfully in the discharge of his duties, until, in 1836, his health became somewhat impaired. By the considerate kindness of the vestry and the congregation, he was afforded a season of relaxation, and visited England, Scotland, and Italy, reaching home after a year's absence. Upon his return, he found that he had been elected Rector of the Parish, and, in 1837, fully assumed this position, in which he still remains, showing a connection with one and the same parish for over forty years. The early time of life at which he identified himself with Philadelphia, and the more matured age of the distinguished men in divinity, law, medicine and commerce, render a sketch of his career most interesting. Among the earliest of his parishioners may be named the gallant heroes Commodores Hull and Bainbridge, who had known him as a mere youth, when partaking of his father's hospitalities in New York. Other honored and conspicuous men in law and medicine, such as Dallas, Hopkins, Binney, Sergeant, Rawle, Biddle, of the former, and Drs. Physic, Chapman, Jackson, Dewees, Hartshorne, of the latter, placed themselves under his pastoral charge; of all these but one survives, the venerable Horace Binney. The first St. James' Church was erected by the Parish of Christ Church, as its second "Chapel of Ease," in 1807–9, at the northeast corner of Seventh street and St. James (now Commerce) street, where it remained till the advancing tide of traffic, and the removal of the greater part of the parishioners westward, made a change necessary. The present edifice at Walnut and Twenty-second streets is sufficiently central to answer the desired end, beside affording a favorable field for city missions, and without the probability of disturbance by business approaches. There are sittings for nearly one thousand persons, and its congregation requires all its accommodations; it contains many whom the Rector baptized, and the descendants of many whom he has committed to the ground. The relation of pastor and friend, cemented by reciprocal regard and early association, results, as might be expected, in a happy unanimity. He was elected a member of the Standing Committee (or Council of Advice) of the Diocese of Pennsylvania many years ago, and has been its President for more than twenty years. He received his degree of "D. D." from the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution he is the senior trustee. He is also trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Academy; and serves as a member of the Board of Managers of the Episcopal Hospital, Church-Home, and Philadelphia Dispensary; likewise a member of the National Academy of Arts and Design, in New York. He was married, in 1831, to Helen, daughter of Henry McFarlan, of New York. She died in 1849, leaving a son and three daughters; the former is the well-known scientist and lecturer, Professor Henry Morton, Secretary of the Franklin Institute, and editor of its journal.

ASHMEAD, JOHN E., Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, November 27th, 1827. He is the son of John (sixth) and Ann Lehman Ashmead. On his father's side he is descended from an old English family, and his mother traces her birth from an ancient German source. Many descendants of the former branch, according to reliable and authentic records, were in prominent positions as military and civil officers for generations, taking an active part in the formation of the original government, and in the conduct of affairs subsequently. The history of this branch is very interesting. Seven generations back one of the original settlers of Pennsylvania was John Ashmead, a native of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, where he was born in 1648. He married Mary Courier, daughter of William Courier, of the same place, October 14th, 1677, and his first child, a son, born July 12th, 1679, was named John (the second one of that name). At or about this period, William Penn had received a grant of land from King Charles the Second, in compensation for debts due by the Crown to his father, Admiral Penn, and was preparing to colonize the Province. Prior to Penn's advent to the New World, he sold various tracts of land to those anxious to settle in the Colony, and among the rest, John Ashmead became a purchaser. Accompanied by his wife and young son, he left England and landed in the infant Colony, in the year 1682, some six months prior to the arrival of the proprietor, William Penn. He settled in that part of the present Montgomery county, termed "Cheltenham," seeking to perpetuate the name of his birth-place by bestowing it upon his new residence. He died October 21st, 1688; his widow on the following day; both were buried at the Friends' Meeting House, Abingdon. John Ashmead the second, at the age of twenty-four—sometime during the year 1703—was united in marriage to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Sellers, of Darby, Chester (now Delaware) county, Pennsylvania. About the year 1710, the family removed

to Germantown, where he died, October 7th, 1742. Here Samuel Ashmead, son of John (second), was born, March 4th, 1710. He was a Justice of the Peace, a high distinction in those days, was subsequently elected to and served as a member of the Provincial Assembly; and, at a more mature age, when the tyranny of the British King, and the adverse action of his Parliament to the best interests of the Colonies, had created great dissatisfaction among the inhabitants, he, with several others, was selected as a Committee of Correspondence to draw the Colonies together in consultation. After a long life of usefulness and honor, he died March 19th, 1794, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Jacob Ashmead, son of Samuel, was born in Germantown, May 30th, 1742, and became in later years a captain in the First Battalion of Continental troops, raised by Congress. He served and fought with much distinction under General Washington in all of his battles. He died July 10th, 1814. John Ashmead (third), the first son of John Ashmead (second), was born in Germantown, May 12th, 1706. He married Ann, daughter of James Rush, of Byberry, Pennsylvania, August 29th, 1734. She was a paternal aunt of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. John Ashmead (third) died July 30th, 1750. Captain John Ashmead (fourth), son of the foregoing, was born in Germantown, September 29th, 1738. He was an East India merchant and captain, having made one hundred successful voyages to Europe and the East Indies. He was an eminently religious man, never indulged in profane language himself, and would not permit any one on board his ship to use it. Whenever compelled to act on the defensive, he never called in the aid of cruisers to protect him, but fought his own ships, and always came off victorious. Captain Ashmead married Mary Mifflin, a niece of General Thomas Mifflin, and resided, when not at sea, in Philadelphia. He had the honor of representing one of the Original States in the great Federal procession of 1788. He died June 6th, 1818, in the eightieth year of his age. His son, John Ashmead (fifth), was born in Philadelphia, in the year 1762, and died February 16th, 1803. His wife was Arabella King Ryves, daughter of Henry Ryves, Commissary in the American Revolutionary Army. John Ashmead (sixth), son of the last named, was born 19th November, 1783. In early life he was a commission merchant. He married Ann Lehman, October 27th, 1806. In the year 1822, he received from Governor Heister a commission as Auctioneer. In later years he paid much attention to real estate and lands. He died February 9th, 1857. Just prior to the battle of Germantown, the British army encamped in Ashmead's road, now School House lane. The Ashmeads were all on the Whig side in those troublous times. Later members of this family have held high offices of honor and trust, several having been foreign Ministers, Congressmen, etc. On the maternal side, the subject of this sketch is descended from John George Lehman, Farmer-General of the Revenues and Lands of the Manor of Tribigen, in the Electorate of Saxony. His son, Philip Theodore Lehman, emigrated to America, and became Secretary to William Penn. He was distinguished as a man of letters and learning. While acting as Secretary to the Proprietor, he wrote the celebrated letter to the Indians of Canada, dated June 23d, 1692, the original of which is framed and displayed at the Capitol in Harrisburg. Godfried Lehman was born in Germany, October 9th, 1688, and came to this country at an early date, settling in Germantown. He died in the year 1756, and was buried in his own garden. Just one hundred years after, in May, 1856, there was found, four feet below the surface of the ground, in the rear of Charles Weiss' coal yard, in Germantown, a flat marble stone, indicating where his ashes then reposed. Further search being made, his bones were uncovered, and Benjamin Lehman conveyed the remains to the Tunkers' burial-ground, where they were re-interred. This proceeding attracted much attention at the time. Christian Lehman, son of Godfried, was born November 7th, 1714. He was a man of considerable accomplishments in reference to both times and country, being conversant with the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages, and also speaking fluently German and English. He cultivated the higher Mathematics and Astronomy with remarkable success. Possessed of an ample fortune, he was enabled to devote himself to the pursuit of science and literature. He died December 28th, 1774. His son, Dr. George Lehman, was born in Germantown, August 2d, 1753. He served seven years as Surgeon in the American Revolutionary Army. He was with General Washington at Valley Forge, Staten Island, Perth Amboy, etc. He was finally captured on the "Fair American," taken to England, and confined in the celebrated Dartmoor prison for two years, whence he was liberated when peace was declared. He died at Philadelphia, March 14th, 1793, in his fortieth year. His nephew, William Lehman, was born September 10th, 1779. He was a man of literary tastes, carefully and religiously educated, who passed with credit through the University of Pennsylvania. At the age of thirty-five, he was elected to represent (in part) the city of Philadelphia in the State Legislature, and was annually returned as a member of that body, fifteen years in all, until his death, which took place at Harrisburg, in his fiftieth year. By his Will, dated 26th July, 1827, he bequeathed to the Athenæum of Philadelphia ten thousand dollars, for the construction of a suitable building. Ann, the daughter of Dr. George Lehman, and mother of John E. Ashmead, was born in Philadelphia, January 13th, 1788. She is yet living, in her eighty-sixth year, with her mental faculties unimpaired. He himself, after receiving private literary and classical instruction, entered the Philadelphia High School, and, after the usual course of study, graduated from that institution July 15th, 1845. A few weeks thereafter, he entered upon his business career in the

mercantile house of Smith & Way, jobbers of dry goods, in order to gain a knowledge of the business. By strict and persevering attention to his duties, he soon rose to the position of chief salesman, which he filled for eight years. His services were then engaged by the dry goods commission house of Tredick, Stokes & Co., where he secured the same standing and success. For the past six years, he has conducted the domestic business of the dry goods commission house of Lewis & Co., completing nineteen years of connection with the dry goods commission business. He was one of the original members of the First Regiment of Gray Reserves, of Philadelphia, no one having a better record as a soldier. As such he served with that command in their different campaigns during the war. He is now attached to Company D (Old Guard), of the First Regiment of National Guards of Pennsylvania, of which he is a constituent and very prominent member. He is an old and active member of the Mercantile Beneficial Association; and also holds a membership in the Fountain Society. He is also one of the original members of the Gettysburg Memorial Association.

LERCH, JOHN, Merchant, was born October 16th, 1829, in Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. His ancestors immigrated from the Palatinate in the interval between 1725 and 1735, in which period of time a large and desirable element was being infused into the population of the Province from the agricultural districts of Rhineland. The Lerchs first settled in the Slaungton Valley, whence John Lerch, a son of Anthony Lerch, removed to a farm in Allen township, in the year 1773. John Lerch's son, Joseph, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Excepting a few months, which were spent in Easton, at the academy of Kirkpatrick & Horn, he passed his boyhood on his father's farm, availing himself of such opportunities for mental improvement as the common schools of the neighborhood then offered. In the summer of 1844, he was placed in the store of George Weber & Son, at Kreidersville, a busy little settlement lying half a mile from the homestead. Hence, in the fall of 1846, he removed to Bethlehem, at that time a town with a population of somewhat a little over 1000 souls, nearly all Moravians. There, in the employ and under the judicious guidance of the late James A. Rice, an enterprising and energetic young merchant, he received a mercantile training of more than ordinary excellence, and such as eventually proved to him of incalculable benefit. Bringing into this school of discipline great natural abilities, he soon became a valuable assistant, and on the sudden decease of his employer, in 1850, he was called upon to conduct the business on behalf of the heirs, until the settlement of the estate. This he did with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his employers. Thereupon, in 1851, he associated himself with Rufus A. Grider, for the purpose of general merchandising, and with limited means, but an inexhaustible fund of energy, entered upon his novitiate as a man of business. The firm of Grider & Lerch dissolved in February, 1857. Before this, in August, 1855, he had married Sarah E., a daughter of Joseph B. Jones, of Bethlehem township, by whom he had three sons, two of whom died in early childhood. In the spring of 1857, he set out in business on his own account, and by dint of new energy and "push," succeeded in soon establishing and then enlarging a trade, which year after year grew under his hands, far beyond his expectations, until eventually it exceeded that of any similar house in that section of the country. When, in February, 1865, he gave an interest in his concern to Joseph A. Rice, a son of his former employer, he laid the foundation of the present widely-known mercantile house of John Lerch & Co., popularly called "The Bee Hive," which, in the fall of 1871, occupied the handsome and commodious store on Main street, erected in order to meet the wants of their rapidly growing trade. As a merchant, he has always enjoyed a reputation for the strictest integrity, and hence has the full confidence of those with whom he is brought into business relations. As a citizen, he is eminently public-spirited and progressive, manifesting a lively interest in the prosperity of the home of his adoption, and aiding her institutions and worthy charities from a liberal hand. In the late war of the rebellion, he not only on two occasions—in September of 1862 and in June of 1863—shouldered his musket to meet the invader, but constantly and generously contributed from his means towards the relief of such as were sufferers in the hour of their country's peril through their efforts to compass safety. Modesty, frankness, benevolence and a love of justice, are leading features in his character. He is a prominent member of "Christ" Reformed Church, of the borough of Bethlehem. His successful career as a merchant is a result of his unwavering faith in the ultimate triumph of industry, energy, prudence and probity.

BICKLEY, MORTIMER H., Druggist, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, November 8th, 1831. He is the son of Jacob Bickley; and his parents are of German descent. His grandparents emigrated to America about a century ago, and settled in Philadelphia. The family trace their lineage back to William the Conqueror. Being left fatherless when a mere child, his grandfather assumed the parental office. He attended the common schools of his native county, and subsequently studied at a select school at Norristown, Pennsylvania, being in the intervals engaged in agricultural pursuits. These failed to present attractions enough to induce him to adopt them for his avocation in life, and he accordingly entered the drug store of Samuel

John Lerch

Simes, at Twelfth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, in June, 1849. After remaining some two years as an apprentice, he accepted a situation in the store of J. M. Allen, in Chester, Pennsylvania; and having entered upon the regular course, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduated there in 1854. Having associated with his employer, January 1st, 1856, the business was conducted by the new firm of Allen & Bickley, until January 1st, 1859, when he became sole proprietor. His energetic management so increased his business that it necessitated enlarged accommodations, and he accordingly erected a handsome structure at Fourth and Market streets; it is 103 by 26 feet, five stories in height, surmounted by a mansard roof, and was occupied November 20th, 1869. He is a public spirited and liberal man, has served his city in councils, and has been a warm friend of public enterprise and improvement. He was one of the originators of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, as well as of the Chester Rural Cemetery Company, and is in the Board of Managers of each institution. He has been a Director of the First National Bank of Chester since 1870. He married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Weaver, late Prothonotary of the courts of Delaware county.

ALLISON, WILLIAM C., Car-builder and Tube-manufacturer, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1817, and is of Quaker parentage. When he was six years of age he lost his father, and ten years later his only surviving parent died, thus leaving him entirely dependent upon his own resources. Being possessed of indomitable industry and perseverance, he started on his own account, when but nineteen years old, in the business of a wheelwright and wagon builder, in Philadelphia. Hardly had he established himself in this calling ere the great financial crisis of 1837 occurred, which left its mark upon the business community for several years thereafter, paralyzing all kinds of industries, and carrying down in the wreck many a theretofore staunch and thriving firm. He bore up nevertheless until 1841, when he too gave way; but his failure may be said to have been a blessing in disguise, as it brought forth the latent strength and capacity of his nature, although it left him penniless. Arising from this disaster, with determined energy he was soon actively engaged, and was enabled to discharge all his former indebtedness, thus giving an evidence of the sterling quality of honesty which has ever actuated him in his business pursuits. In 1851, he formed a business connection with John Murphy, and the firm of Murphy & Allison erected very extensive shops on Market street, west of Nineteenth street, where they were largely engaged in building cars for the various railroads centering in Philadelphia; especially for the Pennsylvania Railroad, then in course of construction and equipment. In 1856, they purchased what is now known as the "Girard Tube Works," and commenced the manufacture of pipes for gas, water, and steam purposes, in addition to their former business; and their productions soon gained a high reputation for excellence, and the demand became so great as to necessitate an enlargement of the works. They now added to their manufactures at the Car Works, the building of City Passenger Railway cars, of which they constructed a very large number. In May, 1863, the Car Works were destroyed by fire, but in less than a fortnight after they had extemporized another building in which their employees completed their unfinished contracts. This was during the rebellion, which period was one of marked activity among mechanics, especially car-builders. The firm was dissolved, November 28th, 1866, by the death of the senior partner, and the surviving member purchased the other's interest from the heirs. He had been previously engaged in adapting one of the buildings of the new works for the manufacture of lap-welded iron tubes, which was commenced in April, 1867. In July, 1868, he associated two of his sons with him, constituting the firm of W. C. Allison & Sons, whose property "The Junction Car Works and Flue Mill" comprises ten acres of ground, half of which is covered with buildings, and is situate in West Philadelphia, between the tracks of the West Chester and Philadelphia, and the "Connecting Railway," the works being placed in communication with private sidings and turn outs. Here seven hundred men are constantly employed, and the manufactures amount to about two million dollars yearly. The senior partner is a Director of the Third National Bank, of which he is a considerable shareholder.

DUNGLISON, ROBLEY, Physician and Professor, was born January 4th, 1798, at Keswick, Cumberlandshire, England. His mother was very remarkable for her intellectual powers, and she bestowed unusual care in the training of her son. He commenced the study of medicine in his seventeenth year, at first in his native town, and afterwards in London, Edinburgh and Paris. Having passed his examination at the Royal College of Surgeons in the first named city, he was admitted to practice in 1819. In 1824, he graduated by examination at the University of Erlangen, Germany, and in the same year commenced lecturing on practical midwifery. By this time he had already acquired an unusual reputation for a man of his age by various contributions to the periodical press, and his name reached the ears of F. W. Walker, who had been sent to England by Ex-President Thomas Jefferson, to select professors for the University of Virginia. An offer having been made to him, he accepted the same, and left London in October, 1824. His connection with this institution extended over a period of nine years, during

which time he delivered numerous courses of lectures on nearly every branch of medical science, and laid the foundation of a solid and enduring reputation as a great author. He became the intimate friend and professional adviser of Jefferson and Madison, and his home at Charlottesville was the centre of a refined and charming circle of friends. In 1833, he accepted the chair of Materia Medica, etc., in the University of Maryland, and remained in Baltimore for three years, thence removing to Philadelphia, where, in June, 1836, he was appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in Jefferson College, a chair created expressly for him. This school, not long after, entered upon a career of prosperity unequalled in the annals of medical teaching. At the outbreak of the war, the class numbered six hundred and thirty, being the largest ever assembled on this continent. As Dean of the college, and instructor in one of its most important departments, he remained at his post, working faithfully for the interests of science until ill-health, in the spring of 1868, compelled him to resign. He was created Professor Emeritus, but did not long enjoy that honor. His health continued to fail until his death, April 1st, 1869. His world-wide reputation had secured him many testimonials—altogether about one hundred—of respect from medical, scientific and literary associations in this country and Europe. From Yale College he received, in 1825, the degree of M. D., and Jefferson College that of LL. D. in 1852. He was without doubt the most voluminous medical author of his day, and all his works are characterized by profound scholarship, accurate judgment, beauty and correctness of style.

BANNAN, BENJAMIN, Journalist and Political Economist, was born in Union township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 22d, 1807. His father was a farmer and teacher, occupied in agricultural pursuits during the summer, and teaching in the winter season. He died when his son was but eight years old. Benjamin went to school for a period of about two years altogether, during the next seven years, for at that time schools were only open in the winter season for some three months at a time. It was at Unionville where he was inspired with the idea of becoming a printer and editor, from reading the *Village Record*, to which the teacher subscribed. Having learned the utmost that was taught in the schools of that day, at the age of fifteen he was indentured to learn the printing business in the office of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, of which George Getz was proprietor, where he remained six years. During his term of service the same industry and honesty of purpose and action which has characterized his whole life, as to win the highest regard of his preceptor, resulted in an offer to become his associate and partner in the business. Meanwhile, at the close of his apprenticeship, he had repaired to Philadelphia, where he worked in several printing offices, finally being engaged in the establishment of Lawrence Johnson, the celebrated type-founder, where, after receiving the necessary instructions, he added the art of stereotyping to his knowledge of printing. After a visit to Reading, where he had received the offer, already noted, he thought it for his interests to decline it, and directed his course to Pottsville. On his arrival there, he found the office of the *Miner's Journal* in the hands of the sheriff; and, believing that this was a fair opportunity and his future field of operations, concluded to purchase it. Almost all his ready funds were embarked in this enterprise; and the subscription list numbered but two hundred and fifty. This took place in April, 1829, and he was connected with this one paper for a period of nearly forty-four years. On July 1st, 1866, he disposed of one half of his interest in the establishment, and on January 1st, 1873, sold the other moiety to the present publisher. The subscribers had increased to over four thousand, and its weekly circulation was only excelled by three other political journals in the State outside of the large cities. His first vote was cast for John Quincy Adams for President, in 1828, and he has voted at every Presidential election since that period, and always in opposition to the Democracy. Indeed, during his whole life, he has never voted for a Democrat, where there was a contest between the political parties. He has always been a firm and undeviating supporter of Protection to American Industry, and proposed and organized the first Tariff League, in 1840, after the disastrous effects of the Compromise bill had become apparent, which led to the adoption of the Tariff of 1842, the most beneficial measure ever passed by Congress. In 1841, and also in 1861, he collected signatures to the longest petitions ever laid before the National Legislature, praying for protection to home industry. For a period of fifteen years he held the position of School Director, and for fourteen years was President of the Board. During this period he suggested to Governor Pollock the present admirable Normal School system of the State in all of its details, which was afterwards adopted. He also can claim—as far back as 1857, when he first proposed it, and published a series of articles on the subject—the plan for a National Currency. His views were communicated to several prominent bankers, who acquiesced in his suggestions, and who admitted that it would be the best currency obtainable; but it could not be carried out, as the States had usurped the power from the General Government, and as the latter had acquiesced in it so long, that the States would never surrender. He even prepared circulars, embodying his views, and distributed them through the two Houses of Congress, but it received very little attention from any of the members. Four years elapsed, and the war of the Rebellion broke out, and a National Currency became a necessity. He communicated with Secretary Chase, and afterwards visited the latter, recalled his

Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

Benj. Bannan

circular and compared it with the bill which Secretary Chase had prepared, and it was found to be in perfect accordance with his proposed plan of 1857, except in a few unimportant particulars and one important feature, which was not incorporated in the bill, *i. e.* introducing an expanding limit. This was not done, as it was impossible to foresee what the exigencies of the country might demand. The idea of having an issue of currency in proportion to the wealth of the country, and expanding it on that basis, seems to have been original with him. It was submitted to the late Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, who was also a writer on currency, and who had collected all the works written on currency and money in all languages from all countries, numbering upwards of seven hundred volumes and pamphlets, and in none of them had he observed a similar proposition or idea broached. As a writer and thinker on important public matters, he has earned for himself an honored and respected name among the advanced and progressive sentiment of the country, and wherever he is known, whether at home or abroad, his opinion and advice are solicited and made use of. As a practical reformer, he belongs to an advanced school, being foremost in proposing and carrying out ideas and projects tending to the improvement and advancement of his fellow men, particularly of the laboring classes. As a writer on matters pertaining to the coal trade, his experience of over forty-four years in the anthracite region has fitted him with peculiar and special qualifications. The great work which he undertook to publish, and which he had prepared for publication principally by Samuel H. Daddow, Mining Engineer, he only furnishing the statistics and outlines for the same, is entitled, *Coal, Iron and Oil.* It was the most expensive single volume issued by any publisher during the Rebellion, reflects great credit upon him, and has elicited from the London *Mining Journal* the statement, that no single volume ever published in England affords so much information on the subjects treated of in that publication. Suggested by the peculiar circumstances of the time, he has, within a few months past, published a monograph on *Our National Currency and how to Improve it*, which takes the ground, as originally suggested in his first circular of 1857, of adopting an expanding limit to its issue, keeping the paper issue unconvertible into coin on demand hereafter, but allowing a proportion of it to be received in payment of duties; the legal tenders of the Government to be received in payment of taxes and debts due to the Government; and the issue of national bank notes to the several banks in proportion to their wealth; the fractional currency to be cancelled, and a debased silver coinage substituted, which would therefore always remain at home; this was done in England some forty years ago, and the consequence has been that they have always retained the silver. These features may be somewhat novel and startling at first reading, but he has discussed his propositions so clearly and forcibly that by many it is believed they will be received with more favor as they are studied and comprehended by an impartial, unbiassed mind.

KELLEY, WILLIAM DARRAH, Lawyer and Politician, of Philadelphia, was born April 12th, 1814, in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county. He is the youngest son of William and Hannah (Darrah) Kelley, and grandson of Major John Kelley, of the Revolutionary army. His birth occurred, it will be noticed, during the "War of 1812," and when business of all kinds was depressed. When peace was declared, the financial embarassments still continued, and almost every family was thereby affected, some being utterly wrecked in fortune. This was the fate reserved for the Kelley family, and to add to their distress, death removed the husband and father, leaving the widow without any estate, and with four little children to provide for and educate. Right nobly did she struggle against adversity and accomplish the great charge; and, it may be added, she lived to witness the brilliant course pursued, and the honorable stations filled, by her distinguished son. Until he was eleven years old he attended school, and then made his first start in the battle of life, first as an errand boy in a bookstore, and afterwards as a copy-reader in the *Inquirer* office. Finally concluding to learn a trade, he was indentured as an apprentice in the jewelry manufactory of Rickards & Dubosq, with whom he remained until 1834. At this particular period, there was an intense political fever pervading the whole country, and young Kelley was affected by it. He embraced the tenets of the Democratic party, and was so outspoken in their favor as to interfere with his efforts to obtain his daily bread. He therefore proceeded to Boston, where he effected an engagement with Clark & Curry, and remained there several years, laboring with the greatest industry at his trade, and employing his leisure hours in study, contributing also to the periodical press, besides achieving no small fame as an eloquent lecturer and debater. He returned to Philadelphia, in 1839, and shortly after entered the office of Colonel James Page, as a student at law. He was admitted to practice at the bar, April 17th, 1841, and at once attained an honorable and lucrative practice. In January, 1845, he was appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for the State, and in March, 1846, was commissioned by Governor Shunk one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Here his course was put to a severe test in the celebrated contested election case of Reed *vs.* Kneass, where the Democratic party lost their case. For this act, he was ostracized by those with whom he had formerly sympathized. In 1851, the Judiciary was made elective, and having been nominated on an independent ticket he was triumphantly elected, *the people*, to whom he appealed, thus confirming and vindicating his course. During his last years of service

on the bench, the political horizon was disturbed by the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He saw his party had become sectional in character, and he abandoned it forever. He may be termed one of the founders of the National Republican Party, his maiden speech on "Slavery in the Territories" having been delivered in 1856. He was nominated for Congress in that year, but the party was too young to achieve success. He resigned his position as Judge, and returned to the practice of his profession. In October, 1860, he was returned as Representative in Congress from the Fourth District, and has ever since held that position. During his entire course in the National Legislature he has always stood in the advance line of his party, and is now regarded as one of its most prominent leaders.

PACKER, HON. ASA, Railroad President, was born in New London county, Connecticut, in 1806. His paternal grandfather was Elisha Packer, the leading business man of his town, a farmer, tanner and shoe manufacturer; also a prominent member of a Christian church. The father of Asa was Elisha Packer, Jr., who was noted for good sense and industry, but was unsuccessful in business. The son was at an early age employed in the tannery of Elias Smith, of North Stonington, where he soon became the confidential friend and adviser of the proprietor of the establishment. This connection being severed by the death of his employer, the young man entered the service of John Brown, a farmer. At the age of seventeen, he resolved to seek fortune elsewhere, and accordingly started on foot for Pennsylvania. He reached the town of Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, with only a few dollars in his pocket, and his remaining possessions in a knapsack on his shoulder. Here he apprenticed himself to a carpenter and joiner, and, after acquiring the trade, followed it industriously for several years. With habits of temperance and economy, he was enabled to save a considerable proportion of his earnings, with which he purchased land on the upper Susquehanna, and thus laid the foundation of the princely fortune which he has since acquired. Here he entered upon the arduous and frugal life of a pioneer, clearing land with his own hands and building the hut in which he resided for eleven years, and to which he conducted his young wife, a daughter of Joseph Blakeslee, one of the pioneers of Northern Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1833, he left his farm in Susquehanna county and settled permanently in the Lehigh Valley, with whose interests he has ever since been most prominently identified, and whose immense resources he has done so much to develop. The great wealth of this section in coal, iron, timber, lime, cement and slate, had been made partially available by the improvements introduced by Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, of Philadelphia. With a few hundred dollars capital, he engaged in boating coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, acting as master of his own boat, and displaying that energy and perseverance which have ever been his marked traits. His business talents brought him to the notice of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with which he became connected, greatly to his advantage, and with which he remained associated for many years. He then, in company with his brother, Robert, went into a general merchandising business in Mauch Chunk, the firm name being A. & R. W. Packer. The house rapidly acquired prominence, and soon became extensively known for its large transactions both on the Lehigh and Schuylkill rivers. Through his coal-mining operations, he was brought into close relations with the late Commodore Stockton, between whom and himself there sprang up a warm and enduring friendship. These relations were of great service to him, especially when he was pushing to completion that great enterprise, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, when Commodore Stockton, the New Jersey Railroad Company, and other rich corporations which were to be benefited by this improvement, came forward and made large advances by subscriptions to its stock and bonds. The Lehigh Valley Railroad was completed and delivered to the company, September 4th, 1855. The addition which this railroad has made to his fortune is computed by millions. To his suggestions and efforts were mainly due the extension of a line of railroad through the Susquehanna Valley, the great tablelands of the State of New York, and connecting with the New York and Erie Railroad. In 1865, on his return from a visit to Europe, he endowed that excellent and widely-known institution, the Lehigh University, donating for the purpose sixty acres of land and $500,000 in money. His intention was to found an institution where young men could pursue the study of any branch of knowledge which they might desire. The University was formally opened, September 1st, 1866, and has so far fully realized the intentions of its founder, and is a source of pride to the State in which it is located, as well as a magnificent monument to the taste, judgment and liberality of its projector. It has already taken rank among the foremost educational establishments of this country. The energy and skill with which he has carried out his great railroad and mining enterprises have won for him a position second to none in his State as a developer of the great natural resources of the commonwealth and a promoter of her material prosperity. His popularity, and the entire confidence which his fellow citizens repose in his integrity, have caused him to be much sought as a candidate for various public offices. He has served in the Legislature of the State for several years, acquiring a praiseworthy reputation as an efficient working member. In 1843, he was elected Judge of the County Court, for the county in which he resides, and held the position for five years. He represented his district for two consecutive terms in the Congress of the United States. In 1868, he polled a very heavy vote as nominee of the Democratic

M. Donaldson

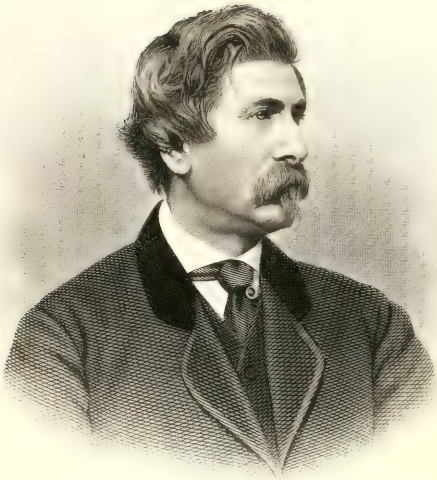
party for Governor of Pennsylvania, but the State was too Republican in tone to admit of his election. An energetic business man and the possessor of a magnificent fortune, he has gained a national reputation by his various public enterprises, and especially by his liberal endowment of Lehigh University.

COMLY, SETH I., Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, in 1815. He comes of the old stock of orthodox Quakers. His father, Charles Comly, was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, having been the senior partner in the firm of Comly & Allen, one of the largest and most influential shipping houses in the city. During the financial crisis, that extending from the year 1814 to 1818, caused such wide-spread disaster, the firm failed. Charles Comly then removed from the city to Milton, Northumberland county, in the same State; commenced business again, in 1820, as a general merchant, and proved very successful. In seventeen years he had amassed a competency and retired. He only lived to enjoy his well-earned ease for three years, his death occurring in 1840. A man of the strictest commercial probity, singular ability, many virtues, and kindliest disposition, he commanded the high esteem of all with whom he came in contact. His son received a sound education at the Milton Academy, of which Rev. Dr. George Judkin, as President of the Board of Trustees, and Rev. David Kirkpatrick, as Principal, were the then controlling authorities. Among his school-mates were many who have made themselves honored names in politics, commerce, literature or science, Governors Pollock and Curtin, with his brother Joshua W. Comly, the distinguished lawyer, being some of the more prominent. Leaving school, at about the age of eighteen, he was taken by his father into the business at Milton, and on the retirement of the latter, in 1837, he carried on the establishment with marked tact, enterprise and success. Ten years later, desiring a somewhat more extended sphere of action, he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and opened an office as commission merchant. He remained there but three years; came to Philadelphia, and in a short time entered the flour, grain and produce commission business, as a member of the firm of Budd & Comly. This copartnership, after continuing for a period of sixteen years, was dissolved by the retirement of H. Budd. The remaining partner then associated with himself his nephew, Charles C. Norris, and the style of the firm was changed to S. I. Comly & Co., by which title it still remains known to, and greatly respected by, the commercial community. This choice of a partner has proved very judicious, the new member showing himself a thoroughly informed man of business, prompt and energetic, honorable, and pleasing in manners. The firm occupies, and has occupied for some years, extensive stores on Market street, below Twenty-first, four adjoining buildings being included in the establishment. Its senior partner has occupied some important positions of trust in Philadelphia. In 1871, he was elected President of the Commercial Exchange Association, and continued to discharge the responsible duties of that office with entire acceptability to all the members of the association until the beginning of 1873, when he retired therefrom. He is also Vice President of the Girard Life Insurance and Trust Company. Although he has never manifested any deep interest in politics, he has always performed his duty to the country as a consistent member of the Republican party. During March, of 1872, the office of the Collector of the port of Philadelphia being vacant through the retirement of Colonel J. W. Forney, he was appointed by the President to fill the vacancy. Having as a business man been long and favorably known to the community, the news of his appointment was received with much satisfaction by the merchants of Philadelphia. A well-deserved compliment was paid to the sterling integrity and high reputation of the appointee by the United States Senate, the nomination being unanimously confirmed. The able and impartial manner in which he has so far discharged the duties of the position eminently justifies the Presidential choice. With natural advantages, improved by a superior education, and combined with wide experience in business and knowledge of the world, he is thoroughly qualified for public positions of trust. He is very systematic in his business habits, and possessed of remarkable administrative ability. As a speaker he has won honors of no mean degree. On the occasion of his inauguration as President of the Commercial Exchange, again on the reception of President Grant at the Chamber of Commerce, and on his retirement from the office of President of the Exchange, he delivered addresses evidencing a full appreciation of the commercial position and prospects of Philadelphia.

DONALDSON, HON. WILLIAM, Merchant, was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, on July 28th, 1799. His father was John Donaldson, and his grandfather William Donaldson, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, throughout its entire period. At the age of seven years he was left fatherless, and with his widowed mother and several sisters struggled successfully for support, and in addition acquired a fair English education. He learned the business of a merchant with the late Matthew Newkirk, in Philadelphia, and soon afterwards started in his native town of Danville. There his extensive operations in the purchase and sale of grain and other products of the country, then sent to market in arks on the Susquehanna river, made him widely and favorably known to all the leading merchants and dealers in the Valley of the Susquehanna, as far south as Baltimore. In 1829, he married a daughter of John Conden, a merchant of Northumberland, Pennsylvania. In 1837, he became the principal

owner of a very large body of coal lands in the western part of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. At that time this portion of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania was undeveloped and in a state of comparative wilderness. Almost wholly unaided, he grasped the project of developing this portion of the coal field. Its accomplishment by the construction of a railroad and the erection of colliery improvements necessarily involved the outlay of a very large amount of capital and a delay of years of time. Nothing daunted, this work was undertaken. The Swatara Railroad was commenced with him as president. The Donaldson Improvement and Railroad Company was organized with the same president. The town of Donaldson was laid out on the property. Soon the railroad was finished which connected these and vast bodies of other coal lands with the Mine Hill Railroad and Union Canal, while numerous extensive and costly collieries were erected on the land. Machine shops, hotels, churches, and houses to accommodate a population of several thousand inhabitants, now make up the town of Donaldson. The borough of Tremont, one mile south, and of about equal population and industries, was also the direct result of these improvements inaugurated and carried to completion by the same leadership. Thus a wilderness was converted into a productive territory that affords support to thousands of inhabitants by his almost single-handed efforts. He remained in the control of the Swatara Railroad Company and of the Donaldson Improvement and Railroad Company until 1863, when he retired from their management. While at Danville, he was appointed an Associate Judge for Columbia county by Governor David R. Porter, entirely without solicitation on his part or that of mere personal friends. This appointment was confirmed by the Senate unanimously. In politics up to this time, and for a long period afterwards, he was a Democrat of the "old school," but never sought office. He and the late Justice Grier of the United States Supreme Court participated in the first meeting in support of General Andrew Jackson for the Presidency ever held in Danville. Afterwards he co-operated with the Democratic party until about 1848, when he was made elector on the "Free Soil" electoral ticket. Since then he has been a member of the Republican party. Since 1863 he has almost entirely retired from actual business pursuits—of a very active mind and temperament, he has not however been by any means idle. No truer or firmer friend ever lived, and in the defence of what he believed to be right he has always been unyielding and uncompromising. His family consists of a son and three daughters. The eldest married Theodore Garrettson, the second James B. Beatty, both coal operators, and owners of extensive collieries, and the youngest Colonel H. K. Nichols, resident engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. He has been for over fifty years a member of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons, of Pennsylvania. The charter for the Danville Lodge, No. 224, was granted to him as Worshipful Master. He still retains his place as a member of that lodge. He is an active participant in the affairs and management of the Presbyterian Church. The congregation at Pottsville, organized in 1857, and now under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Smiley, formerly of the Rev. Dr. Plummer, receives his especial interest and support. It is known as the Second Presbyterian Church.

BRODHEAD, CHARLES, President of the Bethlehem and Stroudsburg Railroad, was born at Conyngham, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 4th, 1824. He is descended from Daniel Brodhead, of Yorkshire, England, who was a captain of grenadiers under Charles II., and joined Colonel Nichols' expedition which took possession of the New Netherlands, in 1664, after which event he settled in Ulster county, New Jersey. He had a son, Richard, born in 1666, whose son, Daniel, born in 1693, removed to Brodhead's Creek, near Stroudsburg, and died at Bethlehem in 1755. Another son, Garret, was an officer in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, while a third son, Albert Gallatin, the father of the subject of this sketch, still living at Bethlehem, was a prominent merchant at Conyngham for many years, and was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature from 1832 to 1834. Charles Brodhead graduated at Lafayette College, then under the control of President Junkin and Professor Youmans, after which he entered the law office of his uncle, Richard, then a Representative in Congress from the Tenth District. Having completed his studies in the office of David Hoffman, of Philadelphia, he was admitted to the Northampton bar, in 1846, and continued his practice at this place until 1849, being Solicitor under Sheriff Hillman. His uncle, Richard, being elected to the United States Senate, in 1850, Charles entered into a law partnership with him, but retired after three years and located in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1854. Foreseeing the future importance of this valley, he bought from Mr. Joseph Hess what was known as the Jacobi farm, consisting of one hundred and three acres, for which he paid $200 per acre. He also bought ninety-seven acres from the old Duckenback farm, and extended Mr. C. A. Duckenback's plan of Augusta, changing the name to Wetherill, in honor of Colonel Samuel Wetherill, founder of the Prince works at that place. Excepting seven acres given to Lehigh University, all of this land is now covered with the streets, manufactories, and dwellings of south Bethlehem, the main avenue from the university to the railroad depot being named Brodhead. In the summer of 1858, he married Camilla, only daughter of General Conrad Shimer, a State Senator, and the largest owner of farm lands in the county where he resided. In 1862, he projected a railroad from Bethlehem to Stroudsburg, of which he has ever since been President. In connection



Martin Van Buren

with A. Wade and William Chapman, he, in 1864, organized the Chapman Slate Company, which has produced more slate than any other company in the country. He was also an original corporator of the Bethlehem Iron Company, one of the largest rolling mills in the State, and the founder of other successful industries which have added greatly to the population, wealth and power of his section and State. He is a consistent and resolute Democrat, but was never a candidate for office until 1871, when he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania. He is a man of eminently progressive ideas, of great industry and enterprise. Probably no one has done more than he to develop the resources of the section in which he resides.

LANDENBERGER, MARTIN, Manufacturer, was born at Ebengen, Germany, in 1818. His father, who was engaged in the same business at Wurtemburg, was able to give his son a good education; and, believing it to be for his children's benefit, emigrated to this country and established himself at once in Philadelphia, where he apprenticed his son to M. Drenshaw, a native of France, who was carrying on the manufacture of hosiery, in Delaware. After remaining there two years, he entered the employment of Joseph Button, of Germantown, who was the proprietor of the first factory ever established in the vicinity of Philadelphia. With him he worked steadily and industriously, and, by the year 1843, had saved from his wages sufficient money to buy himself a loom, and began business on his own account. That was a period of "hard times," and, though he felt the pressure, he was not disheartened, but redoubled his activity, and was rewarded, at the end of one year, by having to employ three journeymen in his business. The panic of 1847, which proved so disastrous to some others, was a source of benefit to him; for, having cash on hand, he took advantage of the depression in the wool market to make extensive purchases, and found his investment to be eventually a most profitable one. In 1849, in order to meet the increasing demands of his business, he moved into a new building, containing eighteen looms, and at the same time built a house for himself and family, opposite to the factory, having been married three years previously. Although his means at that time were insufficient to enable him to introduce steam power into his establishment, he still continued to prosper, his business increasing annually, till, in seven years from his taking possession of the new premises, he found them too small for his needs, and he also felt the imperative necessity of employing steam power. Accordingly, in 1856, he purchased the site on which the present factory now stands, and erected upon it one of the most commodious and extensive stocking factories in the country. The building is forty-five by two hundred feet, four and a half stories high, and complete in all its details. About this time he admitted into partnership Charles Wyler, and his two sons, Martin and Charles Landenberger, the present name of the firm being Martin Landenberger & Co. Besides the factory above alluded to, two others are owned by the firm, which they purchased in 1862. These branch mills are situated at Landenberg, Chester county, and are driven by water power, which, at that place, is as good as at any point in the State. In the comparatively brief space of thirty years, this business has increased enormously; the manufacture, which, during the first year, amounted to $1000, now reaches to near $1,000,000, and the three mills employ from 1000 to 1200 hands. All the sales are effected through the agency of a commission house in New York.

WEST, BENJAMIN, Artist, was born at Springfield, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on October 10th, 1738. He came of Quaker parentage, and retained his connection with the Society of Friends through the whole of his life. When quite a small boy, he astonished his family by decided evidences of strong artistic talent, and he received such commendations for his untutored efforts that he determined, in opposition to the wishes of many of his friends, to become a painter. At the early age of seventeen, he removed to Philadelphia and commenced to paint portraits, and was measurably successful, although his performances were very crude and uncultured. As there were absolutely no facilities for the proper study of art on this side of the Atlantic, so soon as he could obtain the means, he went to Europe, and in 1760 found his way to Rome, for the purpose of studying the masterpieces of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and other great artists, there preserved. Shortly after his arrival in Rome, he made the acquaintance of Raphael Mengo, the distinguished German artist, and speedily a warm friendship sprung up between the two. Mengo aided the young American very materially by directing his studies and by giving him good advice. From Rome Mr. West proceeded to London, where he opened a studio, and in a comparatively short time won his way to the favor of the most aristocratic picture-buyers, who purchased his works at liberal prices. His picture of *Agrippina Landing with the Ashes of Germanicus* having met the eye of George III., that monarch became much interested in him, and finally made him the Court Painter. The honor of knighthood was offered him by the king, when he succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy, in 1792, but the Quaker principles of the artist would not permit him to accept. The king, however, continued to be a generous patron, purchasing pictures at large prices himself, and inducing others to do so. The work which brought him prominently into notice as an able and original artist was

his *Death of Wolfe*. In this he departed from the absurd custom of the historical painters of the day, of representing modern heroes in antique garb, and he endeavored to give a spirited and faithful representation of the actual scene. The picture, which was a wonderfully fine piece of composition, was a brilliant success, and it not only made the artist's reputation, but it completely revolutionized the art of historical painting. The favor with which this work was received encouraged him to undertake another elaborate composition, and he accordingly painted his great picture of *Christ Healing the Sick*, which is now in the British National Gallery, and a copy of which, presented by the artist, belongs to the Pennsylvania Hospital. His large picture of *Paul and Barnabas*, now in the possession of the Academy of Fine Arts, was presented by his son to the city of Philadelphia, and was given by the city to the academy in exchange for Mr. Sully's portrait of Lafayette. The academy also possesses one of his most elaborate and important works, *Death on the Pale Horse;* also a fine full length portrait of himself, painted by himself. *The Battle of La Hogue; Regulus a Prisoner with the Carthaginians; The Departure of Regulus; Penn's Treaty with the Indians; The Death of Sir Philip Sidney; Pylades and Orestes; The Death of Bayard; Hamilcar Swearing the Infant Hannibal at the Altar; King Lear;* and *Hamlet and Ophelia* are the subjects of some of his most important works. He died in London, in 1820, at the ripe age of eighty-two. He was a man of extreme amiability of disposition, spotless purity of character, and was greatly beloved by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. He was especially cordial with young artists, and such as had merit could always command his assistance in their efforts at advancement. He had an originality and vigor of conception far superior to any of the English artists with whom he was associated, but he was not always successful in giving his ideas expression. His knowledge of drawing was imperfect, his style of painting thin and poor, and he frequently burdened himself with tasks beyond his powers. It was unfortunately the fashion during his time to paint huge pictures filled with life-size figures, under the erroneous idea that grand effects could only be produced on large canvases, and it is certain that his reputation of to-day would be much higher than it is had he painted smaller pictures and different subjects. His genius did not naturally incline to the heroic, but to the idyllic; and some of his minor works, upon which he placed but a small value, are now prized more highly by connoisseurs than his elaborate compositions. Had he lived in this time, he would doubtless have been a *genre* painter of great excellence; but as it was, his talents were to a great extent wasted. In spite of their defects, however, his large pictures have merits of no common order, and his painting of *Death on the Pale Horse*, in particular, has a certain grandeur of conception that even the feeble execution of a large portion of it cannot altogether obliterate.

EAGLE, JOHN, Artist, was born in Boston, on the 4th of November, 1799. His parents were Philadelphians, and were on a visit to Boston when the future portrait painter came into the world. At a very early age he conceived a great fondness for art, but most likely had but little idea originally of adopting it as a profession. He selected coach painting as the trade by which he proposed to make his living, and it is probable that the manipulation of colors stimulated his natural tastes and encouraged him to study for the purpose of becoming an artist. In 1818, he began to paint portraits in Philadelphia, but his efforts did not meet with the desired pecuniary success, and he accordingly removed to Lexington, Kentucky. There he contended for a long time against many adverse circumstances, until at length he achieved a lucky hit with a portrait of a wealthy sitter, who urged him to go to New Orleans, where he would undoubtedly be able to find abundant patronage. In New Orleans he made both reputation and money, and when he returned to Philadelphia, in 1820, he was in a position to command his own prices. He there married a daughter of Thomas Sully, and settled down for life. A certain vigorous picturesqueness of style, combined with an extraordinary faculty for catching a likeness, induced many eminent persons to sit for him, and to the end of his life he remained one of the most popular portrait painters in the country. His best work is his portrait of Pat Lyon, the Locksmith, now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. It is an exceedingly fine specimen of truly artistic portraiture, and had an immense effect in extending the painter's reputation. This picture was painted in 1826. Another notable work is his portrait of Henry Clay, in the possession of the Union League Club, of Philadelphia. This is the best portrait of the great Kentucky Statesman in existence, and it gives a most spirited representation of him as he appeared when at the height of his popularity. In addition to the portrait of Pat Lyon, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts also possesses one of Mrs. Wood, the singer, in the character of "Amina," in the opera of "La Sonnambula." A portrait of Washington, from his pencil, is in Independence Hall. Among the distinguished persons who sat to this artist may be mentioned Matthew Carey, Dr. Chapman and Commodore Barrow. His death occurred in 1865.

COMLY, JOSHUA W., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, November 16th, 1810. His parents, Charles and Sarah Wright Comly, were members of the Society of Friends, and his primary education was received at the school of Isaac Taylor, a teacher connected with that body. His father having removed to Milton, Northumberland county, the boy was placed in the school of J. D. Pyle, of that town,

but afterwards entered the academy of David Kirkpatrick, under whose tuition he was prepared for his entrance into Princeton College. In 1826, he joined the Junior Class in advance, in that institution, where he graduated in the following year. On leaving college, he commenced the study of law, in the office of Samuel Hepburn, of Milton, and was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county November 17th, 1830. He began the practice of law at Orwigsburgh, Schuylkill county, continuing to reside there till 1834, when he returned to Milton. In 1835, he removed to Danville, which has since been his residence and place of business. In 1851, he was nominated to the Judgeship of the Supreme Court of the State, but failed to obtain an election. At the commencement of his professional career, he experienced many difficulties, and was obliged to struggle hard to obtain the position which he subsequently won, that of one of the most eminent barristers of Central Pennsylvania. His practice, at the present time, extends to all the courts, and comprehends a wide circuit. He is the brother of S. I. Comly, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. In private life, he is distinguished for his scholarship, cultivated taste and the generosity of his character.

PETERSON, T. B., Publisher, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that city on January 14th, 1823, of American parents. His first business experience was obtained in a dry-goods store and as clerk in a shipping house on the wharf; but, being dissatisfied with his prospects, he fortunately resolved to learn the printing and stereotyping business. He made such rapid progress in these arts that, when in his twentieth year, he became foreman in the office of the *Saturday Evening and Spirit of the Times*, a journal published by George R. Graham and C. J. Peterson, the latter his elder brother. He retained that position for two years, when he determined to commence business for himself. He began, in 1845, in a small store at No. 302 Chestnut street, with a capital of less than ten dollars, and, in the following year, issued his first regular publication, *The Divorced*, by Lady Charlotte Bury, at twenty-five cents, when the London edition cost over seven dollars, and from that time to the present has continued publishing and stereotyping most of the popular American and English books. In 1853, requiring more room, he removed to the large store at No. 306 in the same street, where his business increased largely, and was still further developed, in 1858, by the admission into partnership of his younger brothers, George and Thomas, who had been trained in his store. The firm now became T. B. Peterson & Brothers, and, under the judicious guidance of the senior member, combined with the strenuous exertions of the juniors, has grown to be the largest publishing house of cheap books in the country. The firm owns the copyrights and stereotyped plates of over one thousand works, in various departments of literature, which they are constantly republishing. This immense collection of plates cost over half a million of dollars, and, for safety, is kept in fire-proof vaults under ground. Their stock of books, bound and unbound and in sheets, is also very large and valuable, and, on an average, numbers about a million volumes—new editions of works being seldom reprinted under a thousand copies. The house publishes twenty-two different editions of the works of Charles Dickens, at prices ranging from ten to one hundred dollars a set, and is also the sole publisher of the novels of Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Southworth, Charles Lever, Alexander Dumas, and many others: in fact, hardly any novelist of repute is unrepresented in its publications. The founder of the house did not achieve this eminent success without the most unremitting industry. For years after the commencement of his enterprise, he was constantly at his store, from 7 in the morning till 9 at night, or even later, and examined manuscripts at home after business hours.

LAWRENCE, GEORGE V., Farmer and Politician, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1818. He sprang from a family eminent in public service, his father, Joseph Lawrence—long in political life in Pennsylvania—having been sent to the Legislature from 1819 to 1826, and from 1834 to 1836, appointed State Treasurer in 1837, and in Congress for two terms. In 1842, he died, while serving his term in Congress. His uncles, John and Samuel Lawrence, were sent to the Legislature from Beaver county. Having obtained his education in the best schools the country afforded, with the addition of one year at Washington College, from which he retired on account of ill health, he applied himself to farming, doing much of the labor there with his own hands, and directing the scientific cultivation of the soil. In 1844, the citizens of his district elected him to the Legislature, and a second time, in 1847. So well satisfied were they with his actions, that they urged him to accept the nomination for the Senate, in 1848, to which he consented, was elected, and served faithfully for three years. In 1858, he was again elected to the Legislature, and returned in 1859, when his brother, William C. Lawrence, was Speaker, having been elected three terms successively from Dauphin county. He was elected to the Senate from Washington and Greene, in 1860, overcoming 1000 Democratic majority, and served until 1863, being Speaker during the session of 1862. His brother, Samuel Lawrence, was in the House as a member; during part of the last term in the Senate. In 1864, he was elected to Congress from the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Greene, Washington, Beaver and

Lawrence, and reëlected in 1866, serving on important committees in all the deliberative bodies of which he was a member. In October, 1872, he was elected as one of the delegates at large to the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, and was Chairman of the Committee on Counties, Boroughs and Townships. This year completed his fifteenth of public service. He was a Whig, and then a Republican; has attended many State conventions, and was the President of two Republican Conventions of the State of Pennsylvania. He married, in 1839, Elizabeth Welsh, daughter of William Welsh, a prominent citizen of Washington. This lady dying, he married a second time, in 1857, Mary Reed, daughter of Rev. John Reed, an eminent minister of the Presbyterian Church. That he comes of a thoroughly Presbyterian stock is evinced by the fact that there are connected with him by blood and marriage seventeen ministers and twenty-four elders of that denomination.

POLLOCK, JAMES, Lawyer, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on September 11th, 1810, of American parents. When he was seven years of age, his father (William) died, leaving his education to the care of his mother (Sarah), whose strong intellect and sincere piety left a marked impress on the character of her child. He enjoyed the advantage of a liberal education, which was terminated at the college at Princeton, New Jersey, where he graduated in September, 1831, with the highest honors of his class and the degree of A. B. He also obtained from the same institution the degrees of A. M. and LL. D., and, in 1857, the last honor was again conferred on him by the Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. After pursuing a course of legal studies under Samuel Hepburn, of Milton, he was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county in November, 1833, and, in April of the following year, he opened an office in the same town, practising his profession till 1835, when he was appointed District Attorney for his county, and served as such for three years. During his tenure of this office, he was married, on December 19th, 1837, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Samuel Hepburn. Though a Whig in politics, he was elected, in 1844, to Congress from the then strongly Democratic Thirteenth District, and was twice reëlected. His career in Congress, both in the House and in committee, left him an honorable record for warmly advocating all the great commercial and industrial movements of the day. He took a prominent part in the discussions upon the bills relative to the organization of new Territories and the question of slavery involved therein, displaying, in his speeches on those subjects, broad and national views. In the Thirtieth Congress, he offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the feasibility of constructing a railroad to the Pacific coast. The committee being appointed, he was chosen its Chairman, and in June, 1848, submitted a report recommending the building of the road; this being the first favorable official act, on the part of the United States Congress, on this subject. In the same year, he predicted, in a public lecture, that in less than twenty five years a railroad would run from New York to San Francisco, and a line of steamers ply between the latter port and China and Japan. His prediction has been verified within the given time. In 1850, he was appointed President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, and held that office till, by an amendment to the Constitution, it was required that the judges should be elected by the people. He refused to become a candidate, and retired from the bench to resume his practice of the law. In 1854, he was nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania, and elected by a large majority, being inaugurated in January of the following year. He, however, served but one term, declining to become a candidate for reëlection. His administration was marked by the passage of many important acts. A plan was adopted for the reduction of the State debt, and nearly $2,000,000 were applied thereto, as well as $7,500,000, a sum received from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company for the purchase of the "public works." Acts, increasing the efficiency of the common schools and providing for retrenchment and reform in the various departments, were also passed. On the expiration of his term, he again resumed his practice at the bar, and, in 1860, was appointed as representative from Pennsylvania to a conference held between delegates from the Northern and Southern States, to endeavor to settle political difficulties and avoid an appeal to arms; and, in the subsequent discussions of that body, he bore a conspicuous part. He held the office of Director of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, from May, 1861, to October, 1866, when he resigned; but resumed the position, by commission from the President, in 1869, with its present title of Superintendent. It was by his suggestion that the motto, "In God we Trust," was placed on certain of the national coins. As a politician, his course has been most prosperous and philanthropic. He has been a constant advocate of popular education, temperance, improvements in prison discipline and the diffusion of the Bible, and enjoys a well merited popularity, which, though undemonstrative, is warm and general.

PRETZ, CHRISTIAN, Merchant, was born in Heidelberg township, Northampton (now Lehigh) county, Pennsylvania, April 29th, 1801. Philip Pretz, his father, emigrated to this country from Windesheim, near Kreutznach, on the Rhine, about the year 1785. A careful education at various academies, at Easton, Morristown and Philadelphia, was given him, and he was then placed with a firm in the wholesale dry goods business in Philadelphia,

as salesman. Having remained there two years, he engaged as clerk with White, Hants & Hazard, of Munch Chunk, and a year later as salesman again with David R. King & Co., at Allentown. This firm he and his brother subsequently bought out, and there he has continued uninterruptedly for thirty-seven years, with various changes in partners, but with a generally constant prosperity which has brought wealth and influence. In 1830, he served a year in the Legislature of the State, having been sent there on the Anti-Mason ticket. Since then, he has been elected as Member of Councils, School Director, and has also been Treasurer and Secretary of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company for several years. His marriage occurred in 1821, and he has five sons and one daughter.

SHARPLESS, TOWNSEND, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, in 1703, his parents, Jesse and Joanna Sharpless, being both members of the Society of Friends. He was educated in the city of his birth, where he started the dry goods business, on his own account, in 1814, with a capital of $1000. By strict attention to business, he gradually enlarged his operations until, at the time of his retirement, in 1848, they had reached $325,000 per annum. At this date the business was transacted under the firm name of T. Sharpless & Sons. They were succeeded by Sharpless Brothers, whose business amounted, in 1863, to $1,500,000 per annum. From 1864 to 1872, the house was managed by C. L. Sharpless alone, but in 1872 the latter took his two sons into partnership with him, as Sharpless & Sons, their business at that date reaching $2,250,000 per annum. He was an Old Line Whig in politics, and since the breaking up of that party he has been in hearty sympathy with the Republican organization. He has been associated in the management of many of the benevolent institutions of Philadelphia.

PEIRCE, WILLIAM S., Jurist, was born at New Castle, Delaware, September 3d, 1815. He belongs to one of the oldest families in that State, his ancestors having settled there about 1680, at which early day they removed from New England, where the family names are found among the promoters of the Plymouth settlement, and patentees of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in the years 1620–23. He received his preliminary education in New Castle, where, besides the ordinary branches of an English education, he commenced the study of Latin and Greek. When he came to Philadelphia he entered the High School of the Franklin Institute, where he completed his educational course. On its completion, he engaged at once in mercantile pursuits, but found time to gratify an ardent taste for books, by hoarding up his leisure moments and devoting them to reading and self-culture. His vigorous and adaptable mind became stored with information on literature, arts and sciences, subjects which a subsequent laborious professional life has never induced him to neglect. After an honorable mercantile career of a few years, he concluded to enter upon a line of life more congenial to his tastes, and commenced the study of the law with Hon. Charles Chauncy and Henry Chester, of Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and from his first entrance upon the practice of his profession he evinced more than ordinary ability, energy and perseverance. He was an early and earnest advocate of the emancipation of the slaves, and was the counsel for the slave in nearly every fugitive slave case which occurred after the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. In February, 1866, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, by Governor Curtin, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Joseph Allison. In October, 1866, he was elected by the people to fill the same office for a term of ten years, from the first Monday of December, 1866. He has now labored steadily at his profession for twenty-eight years; of sound and vigorous health, he is at the present day able to endure as much mental and physical labor as the youngest of his professional brethren. In the midst of the multitude of engagements which naturally crowd upon him in the line of his duties, he finds leisure to devote to strangers, whom he receives with unvarying politeness and affability. The refinement of his tastes and the culture of his mind are attested in his home surroundings, especially by the many copies of the old masters which adorn his walls.

BIGLER, WILLIAM, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was born at Shermansburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1813. His parents were of German extraction, and whilst he was very young removed to Mercer county, having purchased a large tract of land there. The title of this territory, however, proved defective, and they lost all but a small farm. This reverse so affected his father that he died from grief, leaving his wife to bring up a family of nine children, a duty which she nobly accomplished. In 1830, after receiving a common school education, he entered the printing office of his brother, John, at Bellefonte. From this office was issued the *Central Democrat* newspaper, and he remained in it till 1833, when, by the advice of many of his friends, he removed to Clearfield. There he commenced the publication of the *Clearfield Democrat*, which he continued to manage with great success till a short time after his marriage with Maria J., daughter of Alexander B. Reed, which occurred in 1836, and by which he became the father of five sons, three of whom are still living. After disposing of his jour-

nal, he entered into the lumber business, in connection with his father-in-law, and was so successful in that enterprise that he soon took a high rank amongst the lumber dealers of that district, and later, that is from 1845 to 1850, was the largest producer of lumber on the west bank of the Susquehanna. Previously to this, however, in 1841, he was nominated to the State Senate, and, though much to his pecuniary disadvantage, accepted the nomination and was elected, by a majority of over 3000, having received every vote but one in Clearfield county. In 1843, he was elected Speaker of the Senate; was re-elected in the session of 1844, and, in the following October, returned for a second term, although he had repeatedly declined the nomination. In 1848, he was brought forward as one of the Democratic nominees for the Governorship; but, though receiving a large vote, his rival, Morris Longstreth, was successful. The latter, however, was defeated at the polls by William F. Johnson. In the next year he was appointed one of the Revenue Commissioners, whose duty it was to adjust the amount of taxation to be raised in the different sections and counties of the State. In 1851, he was nominated for Governor, by acclamation, and, after a warmly contested canvass, elected by a large majority. It is worthy of note that his eldest brother, John, was simultaneously elected Governor of the State of California. He entertained rigid views of his responsibility as chief magistrate of the State, and his administration of that office was marked by the strictest integrity and economy, and by the careful watch he kept on all bills presented to him for signature. He was specially opposed to the wholesale chartering of banks; on one occasion he vetoed eleven such acts in a single message, and sent to the Senate thirty messages containing similar vetoes in one session. He was again unanimously nominated for Governor, in March, 1854, but this time was defeated by the so-called Native American party, by a large majority. In January, 1855, a few days after the expiration of his term of Governorship, he was elected President of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and, at the same time, was elected to the United States Senate, in which body he served for six years. During this period, he was placed in a position of much delicacy and difficulty as he was supposed to have a great amount of influence with President Buchanan, and a large share of the responsibility of the latter's appointments was charged to him, causing the importunities of office-seekers to become exceedingly harassing. At this time there was a division in the Democratic party, brought about by the serious troubles in Kansas, and he found himself pitted against a formidable rival, in the person of Judge Douglass. He was a member of the Committee of Thirteen, to which were referred the compromise measures of Senator Crittenden, and he uniformly sustained their adoption. In 1872–73, he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention for remodelling the laws of the State, and, at the same time, became a member of the Centennial Commission, to which body his services have been invaluable, from his executive ability and his intimate knowledge of men from all parts of the country. As a public man, his policy has always been honest and straightforward, and he is universally popular, even among his political opponents.

COOPER, CHARLES W., Lawyer and Banker, was born in Lehigh county, April 21st, 1826. His father, Peter Cooper, was a prominent conveyancer in the same county, and a much-respected citizen. The elements of a sound education were given him at the Pennsylvania College, and by private instructors, after which he selected the legal profession, and for that purpose visited Philadelphia, where he entered at the Law School, and read in the office of the Hon. George M. Stroud. Having passed the usual examination and received admittance to the bar, he returned to Cooperstown, in his native county, and passed his time in the practice of his profession and in farming. In his various transactions he soon acquired such a reputation for financial ability, and thorough acquaintance with monetary affairs, that when, in 1855, the Allentown State Bank was organized, he was at once offered the post of Cashier. He accepted it, and removed to Allentown, where he has since remained, giving his attention to the cashiership, and rapidly gaining the reputation throughout the State of possessing unusual powers as a financier. Educational topics have always had for him a strong attraction, and though generally eschewing politics, he has been Superintendent of Public Schools, Trustee of the College, School Director and Controller. He married, in 1857, the eldest daughter of Hon. Jacob Erdman, of Lehigh county. In religion, he is a prominent member of the Reformed church.

ASHMEAD, ISAAC, Printer, was born in Germantown, December 22d, 1790. He was descended from a highly patriotic family, whose early history was closely identified with the settlement of Philadelphia. His father was an officer under Washington during the Revolutionary war; and he himself served in the war of 1812. His mother was a woman possessed of many remarkable qualities, and exercised a lasting influence in the formation of the character of her son. After the usual course of education customary in those days, he was apprenticed to Bradford, of Philadelphia, to learn the trade of printer. Whilst learning his trade, he enjoyed many facilities for the study of classic literature, and being endowed with a good memory, ready wit and quick perception, he soon became a well-read man. About the year 1821, he established himself in that business, which he carried on till his death, founding what is now the oldest printing establishment in Philadelphia. When

about twenty years of age, he became a member of the Second Presbyterian church, subsequently joining the Fifth Presbyterian church, where he was respected as a consistent Christian. He was also for many years an elder in the Coates street church, and afterwards was connected with the Greenhill Presbyterian church, of which he was a member until the day of his death. He was one of the originators of the movement which resulted in the formation of the American Sunday School Union, and evinced his zeal in behalf of his fellow citizens by many other good works. Amongst these may be mentioned, the Auxiliary Evangelical Society, and the Institute for the Improvement of Apprentices, which, in connection with others, he established. As a business man he was intelligent and enterprising, and many important improvements in press-work are due to his energy. He set up the first power presses ever used in Philadelphia, and introduced the composition roller. He was also the first to make use of the hydraulic press for pressing printed sheets, and was generally deeply interested in all mechanical contrivances tending to lessen the necessity of employing manual labor. Although during his business career he suffered under more than one crisis of financial embarrassment and loss, he bore his misfortunes in a manly and uncomplaining spirit, and passed through his troubles without a stain upon his character. Of a generous disposition, he was yet scrupulously exact in his dealings. He died March 1st, 1870.

SWAIN, WILLIAM M., Journalist, was born at Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, May 12th, 1809, his parents being natives of the same State. His father was a soldier, and died during the war of 1812. His education was partially obtained at Albany, New York, and subsequently completed in New York city. After leaving school, he supported himself for a while as a teacher in New York State; but subsequently he determined to learn the printing trade, and, for that purpose, entered as an apprentice a printing establishment in Utica, New York. Here he remained until he became sufficiently acquainted with the art of printing, when he purchased the balance of his time and went to New York city, where he was employed on the New York *Sun* as a journeyman. After a while he was induced to remove to Philadelphia, in company with two of his fellow workmen. On the 25th of March, 1836, he commenced the publication of the *Public Ledger*, in a building on the southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, laying the foundation of that powerful journal which has since grown to be a national feature, and overshadowed by its success, justly due to the liberality and ability with which he always conducted it, every other journalistic enterprise outside of the State of New York. Under his management the *Public Ledger* became almost a household necessity. He was the first to employ straw in the manufacture of the paper used in printing the *Ledger*, and, with his usual enterprise, was the first in the city to print a newspaper by means of the Hoe Rotary Press. He was the first President of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and continued to hold that office for a period of twelve years. He disposed of his interest in the *Ledger* on December 4th, 1863. His eldest son, William James Swain, a few years ago, commenced the publication of the *Public Record* in the old building formerly occupied by the *Ledger*. Great enterprise, energy and liberality have been manifested in the conduct of this journal, and it is fast winning its way in public estimation. In the origination of a newspaper and obtaining for it a large circulation, more difficulties must be encountered than appear on the surface. To succeed in doing this, in the teeth of the hot competition which now exists, requires more than ordinary business qualities. These were possessed by the father, and have been inherited by the son. The former died, February 16th, 1868.

GEARY, GENERAL JOHN W., Soldier and Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Westmoreland county, in that State, in the year 1819. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, though both his parents were natives of this country. His father's affairs being much embarrassed, he was, at an early age, compelled to seek his own livelihood, and on the death of that parent, it became incumbent on him to provide for the support of the family. His education fitting him to become a teacher, he was for some time master of a village school; but, subsequently, engaged as clerk in a wholesale house in Pittsburgh. By using strict economy, he was able to enter Jefferson College, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of civil engineering, and practised that profession with great success in Pennsylvania and other States. He was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the old Portage Railroad, Cambria county, a position which he held at the outbreak of the war with Mexico. His popularity enabled him to organize a volunteer company, which he called the American Highlanders, and he was elected its captain. The company was afterwards mustered into the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, when he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. With his regiment he joined General Scott at Vera Cruz; and subsequently distinguished himself at the battles of La Hoja, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec and Garita de Belen. On the death of Colonel Roberts, he was appointed to the command of the regiment, and after the conquest of the city of Mexico was placed in command of the citadel. At the close of the war he returned home, and was appointed, by President Polk, Postmaster of San Francisco, a position he retained till the accession of General Taylor to the Presidency, when, for political reasons, he was relieved. About this time, he was appointed First Alcalde of New Mexico, by General Riley, who was then or-

ganizing a territorial government, and fulfilled the multifarious duties of that office so satisfactorily that, at the close of the first year, he was unanimously re-elected, and retained the position till the office was abolished. In May, 1850, he was elected the first Mayor of San Francisco, and during his residence in that city California was admitted into the Union; he largely aiding in framing the Constitution under which this was effected. He left California, in 1852, and, in 1856, was appointed territorial Governor of Kansas, where he exerted himself beneficially in restoring peace. On the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, he was at his home, in Westmoreland county. Being commissioned by President Lincoln to organize a regiment, he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he received applications from sixty-six companies desirous of joining his command, and in view of this popularity, was permitted to raise his regiment to the standard of sixteen companies, with a battery of six guns, known as "Knapp's Battery." He was ordered to proceed to Harper's Ferry and report to General Banks, who assigned him the command of the Maryland Heights, where he fought the battle of Bolivar, on October 16th, 1861. During the engagement he was wounded in the knee and his command much cut up, but they were victorious. At the battle of Leesburg he held the advance and earned the appointment of Brigadier-General. He participated gallantly in the battles of Antietam, Cedar Mountain, and Chancellorsville, being dangerously wounded in the latter. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Gettysburg, gained a victory at Wauhatchie, and, after receiving the surrender of Savannah, was appointed its military Governor, by General Sherman. During the Rebellion he was engaged in sixty-four battles, was four times wounded, and before its close was appointed Major-General. In 1866, he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected in 1869. During his tenure of office he acquitted himself with marked ability and patriotism, ever keeping in view the interest of his native State. In personal appearance, courteousness of manners and antecedents, he was well fitted for the post, and few men have filled that position with a larger share of popularity.

THOMAS, GENERAL WILLIAM B., Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, May 25th, 1811. In 1832, he succeeded to his father's business, as a miller, in the establishment known as the "Gulf Mills," which he conducted, with the exception of a short interval of one year, till 1843, when, desirous of enlarging his sphere of action, he removed to Philadelphia. There he began the manufacture of flour at the mill situated at the corner of Thirteenth and Willow streets. These premises, however, proving too small for his increasing business, he supplemented them by the addition of another mill, at Thirteenth and Buttonwood streets, at the same time enlarging the original establishment; at a subsequent period, he introduced a new engine of three hundred horse power, making a total of three engines, with an aggregate force of four hundred horses, moving twenty-four pairs of burrs, and capable of producing twelve hundred barrels of flour daily. He was one of the founders of the Corn Exchange Association (now known as the Commercial Exchange), of which he was chosen the first President; served as such for two terms, but declined a further reëlection, though still remaining one of the leading members of that body. He is also a prominent member of the Board of Trade. Originally associated with the Democratic party, he subsequently became a "Free-soiler," and finally a Republican and firm supporter of President Lincoln's administration. Under the auspices of this latter party he was elected to the Common Council, where he manifested all the qualities of a wise and efficient legislator. The organization of the political club known as the "Republican Invincibles" was mainly due to his efforts and influence. On the breaking out of the civil war, he enrolled himself in the Hon. C. M. Clay's company, and soon afterwards was tendered, and accepted, the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia, introducing into the Custom House many reforms whereby the cost of collecting the duties was greatly diminished. In 1862, in view of the imminent invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederates, he organized, among the officials under his control, two companies, termed the "Revenue Guard," which he armed and equipped at his own expense. He was elected captain of one of them (Company A), and immediately tendered his services to Governor Curtin, being ordered to report himself at Harrisburg, and was afterwards promoted to be Colonel of the 20th Regiment of Pennsylvania, which went into camp at Hagerstown, and subsequently to Greencastle, where the men suffered much from the imperfect organization of the quartermaster's department, and their colonel was obliged to supply them with rations from his private means. In 1863, he was one of the first to respond to the call of the President and Governor for more troops, reporting himself and regiment to General Couch, at Harrisburg, when the duty of guarding the Northern Central Railroad was assigned to him. He was appointed to the command of all the troops in York and its vicinity, and ordered to interpose every obstacle to the advance of General Early, which duty he faithfully performed. In the campaign of 1864, he once more took the field. Having obtained leave of absence, as Collector, he organized the 102d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering 1500 bayonets, which was ordered to garrison Fort McHenry. With his command he was afterwards employed in various duties on Lake Erie, on the Ohio river and in Western Virginia till the expiration of their term of service. Shortly after his return to Philadelphia, he was elected

Brigadier-General of the Fourth Brigade, First Division of the Pennsylvania State Guard, which rank he still holds. The sense of honor was so nice in his mind that, on one occasion, he refunded to the Treasury the sum of $65,000, which had been abstracted from the Custom House by a defaulting cashier during his absence, though under no obligation, either legal or moral, to do so. In his milling operations, he has established a species of community of interests, by assigning to the principal men in his employ a share of the profits of the business.

EDWARDS, MATTHEW, Manufacturer and Merchant, was born June 7th, 1824, in Baltimore. His parents, of Scotch-Irish descent, were limited in means, and removed, about 1830, to Pittsburgh, where they apprenticed him to a glass manufacturing house. The native business ability he possessed led to his rapid advancement, and he soon owned an interest in the works. This he retained until 1861, when he withdrew from this branch of trade and engaged in developing the oil regions of Pennsylvania. In this also he was eminently fortunate, and rapidly accumulated a handsome competency. Meanwhile, he was not neglectful of his duties as a citizen. He acted as school director, member of the Board of Health, and of the City Councils of Pittsburgh for nine years, and in 1872 was sent as a member from that city to the State Legislature. In the latter year, he was also appointed a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, held for the purpose of remodelling the Constitution of the State,—a high and well-merited compliment to his discretion and abilities. His influence there has been felt and respected. In 1847, he married Mary E. Hay, a member of an old Pittsburgh family, and is the father of five children, three sons and two daughters.

ALRICKS, HAMILTON, Lawyer, was born at Oakland Mills, in Lost Creek Valley, then Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1806. His family is probably the oldest in the State. His ancestor, Pieter Alricks, came from Holland with despatches for the Dutch Government, on the Delaware, in 1660. Immediately on arrival, he was given command of the Fort, and soon after was despatched, in company with D'Hinnayossa, as envoy to negotiate peace with the Governor of Maryland. In 1665, the English having conquered the Dutch, his estate was confiscated. Subsequently the Dutch regained their power on the Delaware and over Fort Amsterdam, now New York city. When, in 1674, Fort Amsterdam was surrendered to the English Governor, Andross, all the magistrates in office at the time of the Dutch coming there, were reinstated on Delaware river, except Pieter Alricks, whose zealous loyalty to the Dutch was accounted a sufficient bar to his retention in office. William Penn, however, on his arrival on the Delaware, in October, 1682, showed a different spirit; for, in appointing a Court of Judicature, consisting of six justices, the second person he named was Pieter Alricks. When, in 1685, Penn bought out the title of the Indians in a large tract of land lying between Philadelphia and Wilmington, extending back from the Delaware river as far as a man "can ride in two days with a horse," Pieter Alricks was the first witness to the deed. The grandson of this early settler, Hermanus Alricks, settled in what became Cumberland county, and was the first member of the Legislature, at the organization of the county, in 1749–50. When he returned home to "Letort Springs," now Carlisle, at the close of the brief Legislative session, he took with him a commission appointing him Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, Clerk of the Courts, and Justice of the Peace. The chief of these offices he held during his life, a period of nearly twenty-five years. The father of the subject of this sketch, James Alricks, a man of extensive reading, was a magistrate and notary public for many years before his death. His mother was a daughter of John Hamilton, a gentleman of wealth for that day, who settled in Harrisburg the next year after that town was laid out, and carried on business on a very extensive scale. Hamilton Alricks, who was named after him, was educated at the Harrisburg Academy, a collegiate education, owing to the general depression that prevailed through the country from 1816 to 1826, being out of the question. Although there were thirty students of the classics at the academy, only one of them went, or could afford to go, to college. After leaving school, and studying history, he commenced the reading of law with Samuel Douglas, afterward Attorney General, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He immediately commenced practice, and has labored steadily at his profession until the present time. During his career he has seldom missed a term of the court, being engaged in the trial of many of the most important civil and criminal cases, and in numerous suits in the Supreme Court. Shortly after entering upon practice, he was engaged as counsel by the plaintiff in the important case of Gest *vs.* Espy, 2 Watts, 266, after Thomas Elder, a senior member of the bar, had abandoned it, upon a verdict being found for the defendant. He took it to the Supreme Court, and obtained a reversal of judgment. When, in 1835, the State Legislature had under consideration the impeachment of Hon. W. N. Irvine, Judge of the York and Adams Judicial District, that official had him as his only counsel, and he defended him with such skill and ability that the committee refused to report articles. On several occasions he has been engaged to argue cases on the part of the Commonwealth, involving questions of Constitutional law. His argument in one of these, Butler et. al., late Canal Commissioners, *vs.* the Commonwealth of Penn-

sylvania, before the United States Supreme Court, reported in 10 Howard, 402, has always been regarded as a sound definition of a contract within the meaning of the Tenth Section of the First Article of the United States Constitution, and of the power of the Legislature to create and abolish offices, to impose taxes, etc. It exhibits deep research and marked legal ability. He has never taken any very active part in politics. He is and has always been a Democrat. His district for thirty years has been Republican. For one year he was a member of the Legislature, and he was a member of the Chicago Convention of 1864, that nominated General McClellan for President. In the latter capacity he drew up and presented a series of resolutions of great force and interest from a Democratic standpoint. During his professional life, he has been a very hard worker. He rises and commences his labors at five o'clock in the morning, but he is mindful of the needs of the body, taking much exercise in the open air and giving careful heed to hygienic principles. Despite intense study, he is therefore a hale, hearty gentleman. In manners, he is singularly winning and gracious; during his long career, he has never violated the amenities of discussion by a single personal controversy with any member of the bar. Socially, he is of a hospitable and genial disposition. The high position he holds as a lawyer and a citizen in Dauphin county, has been won entirely by his own talents, integrity and industry. He began the world without a dollar.

COATES, GEORGE MORRISON, Merchant, was born August 20th, 1817, in Philadelphia, in an old mansion situate on Market street below Second, next door to Franklin's printing office. The family trace their lineage back to the renowned Percys of England, who so warmly supported Charles I. in his disputes with his Parliament. Many relics of this unfortunate monarch are still in the possession of the branch of the family who emigrated to this country. Their removal was due to their union with the "people called Quakers," and it was in company with William Penn that they came to America and took up their residence in the city which he founded. His parents gave him the best education then to be obtained at the schools of their sect, and at the age of twenty-one provided him facilities for entering the dry goods business, on Second street above Market street. This he conducted with success for twenty years, until 1859, when he gave it up and engaged in the wool trade with his brother. About ten years later, they established a publishing house, the widely known firm of Porter & Coates. The former concern is one of the largest of its kind in the city, and it is the ambition of the partners that the same shall ere long be said of their publishing house. The business talents which he displayed in the successful development of three such diverse lines of trade, he has also shown even more strikingly in his connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of which he has been a director for many years. At a time when this now immense corporation was feeble and apparently failing, and when most men feared to invest in it, he resolutely took it in hand, persuaded his friends to support it, and was instrumental in inducing the city of Philadelphia to subscribe $5,000,000 toward its completion and equipment. The present power and wealth of the corporation, unequalled in magnitude on the continent, are due in a measure to his earnest efforts at this critical juncture, and bear impressive testimony to his sagacity. Although thus immersed in extended business operations, he has never neglected those duties as a citizen which devolve upon every one in our country. Throughout the Rebellion, he gave his hearty support to the Union cause, and was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic members of the Union League, which did so much toward maintaining a loyal spirit throughout the North while our armies were fighting in the field. Though often asked to become a candidate, he has uniformly declined any office which returned compensation, but has, however, been Presidential Elector in three consecutive campaigns, that of Lincoln and Johnson, 1864, of Grant and Colfax, 1868, and of Grant and Wilson, 1872. In this capacity he has probably had more votes cast for him than any other man in the United States. His marriage occurred in 1840, and he has the pleasure of witnessing his advancing years surrounded by an interesting family. His children, all sons, are exemplary business men and enterprising members of the community. They are associated with him in business. He was a member of the Board of Health, by appointment of the Court of Common Pleas, from 1863 to 1870, and a member of the Directory of the Board of Trade for many years, having resigned about four years ago. He is still vigorous, with the promise of many and useful days in the future. The unswerving integrity which marks all his transactions, and the kindliness of his manners to the numerous employés in his various enterprises, render him at once respected and loved throughout a wide circle of acquaintances.

METZGER, JOHN J., Lawyer, was born June 18th, 1838, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, who, since the settlement of the county, had been engaged in farming. His tastes leading him to a different pursuit, when he had finished his education at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, he entered himself as a student of law in the office of A. J. Dietrick, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1861. The following year he was elected District Attorney of Lycoming county, which office he held for three years, and was offered a renomination by his constituents, with the certainty of reëlection, but declined. Various

Geo. Morrison Coates

municipal offices were conferred upon him, such as school director, member of councils, etc. The party with which he uniformly voted was the Democratic; and in the choice of a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1872, that party nominated him from the Fifteenth Senatorial District, and he was promptly elected. This responsible charge he carried out with a fidelity and integrity which entirely satisfied his constituency. In the fall of 1858, he was united in marriage to H. M. Hess, whom he lost by death, March 28th, 1870, leaving him five children.

HENRY, MORTON P., Lawyer, was born at Gibraltar, February 11th, 1826. He is a son of the late Bernard Henry, a highly respected citizen of Philadelphia, who at the time was serving as Consul of the United States. He was educated in Philadelphia, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. On the completion of his academic studies, he chose the law for his profession, and entered, as a student, the office of the late Benjamin Gerhard. He was called to the bar in June, 1847, and, devoting himself more particularly to admiralty and commercial law, he soon became recognized as a leader in that branch of jurisprudence. His qualities as a lawyer are of a very high order. His judgment is calm and deliberate, his perceptions clear, his knowledge of business extensive and of law precise and accurate. His manner before a court and a jury lends additional force to his arguments, conveying, as it does, the impression of great candor and sincerity. Although he watches with close interest the course of public affairs, he has never allowed himself to be withdrawn from his profession to engage in the more exciting scene of politics. His tastes are refined and scholarly, and his excursions in the fields of literature have been extensive. In addition to his merits as a lawyer, he is universally respected for his integrity as a citizen and his qualities as a man.

LILLY, GENERAL WILLIAM, Coal Operator and Politician, was born June 3d, 1821, in Pen Yan, New York, his father, Colonel William Lilly, being a well known citizen of that vicinity. Having obtained a substantial education, he removed with the remainder of his father's family, in April, 1838, to Pennsylvania, where he obtained employment in the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company. With this corporation he remained six years, leaving it in 1844 to fill a more important post in the Hazleton Railroad Company. His abilities were demanded for various positions of this nature until 1859, when he engaged with A. Pardee & Co. and G. B. Markle & Co. in coal mining, a business which he prosecuted with very satisfactory success. From early youth he took an interest in military subjects, and in 1841 was elected colonel of one of the regiments of State militia, and a few years later, in 1846, brigadier-general in the same organization. At the outbreak of the civil war, he was strongly in favor of suppressing the Secession faction by force of arms; and, although prevented by various causes from entering the field himself, gave liberally of his means to assist the Union cause, and at one time had five paid substitutes in the field, for whose families he provided during their absence. Although previous to this national event he had acted for the Democratic party, and had represented it in the State Legislature in 1850 and 1851, he found, during the Rebellion, the position assumed by the Republican party more consonant with his own views of what the country demanded, and consequently gave in his adherence to them. His intimate acquaintance with the industrial interests of the State, his ready power in debate, and his capacity for forcible reasoning, led him to be placed in nomination as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention in 1872, and he was promptly elected delegate at large. In the debates of that body, he has fully justified the preferences of those who voted for him, and has taken a conspicuous part in the action of the convention, for whose establishment he had long before urged weighty reasons. As a member of the Order of Free Masons, he is well known in the State, and has acted as one of the District Deputy Grand Masters. He resides at Mauch Chunk, where he has a wide circle of appreciative friends.

WALLS, JOHN, Merchant, was born at Halifax, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, August 24th, 1800. His parents, being in humble circumstances, could only afford him an ordinary education, obtained in the schools at Halifax and Harrisburg. When about eighteen years of age, he entered a commercial house in the latter town, as clerk. Here his natural aptitude for business soon became apparent. He was a most efficient salesman, and shortly made himself so valuable to his employers that he rapidly rose to an important position in the concern, frequently receiving tempting offers, of a more lucrative nature, from other houses. After occupying this position for two years, he removed to Milton, in 1827, and entered into partnership with John McCleary, of that place. While at Milton, he obtained some important contracts from the Pennsylvania Canal, then in course of construction, to furnish a portion of its supplies; and, furthermore, established branch stores at Muncy and McKeefe's Falls. In 1831, he dissolved his partnership and removed to Lewisburg, where he opened a store. In the following year, he was married to Margaret A., daughter of General Albert Green, who, after becoming the mother of ten children, died in 1858. About this time he entered into partnership with

Paul Getters, under the name of Wall & Getters. This association terminated in 1860, being succeeded by another, which he formed with his brother, and which lasted till the latter's decease, in 1860. After this event, he entered into the firm of Smith, Walls & Co., a name which it still bears; his interest in the same being a large and active one. In 1861, he was married a second time, to a daughter of William Wilson. His well known business qualifications have frequently thrust upon him unsought positions of responsibility and trust. He was for many years one of the directors of the Northumberland Bank. In 1860, he was elected Associate Judge, and, in 1864, was sent to the State Senate, where he has left an honorable record. The county in which he resided was largely Republican, usually giving a majority of 800 for that party; but, though the Democratic nominee, he carried the election by a majority of 300 votes. Although his life has been chiefly that of a private citizen, his well known character and position have not failed to exercise a marked influence over his fellow townsmen. He is now in his seventy-third year; still, however, in the enjoyment of robust health. He has been engaged in business for upwards of half a century, and is now the oldest merchant on the Susquehanna river.

DUFFEE, WASHINGTON JOSEPH, M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 18th, 1815. His parents were of Scotch and Irish descent, and, as old residents of that city, were highly respected. His education commenced early, at the school of Thomas Walters, on Pine street; but his roving inclinations induced him to make a voyage to England as a sailor boy. Being satisfied with a few years' experience of seafaring life, during which he gained the esteem of his commander, he returned home and seriously began the study of medicine and surgery, under the instruction of Dr. George McClellan, father of General George B. McClellan. He commenced the study of his profession in his eighteenth year, and at twenty graduated at the Jefferson Medical College. Soon after receiving his diploma, he was elected Vaccine Physician in his native city, and subsequently was appointed Public Dissector for the City and County of Philadelphia. This position procured for him many remarkable experiences; such, for instance, as dissecting the brains of some of the rioters of 1844 and one or two of the coroners, by whom he had been appointed. He rapidly rose in his profession, and gained much reputation by a successful amputation of the hip joint, said to be the first on record in this country. This dangerous operation was performed on a woman in the Blockley Almshouse, and the patient subsequently became the mother of fine children. His system has since been taught in the medical schools of Europe and America, and is known as Duffee's method. On the breaking out of the war, he was appointed by Governor Curtin as Surgeon of the 29th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and, after the battle of Ball's Bluff, was ordered before the Army Medical Board, at Washington, for examination for the post of Brigade Surgeon. His knowledge of his profession, and his practical skill, more than satisfied the board, and, upon their recommendation, his commission was signed by President Lincoln. Being captured during the war, he was taken to Richmond, and forced, in spite of a fractured thigh, to attend professionally on Jefferson Davis and some other distinguished Southerners, not being allowed to proceed North, although he had a pass from General Johnston. In 1869, he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Philadelphia University, succeeding Drs. McClellan, Neil, and other eminent surgeons. He was married to Mary Ann Woods, daughter of Major William Piper, a gentleman distinguished in the service of his country, and belonging to one of the oldest and most respected families of Bedford, Pennsylvania. This lady was also great grand-daughter of Colonel James Piper, of Revolutionary fame and civil note, as having been the first sheriff of Bedford county. She was a celebrated beauty, and has given her husband three children, one of whom alone survives.

ROCKEFELLER, WILLIAM M., Lawyer and Judge, was born in the town of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, August 18th, 1830. He is a son of David and Catherine Rockefeller, the former having been widely known in that section of the Commonwealth as a surveyor for upwards of fifty years. He is the eldest and the only surviving member of a family of five brothers, one of whom, at the time of his premature decease, possessed a rapidly growing reputation in the legal profession. He was educated at the Sunbury Academy, and, during his vacations or absences from this school, varied his occupations by working on a farm, or acting as clerk in the store of Ira Clement, then, as now, one of the foremost business men in the town, and also by instructing the youth of his neighborhood. In 1847, he entered upon the study of the law in the office of J. B. Packer, of Sunbury; and, upon the election of the latter gentleman to the Legislature, he transferred his studies to the office of Judge Jordan, in the same town, under whose direction they were continued until his admission to the bar, in 1850. He commenced the practice of his profession in Minersville, Schuylkill county, where he remained about one year, and then returned to his native town, where he opened an office, and where he has since remained. In early life, as is commonly the case with our countrymen, he entered the field of politics, and was a prominent member of the Democratic party. In the gubernatorial campaign of 1851, he was Secretary of the Bigler Club of Schuylkill County, and in 1852 was President of

L. Dawson Coleman,

the Pierce and King Club of Northumberland County. He also held the office of Chief Burgess of the Borough of Sunbury for several years. In 1871, he was elected to the office he now holds, President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, one of the largest in the State. Although this district, which includes Montour and Northumberland counties, is strongly Democratic, it was carried, in this instance, by a Republican majority of over fifteen hundred. The *Legal Intelligencer*, at the time of his election, remarked, that "our State Reports, from 1 Casey to 14 P. F. Smith, show that he has been counsel in the most important cases from his district." An innate fondness for legal studies has, for some years past, inclined him to give these his almost exclusive devotion. He is married and has three children.

JORDAN, ALEXANDER, Lawyer, was born in Ayesburgh, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 19th, 1798. When four years of age, his parents removed to Milton, where they resided until their deaths, at a very advanced age. In 1812, their son entered a store in Milton as clerk, where he remained for three years. While so engaged, the war of 1812 broke out, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, in common with those of other States, issued a call for troops, both militia and volunteers. Then about fourteen years of age, he responded, and went with the former as far as Meadville, in the capacity of Deputy Commissary. After an absence of a few weeks, he returned, and resumed his duties in the store. In 1815, he repaired to Sunbury, where he became a clerk in the Prothonotary's office of Northumberland county, then held by Hugh Bellus. With the discharge of the requirements of the office just referred to, the latter gentleman, who subsequently achieved one of the foremost positions at the Northumberland bar, combined a successful practice of the law. While a clerk in this office, he determined to study under the direction and with the cordial interest of his superior, for the legal profession. The decision was attended with some irresolution, in consequence of a natural bias toward mechanical and artistic pursuits. The fondness and faculty for these latter survived his choice, and has afforded him, through life, a pleasant and useful recreation during his leisure hours. As his duties in the Prothonotary's office required all his attention during the day, he was limited to the night for his studies. It is a good evidence of diligence and earnestness in his studies, that, although they were prosecuted under these circumscribed conditions, he exceeded, even with such disadvantages, the present demands in this respect for admission to the profession. After the resignation of his patron from the position he had occupied, he continued to serve under his successors, Dr. George W. Brown (appointed by Governor Finley, and who lived but one year thereafter) and Andrew Albright. In 1820, he was admitted to the bar, and most successfully practised his profession in Union, Northumberland and Montour counties. The bar of Northumberland county, at this time, was composed of some of the most distinguished lawyers of the State. Hall, Bradford, Bellus, Greenough, Hepburn and Man, all belonged to a high order of legal acquirement and ability. In 1850, he was elected President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, without opposition. At the close of his first term (of ten years), he was urged by his friends to become a candidate for reëlection, and he consented; and obtained a handsome majority over his opponent. He was likewise solicited, when his second term was ending, to be nominated for the third time, but declined on the score of feeble health. He was married May 11th, 1820, to Mary, daughter of Daniel Hurley; and a second time, October 13th, 1850, to Hannah Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, but has no children.

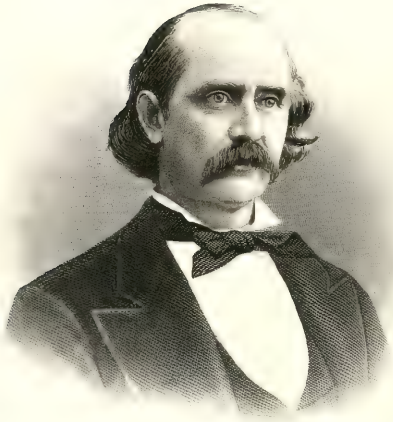
COLEMAN, G. DAWSON, Iron Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, January 13th, 1825. His parents, as also all the rest of the family, belonged to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He attended the best schools in Princeton, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, and graduated in the Collegiate Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1843. On his attaining his majority, he entered into the manufacture of iron, and erected furnaces at North Lebanon, and named them the "Lebanon Furnaces." In this enterprise he was associated jointly with his brother, who remained with him until 1852, when he retired, and since that period has resided in Paris. He has given, in all these years, except when absent in Europe, which he has twice visited, his undivided attention to the furnaces. In fact, he is in the fourth generation of those of his family who have made this their calling. His great-grandfather followed it in Lancaster county. His grandfather made shot, shell, and steel for Washington during the Revolution, receiving "prisoners of war" in payment, who were afterwards redeemed by the British in coin, which they paid to him. His father was one of those who supplied the United States Government with the same description of "iron castings" which were made use of in the "War of 1812" with Great Britain; and he himself, during the Rebellion, followed in their footsteps, not only in supplying the Government with these deadly missiles, but in largely contributing of his private means towards furnishing the men who would use these same "castings." For one regiment alone —the 93d Pennsylvania—he expended over $10,000 to equip them. He has passed five years in the Legislature, including three years in the Senate, having been elected thereto, in 1857. He is also prominent as an agriculturist, having a large farm and one of the finest dairies in the State. He pays likewise great attention to the improve-

ment of cattle, and is the owner of a large number. A herd of one hundred cows furnishes an ample supply of milk to the cheese factory which is in operation on the estate. He is likewise much interested in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and is a large stockholder in the Pennsylvania Steel Company. He is, furthermore, an able financier, and for some time past has filled the position of President of the First National Bank of Lebanon. In religious matters he takes a deep interest, having been for many years a pious and devoted churchman. For the express accommodation of his many work-people, he has erected a fine chapel on the estate. He has also, in Philadelphia, donated the lot—formerly occupied by the house where he first saw light—together with a large sum of money, to St. Peter's Church. It is situated at the southwest corner of Front and Pine streets, and in the present year (1873) there has been erected a substantial three-story plain brick edifice, together with a commodious basement, which is called "St. Peter's House." The first floor is occupied by a spacious hall, fitted up for the accommodation of the Guilds, and other religious and charitable societies belonging to the parish. A tablet on the wall attests to the munificent act of the donor, while a large memorial window of beautifully-stained glass at the eastern end serves to adorn the apartment. The upper rooms are intended for the accommodation of seamen and others who may be under the care of the parish. He is a member of the Board of Charities of the State of Pennsylvania, and has been indefatigable in his labors in this capacity, seeking by every means in his power to secure satisfactory management in all the charitable institutions of the State. Besides this, he takes a prominent part in providing for the wants and attending to the comforts of the poor and insane. In every good work he is "ready to give, and glad to distribute." He was married, in 1852, to Miss Brown, of Philadelphia, and has a family of seven children living.

MINOR, SAMUEL, Lawyer, was born in Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, March 27th, 1823. This town was settled by his ancestors, and the deed of cession from the Indians was witnessed by one of them, John Minor, in 1659. His father, Matthew Minor, was a prominent lawyer and member of the State Senate of Connecticut. His family was of English origin. He himself received a liberal education at Yale College, where he graduated in 1844. He also entered the Yale Law School, and graduated in that institution in 1847. After completing his studies, he travelled through the West, for about a year, and, in 1848, settled at Sandusky, Erie county, Ohio. Here he commenced the practice of law, which he continued till 1861, when failing health, produced by overwork in his profession, induced him to remove to Detroit, Michigan, and to travel for nearly three years. In 1865, he established himself at Titusville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he took charge of an oil company, incidentally occupying himself with legal business. In October, 1872, he was elected to represent the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District in the Constitutional Convention of the State in which he resides, and in that body has faithfully fulfilled the duties imposed upon him by his constituents. In politics, he was originally a Whig; but, by a natural transition, has since become a Republican, having been an active member of the latter party from its commencement. He is a man of scholarly tastes, devoting a great portion of his leisure to literary and scientific pursuits. In 1850, he was married to Mary Broughton.

CROSKEY, HENRY, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, November 15th, 1815. His father was a lumber merchant in prosperous circumstances, and when he died, in 1829, his son, though only fourteen years of age, succeeded to a very extensive business. Although so young, yet he was peculiarly adapted to the position in which he was placed. He had always been fond of study, and his attainments, coupled with his disinclination to mingle in the sports of companions of his own age, led to his being familiarly known as "the old boy." Thus, when he found himself suddenly called forth into active life, he did not shrink from the responsibility, but took hold of business with a manful confidence and earnestness. He met with some reverses at first, but these were mingled with and counterbalanced by successes in other quarters; and, in 1842, his keen business faculty enabled him to make a stroke which brought to him a signal triumph. He had long perceived that a proper division of labor had not yet been effected in the lumber business, the manufacturers not only felling the trees and preparing them for market, but disposing of them directly to the retail dealers, thus uniting in themselves the double character of manufacturer and wholesale merchant. He determined to change this, and initiated another division or branch of the business, not only conferring a great benefit to trade, but laying the foundation of his present success. His first wholesale operation was a cargo of lumber, which he sold on commission for Bernard Taylor, and the knowledge of the state of the market, which his devotion to his own particular branch of the trade enabled him to obtain, caused him to effect a profitable sale. At other times he received a remunerating commission from similar transactions, and has continued this business for a long series of years. He has always manifested a respect and devotion to religious matters, and in 1857 was baptized and became a member of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of which Dr. Brantley was pastor. He now holds the offices of deacon and treasurer in the church of which

Henry Croskey



Lin. Bartholomew

the Rev. J. Wheaton Smith is pastor. In the latter position he has labored most indefatigably, manifesting great financial abilities, and enjoying the highest confidence of the members of the congregation. The wealth he has acquired in business has been bountifully used in furthering the interests of religion, and there are few charitable schemes which, when laid before him, have not received the aid of his helping hand. His benevolence is, moreover, as quiet and unostentatious as it is considerable. He has labored earnestly in the cause of education; has been for ten years a Trustee of the University of Lewisburg, and on several occasions has contributed to its fund. The great confidence that is placed in his ability, integrity and financial probity, has caused him to be selected as trustee of the fortunes of many persons in private life. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Consolidation Bank ever since its foundation; and for a long time was president of one of the city passenger railway companies. On his retirement from the latter position, he received, in token of the appreciation in which his valuable efforts were held by the company, a handsome silver service. He has always abstained from politics, and never sought any office.

BARTHOLOMEW, LIN, Lawyer, was born at Brookville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. He is the third son of Benjamin Bartholomew, of Philadelphia, also a lawyer, who was a member of the State Legislature in 1846, representing the district of which Jefferson county was part, and afterwards District Attorney of Schuylkill county, to which place he had removed with his family. He is emphatically an American and a Pennsylvanian. His family, both on the paternal and maternal sides, at a period long antedating the Revolutionary war, became residents of the Colony of Pennsylvania. The Bartholomews claim a French Huguenot origin, whilst the Pretner, or maternal ancestry, were amongst those Swedes who disputed with the Holland Dutch of New York about colonial boundary lines, long before William Penn claimed his wide domain under the authority of the grant of an English king. During the war of the Revolution, both by the immediate and collateral branches of the family, the cause of the Colonies was earnestly espoused. Benjamin Bartholomew the elder, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was in active service from the beginning to the end of the war, was a captain of horse, was severely wounded at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and from the effect of wounds received at Germantown afterwards died. He was a member of the Order of Cincinnati, was on intimate terms with Washington, and had close friendly relations with Knox and De Kalb. His grandson received a liberal education, mainly at the Pottsville Academy, then under the charge of Elias Snyder, well-known throughout Eastern Pennsylvania. The celebrated Daniel Kirkwood was at that time one of the professors. As a boy, after leaving school, he engaged in active business as an employer for a short time, but, under the advice of friends, and following the bent of his inclination, he commenced the study of law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the practice of his chosen profession in the several courts of Schuylkill county in the year 1857. By force of circumstances and education, he had connected himself with the Republican party in its inception, and very soon after his admission to the bar, by ability and inclination, he occupied a prominent position in county politics. He was an aspirant for the office of District Attorney in 1859, but failed to secure the nomination of his party. In 1860, however, he was nominated and elected a member of the lower branch of the Legislature, and served on the Committee of Judiciary (General) and also Ways and Means during that critical juncture in the nation's history when South Carolina and sister States passed ordinances of Secession, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and when the storm of civil war first burst upon the country. In 1861, he received the commission of Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Wynkoop, from Governor Curtin, and, in pursuance of his appointment, served in that position at York, Pennsylvania, and Cockeysville, Maryland. His commission was annulled by the War Department under a general order revoking and restricting appointments of that nature by State authority. He was then appointed by the Secretary of War, General Cameron, to the prominent and responsible position of Private Secretary, and served in that capacity until some time after the first battle of Bull Run, when he resigned and returned to Pottsville to resume the practice of his profession. In September, 1862, he was at the battle of Antietam, and in 1863, when the State was invaded by the Confederate Army, under command of General Lee, he served in the 27th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, Colonel J. G. Frick. Whilst not an aspirant for office, he has been for years an active politician of State reputation, has served as a delegate to a number of State conventions, and was, in 1868, a delegate at large from the State of Pennsylvania to the Chicago Convention, and there a supporter of General Grant for the Presidency of the United States. In October, 1872, he was elected one of the members at large to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in which convention he served on the Judiciary Committee, and also as Chairman of the Committee on Schedules. He is well known throughout the State as a political speaker and as a lawyer. He is possessed of a fine flow of language, good perceptive faculties, understands human nature, and has a keen sense of humor. He is forcible as a speaker, and sometimes rises to eloquence; is a good debater, ready in argument, and quick at repartee. Although a general practitioner, his greatest forensic triumphs have been won in the criminal courts.

BROWN, FREDERICK, Pharmaceutist, was born in the city of Philadelphia, March 12th, 1796. On his father's side he was of English descent, one of William Penn's followers being of that name, and the founder of the American branch of the family; while his mother traced her lineage from a French family of the Reformed faith who fled first to Holland and thence to the New World, to escape the prevalent religious persecution. His early education was in schools under the care and patronage of members of the Society of Friends, of which he was likewise a member, and he continued to attend their meetings for some years after he attained his majority, when his interest in religious matters underwent a change, and he became connected with St. Andrew's Episcopal church, of which he was an attendant for over thirty-five years. When he had attained his sixteenth year, he was indentured as an apprentice to learn the apothecary's art in the drug and prescription store of Charles Marshall, whose establishment was one of the most prominent in the city, having been founded by one of the same family long anterior to the Revolutionary war. It was located at (old) No. 56 Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets, and was the frequent resort of many of the leading physicians and citizens of the day. His fellow-apprentices were young men of talent, who have since made themselves, as he likewise did, masters in their profession; among them may be named Dillwyn Parrish and Charles Ellis. He remained for ten years in this establishment, and having obtained the confidence of his instructor during his years of tutelage, continued with him for some time after his apprenticeship had ended, and for a considerable space officiated as the chief manager of the business. On March 1st, 1822, he commenced on his own account in a store at the northeast corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, where the business has been conducted ever since. The building which formerly occupied this site was familiarly known as the old "War Office," having been used by the War Department during the Presidencies of General Washington and the elder Adams, and is in the immediate vicinity of old Independence Hall, and the buildings then occupied by the two Houses of Congress when in session. Here he prosecuted his calling with diligence and fidelity. He was one of the first to adopt the modern method of conducting the business, and his establishment always enjoyed a high reputation, which was in no small degree owing to his personal popularity with his patrons. He possessed more than an ordinary ability, and secured success and independence by uniting enterprise with cautiousness. He was one of the earliest members of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and took a warm interest in its useful and progressive career. In public life he was connected with the banking and other institutions, among the latter chiefly those of a benevolent character. For the period of twenty-six years he was one of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and although repeatedly solicited to act as President of the same, invariably refused, on account of other important and urgent business matters. He was one of the four founders of Laurel Hill Cemetery, and his name will long be associated with those who have beautified and adorned the city of his birth. Politically, he was an Old Line Whig, and on the breaking out of the great Rebellion, was foremost among his fellow citizens in sustaining the Government. His father died in 1815, when he was but nineteen years old; and from this time the care of his mother and of a younger sister devolved entirely upon him. In 1833, he married Charlotte Augusta Hoppin, of Providence, Rhode Island. His summer residence was located in Burlington, New Jersey, where he had an ample opportunity to gratify his taste for horticulture. He died February 27th, 1864, leaving a widow, daughter and three sons, all of whom are still living. His eldest son, and the one bearing his father's name, has succeeded to the large and prosperous business, having thoroughly prepared himself by the usual studies pursued at the College of Pharmacy, to the success of which his father had contributed so largely.

TAGGART, COLONEL DAVID, Lawyer, was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, May 28th, 1822. His parents, John and Hannah Huston Taggart, were of Scotch-Irish descent, their ancestor having settled in Northumberland upwards of a century ago. His maternal grandfather, Matthew Huston, was an officer in the army during the War of Independence, a member of the State Legislature, and for many years clerk of the State Senate. He himself commenced his education under the tuition of Rev. David Kirkpatrick, at Milton, Pennsylvania, and subsequently studied law in the office of Ebenezer Greenough, at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, being admitted to the bar in 1843, after which he immediately entered upon the duties of his profession in his native town. In early life he became much interested in political matters, associating himself with the Whig party, of which he became an active supporter, remaining a member of it till its dissolution, when he joined the Republican ranks. From 1847 to 1850, he represented his party in many important conventions. In 1848, he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention, and during the presidential campaign of 1852 was Chairman of the Whig State Committee. In 1854, he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, in a district composed of Dauphin and Northumberland counties, by a majority of 3000 votes; his majority in his own county, then strongly Democratic, being over 1200. In 1856, he was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and in the following year, by an almost unanimous vote, was made Speaker of the State Senate, defeating his Democratic competitor, the Hon. William Wilkins. In this latter position he pre-

Fielding L. Williams

sided over the joint convention of the two houses when Simon Cameron was elected to the United States Senate. In the same year, he was elected President of the State Agricultural Society, and re-elected in the years 1858 and 1859. His administration of the affairs of the society was marked with great ability. Its affairs had been in considerable disorder; but during his term of service it was rescued from debt and placed in a position enabling it to endow the Agricultural College with some $8000 or $10,000, without impairing its resources. In 1859, he was President of the Republican State Convention, and in the next year was a prominent candidate for Governor of his native State. He was also chosen, in 1860, as Presidential Elector, and selected as messenger to carry the vote of his State to Washington. In 1861, he was appointed Paymaster in the United States Regular Army, a position which he still retains. During the twelve years of his incumbency of this office he has had much and varied experience in many parts of the country. He has been on duty in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Omaha, Charleston and Portland, Oregon, and has naturally travelled extensively in his official capacity. In a recent eloquent address, delivered on a Fourth of July celebration, he alluded to his travels in glowing and picturesque language. After describing the countries he had seen, from the snowy peaks of British Columbia to the tropical splendors of Cuba, he came to the conclusion that no spot was so dear to him as his native town. He became very prominent during the agitation in favor of temperance, which prevailed in Pennsylvania some years since, and has always consistently maintained, by precept and example, the doctrine of the abolition of the sale of spirituous liquors, both in the Senate and elsewhere. To a commanding presence and great physical strength, he unites a rare gift of oratory, which, with a remarkable memory, exuberant humor and many other valuable qualifications, have singularly fitted him for the numerous and important public positions he has occupied. He was married on May the 5th, 1848, to Annie Cowden, eldest daughter of Colonel John H. Cowden, by whom he has had four children, three of them still living.

WILLIAMS, FIELDING LEWIS, Sugar Refiner, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born at Lynchburg, Halifax county, Virginia, in the year 1832; his parents, Fielding Lewis and Mary Frances Williams, being also natives of that county. With them, he went to Clarksville, Montgomery county, Tennessee, in 1834, remaining till he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he was sent to Sing Sing, New York, for the purpose of completing his education. On the death of his father, his uncle, Howell Lewis Williams—of the firm of Robert & Williams, New York city—was appointed his guardian. This firm carried on an extensive sugar refining business, being widely known throughout the United States, in commercial circles, for their uprightness, sagacity, integrity and other business qualifications, and it is not hazarding much to say, that the example and precepts of his uncle did much towards the foundation of those principles of rectitude and honorable dealing which, developed in after life, established the high character of his future reputation. On leaving school, he at once entered upon his commercial career, by accepting a clerkship in a sugar refinery in New York city, a position which he occupied for a period of two years, to the entire satisfaction of his employers. At the expiration of that time, he removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, where his knowledge of the business and his honorable record obtained for him a similar position in a sugar refinery. He discharged the duties of that situation for eight years, when he removed to Philadelphia. In that city he purchased a sugar refinery, at the corner of Fifth and Willow streets; commenced business there on his own account, and still continues it on the same premises. The establishment is very extensive, one of the most extensive in the city. Independently of his legitimate business, he is President of the Penn Fire Insurance Company, No. 408 Walnut street, and has been a Director in the same ever since its organization; he is also a Director in the Keystone Bank, of Philadelphia. A shrewd financier and keen business man, he is also possessed of generous instincts, which lead him to take a deep and intelligent interest in all movements calculated to advance the public welfare.

VAUX, HON. RICHARD, Lawyer and Politician, was born December 19th, 1819, and is a son of Hon. Robert Vaux, formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Philadelphia, and one of the originators of the public school system of Pennsylvania. He preferred to educate his son at home, with the assistance of private tutors, rather than to entrust him to the care of teachers over whom he could have no control. It was to his father, therefore, that he owed the thorough development and training of his mental powers. It was the father's wish that his son should adopt the profession of the law; he accordingly entered the office of William M. Meredith, and was admitted to practice nearly a year before he attained his majority. Soon after he sailed for Europe as the bearer of despatches to the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, who then held the position of United States Minister to the Court of St. James. At the same time that he presented himself to the American Minister, an order arrived directing the gentleman who then held the position of Secretary of Legation to report at Berlin, when the former was appointed to the post, upon the duties of which he immediately entered. He held this position for a year, when he was relieved by the Hon. Benjamin Rush. Declining

the offer of Mr. Dallas of the post of Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, he resumed his intended tour of the Continent. He accompanied Mr. Massey to Brussels to superintend the organization of the American embassy to the court there. On his return to London, he was prevailed upon, at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Stevenson, to accept a position as his private secretary. He remained for some months in the capital, and was brought into intimate association with the court and the most distinguished men of that day, a fact which is chiefly noteworthy as indicating the origin of the finished manners and pleasing urbanity for which he is remarkable. He returned to America in the fall of 1843, and was shortly afterwards surprised by the intelligence that he had been nominated as a candidate for the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, he having up to that time taken no active part in politics. In March, 1840, he was chosen a delegate to the Convention which nominated Van Buren and Johnson for President and Vice-President of the United States. In 1841, he was appointed to the office of Recorder of Philadelphia, which position he held for seven years, and it is a fact worthy of mention that no decision rendered by him during that period was ever reversed by the higher courts. A volume of reports of his decisions in this office is extant. In 1842, he was nominated for Mayor of Philadelphia, on the Democratic ticket, and though not elected, his candidacy reduced the prevalent majority of the opposing party from five thousand to four hundred. About the same time, he was appointed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania as Inspector of the State Prison, and soon after was elected to the office so long and ably filled by his father, that of a Controller of Public Schools, thus serving in three important public positions at the same time. In 1847, he resigned the office of Recorder, and resumed the practice of the law, having, in the meantime, been twice renominated for Mayor. On the consolidation of the city, in 1854, he was again nominated and was again defeated, his competitor being Judge Conrad. At the next mayoralty election, however, he ran against Hon. Henry D. Moore, and was successful. On assuming the duties of the position, he found that much remained to be done for the organization of the city government after the consolidation, a work which he was able satisfactorily to complete, and the system which he introduced has ever since been in vogue. In 1858, he was chosen one of the directors of Girard College, and the following year was elected President of the Board. While an incumbent of this position, he introduced into the management a feature which excited considerable comment, and which a change in the control of the body of managers caused to be subsequently abandoned. Finding that many of the students were incapable of pursuing efficiently the higher branches of the college curriculum, he secured the adoption of a provision requiring such pupils to learn some useful handicraft. While occupying this position he was precluded from any active participation in politics, and from accepting any nomination for an elective office. Mr. Buchanan being elected President of the United States, it was thought that the long and intimate friendship subsisting between the two might cause the President to avail himself of the talents and diplomatic training of his friend. It is related that he was sent for by the President, who wished to induce him to support certain measures of policy which he was not inclined to endorse. After exhausting his resources of reasoning and persuasion, the President is reported to have said: "Richard, remember that William Duane and Samuel D. Ingham were ruined by their desertion of Andrew Jackson." The reply of Mr. Vaux was characteristically acute and bold: "My dear sir," said he, "it will be the greatest mistake of your life if ever you allow yourself to suppose that you are an Andrew Jackson." As would be presumed, he received no appointment from President Buchanan. He remained politically inactive during this presidential term, and also during the period of the civil war, his views being opposed to those of a majority of his countrymen. Yet notwithstanding that his convictions in this instance were obnoxious to the greater portion of his fellow citizens, his integrity and honesty of purpose were never doubted, and he has retained the unswerving esteem of all who know him. In 1866, he was elected Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Pennsylvania. For years he served as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

CLEMENT, IRA T., Merchant, was born in New Jersey, January 11th, 1813. He is the posthumous son of a soldier of the War of 1812. When three years of age, his mother removed to Sunbury, and thence shortly after to Snyder-town. In a short time an important change occurred in the family, by the second marriage of his mother, and though he was but four years old, he was at this early age duly indentured to a farmer to learn that "art and mystery." The articles of apprenticeship are expressed in the usual quaint style then in vogue, and specify, among other particulars, that he was to serve his master faithfully until the age of eighteen, and that during the many years he should receive "four quarter years of schooling." It is to be presumed that the stipulations were faithfully adhered to. However, when he was free, he was induced to learn the trade of a carpenter, as he disliked the occupation of an agriculturist, and he devoted the remaining three years of his minority to a calling which was more in accordance with his tastes. As early as 1833, railroads had been built and operated in Pennsylvania, and a variety of routes had been selected for the construction of others. Among these was the Catawissa Railroad; and upon this new improvement he secured a contract. Subsequently, he accompanied a corps of engineers in the survey of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, in the capacity of teamster. The country through which the projected improvement was to pass, though now

dotted over with cities, towns and villages, with the intervening acres carefully and scientifically tilled, was then an almost unbroken wilderness. The company which originated this road soon failed, and were unable to meet their liabilities; even their laborers were unpaid, and, among others, he lost all his hard earnings. His next move was to rent a saw-mill, and after a short season he went into the mercantile business at Sunbury, and built a saw-mill there, which he carried on in connection with the former interest. At the beginning of the war of the Rebellion he withdrew from mercantile pursuits, but within the past two years has resumed his former calling. As partner in one of the principal stores in Sunbury, the proprietor of a large saw and planing mill, the owner of a ferry boat, and possessing a handsome farm, within a short distance of the town, he finds ample employment for his brain and hands. He was married, in 1835, to Sarah Martz, and has a numerous family.

SPENCER, CHARLES, Manufacturer, was born at Enderby, near Leicester, England, June 12th, 1821. His father, William Spencer, was a tradesman in that town, where his ancestors had lived for many generations; he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1842, and landed in New York May 4th, 1842. The next day they went to Philadelphia, where they found themselves entirely among strangers. After a diligent search for employment, Charles secured a situation to keep books and collect accounts for Samuel E. Cassiday, straw hat finisher, 43 Lombard street, at five dollars per week. Here he continued until July, 1843, when with his savings of fifty dollars out of his meagre salary he prepared to engage in business on his own account. In the following October he commenced the knitting business in the garret of a house on Germantown avenue, above Haines street. After various removals to accommodate his increasing business, he purchased the present site, in 1850, and erected a mill seventy-five by thirty-five feet, to which he has from time to time made the necessary additions, until the works now occupy about two acres of ground. His father, William Spencer, was superintendent of the works from their origin until his death, in 1863. He formed a copartnership with his brother, William G. Spencer, January 1st, 1857, under the style of Charles Spencer & Co., and Charles Paulson, who had for many years had charge of the New York warehouse, was admitted January 1st, 1867. His elder son, Robert S. Spencer, became a partner January 1st, 1868, William G. Spencer retired in January, 1869, and his younger son, Charles H. Spencer, was admitted January 1st, 1870. He was married, May 27th, 1845, to Priscilla Smethurst, the sister of Richard and Robert Smethurst, of Philadelphia, and a native of Lancashire, England, where her father had been an extensive manufacturer. He became a citizen at the earliest opportunity; but though he has been an earnest advocate of the principles of the Whig and Republican parties, he has never sought nor held a political office. During the war he was an active supporter of the Union cause, and a liberal contributor to the maintenance of soldiers' families. He is a prominent and active member of various charitable corporations, and a generous promoter of all the benevolent enterprises of the Protestant Episcopal Church, though his liberal religious sentiments enable him to support every effort for the alleviation of suffering or the good of humanity. He is a self-made man, and owes all his success to his diligence, energy and ability. Modest and retiring, he shrinks from notoriety, and his philanthropic designs are so quietly executed that they only become known subsequently through their comprehensiveness and liberality.

PALMER, ROBERT M., Lawyer, was born in Mount Holly, New Jersey, in 1820. He was a son of the late Judge Strange N. Palmer, who having settled in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1829, was for the space of thirty-six years a resident of that place; and a grandson of Hon. Nathan Palmer, a lineal descendant of Miles Standish, who, born at Plainfield, Connecticut, in early manhood removed to Pennsylvania, and served in the Senate of his adopted State for three years, having been chosen thereto by his constituents of Luzerne and Northumberland counties, as holding the views and political faith of Thomas Jefferson. He also had been previously commissioned by Governor McKean, whose election he had warmly seconded, as Prothonotary of Luzerne county. Robert was but nine years of age when his father removed to Pottsville, and inherited the same tastes as his parent and grandfather, both of whom had been connected with the typographical art and editorial fraternity. He served successively in various positions in the printing office, and finally reached the editorial chair of the *Emporium*. While so occupied, he studied law, and, in 1845, was admitted to practice. In his political faith, he was a firm supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and so continued until 1854. Previous to this date, namely in 1850, he was elected District Attorney of Schuylkill county, for the term of three years, and from that period took a high position as a criminal lawyer, and stood subsequently in the front rank of his profession in the Commonwealth. In 1854, he allied himself to the "People's Party," which opposed the pro-slavery dogma of the modern Democracy. In 1856, he was a member of the Union State Central Committee, and Chairman *pro tem.* of the Committee to arrange the Electoral ticket. In 1858, he was elected to the State Senate from Schuylkill county, and during his term, and mainly through his exertions, that county received more local legislation of a reformatory character than any other in the State outside of Philadelphia, amounting to an annual saving of $50,000 to the people in

taxes. He was elected Speaker of the Senate during his last year of service, and filled the chair with distinguished ability. A half century before, his grandfather had occupied the same position. In the spring of 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to the Argentine Confederation, and sailed for that country in May of the same year. His health was not good during his residence, and, in less than a year, he resolved to return home, his physicians trusting that the sea air might be of benefit to him. He died April 26th, 1862, on the thirteenth day out, and on the following day his remains were committed to the deep. He left a widow and six children, four of whom are living. His eldest son, Dr. Charles Thomas Palmer, after serving for two years as Resident Physician of Wills' Hospital, Philadelphia, returned to Pottsville, and, in 1871, was elected Coroner of Schuylkill county, which position he yet holds.

BACHE, ALEXANDER DALLAS, Scientist, was a great grandson of Benjamin Franklin. He was born July 19th, 1809, in Philadelphia, and was educated at the Military Academy at West Point. He graduated from that institution with the highest honors. In 1825, he was commissioned Lieutenant of Engineers, and was ordered to aid in the construction of fortifications. Two years later, he occupied the Chair of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania; in 1841, he organized the High School of Philadelphia, and filled the position of Principal during that and the following year. In 1842, he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, and, in 1843, he assumed the Presidency of Girard College. In the same year, he was called to fill a still larger and more important field of usefulness as Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. This position he occupied until his death; and the services which he rendered the country by the efficient manner in which he organized the Survey Bureau and carried on its complicated operations can scarcely be over estimated. Under his superintendence the work of surveying our extensive coast was conducted in such a manner as to elicit the most cordial commendations from all quarters, and the charts prepared by the Bureau are acknowledged to be models of excellence which have no superiors. He was a voluminous writer on scientific subjects, and a frequent contributor to the different scientific publications of this country and of Europe. In 1839, he published a very valuable work on the *Educational Systems of Europe*, the result of a trip across the Atlantic for the purpose of inspecting the schools of England and the Continent. He also edited, with notes, *Brewster's Optics*, and published in three large volumes, with plates, *Observations at the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory of Girard College*. *The Annual Reports of the Coast Survey*, which were filled with scientific data, were issued under his superintendence; and from 1849 to 1858, he published a large number of valuable papers in *The Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science*. He also contributed to *The Journal of the Franklin Institute; The Transactions of the American Philosophical Society; The American Journal of Science*, and *The Proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science*. For a number of years the *Annual Reports of the Treasury Department on Weights and Measures* were prepared by him. He was a member of nearly all of the principal scientific societies in America and Europe, and, in 1858, he was the recipient of the medal of the Royal Geographical Society of England. He died in 1867.

DUNCAN, C. M., Lawyer, was born May 28th, 1831, at Cashtown, Adams county, Pennsylvania. His early education was thorough, and after due preparation, he entered Franklin and Marshal College, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated with high honors. He immediately applied himself to the law, and pursued his professional studies in the office of Hon. Wilson Reiley, completing them under the auspices of Hon. J. McDowell Sharpe. Upon his admission to the bar, he commenced practice in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and quickly made for himself a reputation as a gentleman of refined instincts, a successful lawyer, and a keen politician. In 1865, he was elected to the State Senate, from the district composed of the counties of Adams and Franklin. The eminent qualities for the service of the State which he possessed; his thorough devotion to the best interests of his district, as well as the entire country; his ready sacrifice of selfish and sectional feeling to the general welfare, and his fearless maintenance of the high demands of virtue and right, amid the strife and tumult of party warfare, and all the engrossing anxieties of secular concerns, were duly recognised by his constituents. In 1868, he was renominated, and, though opposed by a competitor of high standing, was re-elected. On all the great questions which regarded the substantial and important commercial and industrial interests of the State, while a member of the Senate, he took a position prominent and decided. He is a ready and able debater, forcible and eloquent. In the debate which took place, during his term in the Senate, upon the question of payment by the State of the losses and damages sustained by the people of the border counties during the war of the Rebellion, he particularly distinguished himself, and the success of the appeal was largely due to his efforts. His term of service in the Senate having expired, he declined re-election, and returned to the practice of his profession in the town of Chambersburg. There he still resides, conducting a large and lucrative practice, and enjoying the high esteem of the community.

Wm. Hall Wade

WAXLER, WILLIAM HALL, Lawyer, was born in the Twenty-third Ward, of Philadelphia, December 13th, 1837. His family were among the oldest settlers in the State, and his father, John Waxler, was a progressive farmer in Oxford Township. During the earlier period of his boyhood he attended the public schools, but finished his education at Port Royal Seminary (a mathematical and classical institute), near Frankford. His natural mathematical genius led him to devote great attention to that branch and to look forward to civil engineering as his profession in life, but, considering the wider field offered by the law, he entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1858. He became a student in the office of George W. Biddle, about April 1st, 1859; graduated from the University July 3d, 1860; was admitted to the bar January 19th, 1861, and at once energetically engaged in practice. He was married to Fannie E. Galligher, formerly of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on April 8th, 1862. He is a prominent member of, and ruling elder in, the Presbyterian Church. He was one of the originators and Secretary of the Frankford & Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, afterward merged into the Second & Third Street Road, and is an officer in various other local corporations, including the North Cedar Hill Cemetery Company, of which he is a Director and an originator. He has been a Delegate to every Republican Judicial Convention held in Philadelphia since he became a voter, but has uniformly eschewed politics and devoted himself to his profession, in which he has achieved great success by the power of superior intellect and inherent energy.

JENKS, HON. MICHAEL HUTCHINSON, Conveyancer and Congressman, was born at Bridgetown Mills, near Attleborough, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1795. Thomas Jenks, his great grandfather, was born in England, in the latter part of December, 1699, and came to the United States when a child, with his widowed mother, Susan Jenks. They settled in Wrightstown Township, Bucks county, and, in 1708, she married Benjamin Wiggins, of Buckingham, where their descendants still reside. Thomas, upon attaining his majority, purchased a tract of land in Middletown Township, two miles northeast of Attleborough, and named it "Pomona Farm." He married Mercy Wildman, in 1731, and died May 4th, 1797, leaving three sons, Thomas, John, and Joseph, and three daughters. Joseph Jenks was born December 22d, 1743, and, having married Elizabeth Pearson, resided on a part of the homestead estate until his death, in 1820. He left one son, William, and two daughters. William Jenks was born August 12th, 1766, and died in 1818, leaving a number of children, of whom Michael Hutchinson was the second son. After attending the district schools in and near Attleborough, he was placed under the care of John Comly, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, at "Pleasant Hill" Boarding School, in Byberry Township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. There his character was moulded, and a resolution formed to refrain from all common human excesses. He says in his memoirs: "I have often thanked a kind Providence for preserving me and enabling me to keep a resolve of my youth, that I would never smoke or chew tobacco, get intoxicated, or play at cards, and thus far, at the age of sixty-three, I have withstood the temptation of all." After leaving school he procured a surveyor's chain and compass to practise the theories he had learned. During the succeeding period of forty-six years, he surveyed and wrote the conveyances of a large portion of the lower end of Bucks county. In 1816, he took charge of the farm of his aged grandfather, upon whose death, in 1820, he succeeded to the estate. He married Mary Ridgway Earl, of Springfield, Burlington county, New Jersey, March 14th, 1821. He continued to farm, in conjunction with the practice of his profession, until 1827, when other matters claimed so much of his attention that, to the great regret of his children, he sold the estate that had been in the family for over one hundred years. He at once removed to Newtown, where he engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate in connection with his duties as surveyor and conveyancer, and for the succeeding twenty-nine years continued the chief reliance in that line of his neighborhood. He was elected, in autumn, 1830, Commissioner of Bucks county, for three years, at the expiration of which time he was, in appreciation of his service, unanimously elected Treasurer of the county, and so continued until 1835. He was appointed, by Governor Ritner, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, in September, 1838, and during the succeeding five years filled the position with such dignity and credit that upon his retirement very complimentary resolutions were unanimously passed by the Bucks county bar. In the fall of 1842, he was elected by the Whigs of Bucks and Lehigh counties a member of the Forty-eighth Congress, by a large majority, as an advocate of protection to American industry—a question then prominently before the people. He was Chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and his services were so acceptable to his constituents that he was renominated, but that being the memorable Clay campaign the Democracy carried everything in his district. He at once returned to his business, and continued it in connection with the office of Chief Burgess of Newtown until within a few years of his death. He was a man of the strictest integrity, methodical, punctual and just. As Justice of the Peace he usually effected an arrangement of disputes without an entry upon his docket. He took a deep and lively interest in the war of the Rebellion, and heartily rejoiced over the death knell of slavery and the triumph of the Union arms. He died October 16th, 1867, leaving three sons and two

daughters. His remains rest in the "Friends'" Burying Ground at Newtown, of which society he and all his ancestors had been members.

PURVIANCE, SAMUEL ANDERSON, Lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born January 10th, 1809, in Butler, Pennsylvania. He is partly of French and partly of Scotch and American descent, his ancestors on his father's side having been among the early settlers of western Pennsylvania. After receiving a preliminary education, he entered college, and after pursuing a partial course, applied himself to the study of law. In this he made such rapid progress that, when but eighteen years of age, he was admitted to the bar. He served for two years as Prosecuting Attorney for Warren county, earning such a reputation as a lawyer that he was elected to the Constitutional Convention from Butler county in 1836, and, in 1838, was returned to the Legislature. In 1854, he was elected to the United States Congress, and re-elected to the same in 1856. He was a member of the following nominating conventions: In 1844, that which nominated Henry Clay; in 1856, that which nominated Fremont; in 1860 and 1864, those which nominated Lincoln; and finally, in 1868, that which nominated Grant. He was also an elector, in 1848, when Taylor was a candidate for the Presidency, and, in 1852, when General Scott was seeking the same office. He was appointed Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania in 1861, but resigned that office, greatly to the disappointment of his party. It will be gathered from the foregoing that he was a Whig in politics; in fact, he was a firm supporter of that party as long as it had a separate existence, and followed it, on its dissolution, into the ranks of the Republicans, with whom he has since cordially co-operated. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, assembled in 1872. He was married, in 1839, to Caroline M. Irwin, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and has three children.

SHEPPARD, FURMAN, Lawyer and Politician, was born at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated in that institution, in 1845, with honors, being selected to deliver the valedictory address at the college commencement of that year. On leaving college, he entered upon the study of law under the direction of Ex Judge Garrick Mallery, and was admitted to the bar September 7th, 1848. He was nominated Democratic candidate for the office of District Attorney for the city and county of Philadelphia, and in October, 1868, was elected to that office for a term of three years. In that year the entire city ticket was claimed to have been elected by the Democrats; but this being disputed, a contest was entered upon by the Republicans, and the matter went before the courts. In the first instance, a decision was rendered, confirming the election of D. M. Fox as Mayor, but annulling that of the District Attorney, the Receiver of Taxes, and some others. An appeal from this decision was made, and the case carried before the Supreme Court, where, on review, the judgment of the inferior court was reversed in his case, and an order made upon his opponent, Charles Gibbons,—who, pending the result of the appeal, had occupied the office,—to account to its rightful possessor. He then entered upon the duties of his office, which he discharged till the expiration of his term, his administration being marked throughout by energy and a high sense of responsibility. He is the author of an educational work on the Constitution of the United States, entitled, *The Constitutional Text Book*, which has met with much favor, and been very extensively used in colleges and schools in various parts of the country.

BROWN, CHARLES BROCKDEN, Author, was born in Philadelphia, in 1771. He was one of the first American romance writers to win distinction and to obtain the commendation of trans-Atlantic critics. He appears to have been greatly fascinated by the writings of William Godwin, the author of *Caleb Williams*, and they undoubtedly exerted a decided influence on his style, a fact which will perhaps account for the partial non-success of his novels; for, in spite of their many remarkable qualities, they have not obtained that rank among the standard works of fiction that their undoubted merits seem to entitle them to. His first novel was *Wieland; or, The Transformation*, and was published in 1798. It made a marked impression on the reading public, and is to-day considered by competent critics as one of the best, if not the very best, of its author's works of fiction. *Wieland* was issued in London, in 1811, and was received with much cordiality by the literary coterie of which Godwin and his wife were the leaders. It was looked upon as the beginning of a school of American fiction which would rapidly rival that of the old world in its claims upon the regards of cultivated readers. *Wieland* was followed by *Ormond; or, The Secret Witness*, which did not create the same sensation as its predecessor; and by *Arthur Mervyn*, which is chiefly remarkable for the powerful description it gives of the devastations caused by the yellow fever in Philadelphia, in 1793. His other novels were, *Edgar Huntly; or, The Memoirs of a Sleep Walker*; *Clara Howard*, and *Jane Talbot*. An unfinished story, entitled, *Memoir of Carwin the Biloquist*, is also to be included in the list, although the leading idea was worked up in a somewhat different shape in *Wieland*. In addition to his novels, he wrote a number of very able political pamphlets, and contributed frequently to the dif-

ferent magazines. In 1799, he started a serial publication of his own, under the title of *The Monthly Magazine and American Review*. The venture, however, was not a success. About four years afterwards, he issued the first number of *The Literary Magazine and American Register*, which lived for five years. To this magazine he himself contributed most of the matter. In 1803, he made a third attempt to establish a magazine. This was called *The American Register*, and was published until his death. He made several translations, and was the author of a number of memoirs. His novels are remarkable for the invention they display, for the ingenious manner in which the narrative is managed so as to engage the attention of the reader, for their imagination, and for their subtle psychological insight.

PRINCE, SAMUEL F., Merchant, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1821. Left fatherless at the age of eight years, he was obliged, when only twelve years old, to rely for support on his own exertions. The first situation he obtained was that of "Post Boy," at Norristown. His duty was to deliver the mails and the papers of two weekly publications, printed in Norristown, which required him to make a journey on horseback embracing a circuit of fifty to sixty miles, and to traverse the entire route winter and summer, without regard to weather, three times a week. For two years he served in this exposed and laborious capacity, and afterwards attended a country school for one year. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he served a full apprenticeship at cabinet making—working at the business about a year after he was free. At this period occurred the commercial disasters of 1841, sweeping away many old established and theretofore rich and prosperous firms, and rendering employment scarce and difficult to obtain. At the request of an uncle, who, in addition to his legal profession, was engaged in the production and sale of marble, he accepted a position under him in his business. In 1846, his uncle, being elected to Congress, relinquished his marble interest, and he commenced the business on his own account, struggling with competitors, old in the trade, but determined, by close application and careful management, to succeed. As his business prospered, he extended his operations by purchasing quarries in Vermont, and erecting improved mills and machinery for preparing marble to suit the wants of the trade. His enterprise was crowned with success, and his business became widely extended, so that now he is shipping the products of his quarries and mills in Vermont to all parts of the United States. He also owns and operates a large farm on the margin of the river Schuylkill, nine miles from the heart of the city, on which is located a large soapstone quarry, which he works extensively in producing soapstone for the lining of puddling furnaces used in the manufacture of iron. This quarry is one of the old landmarks of Philadelphia, and has been in operation for more than a century. Before the introduction of marble, the products of this quarry were used for general building purposes, as the old State House in Philadelphia shows; and it is said that the steps from which the Declaration of Independence was first read, and the quoins in the building, which are soapstone, but now painted white, were the products of this quarry. When the iron interest in this State was in its infancy, he foresaw that soapstone would be a valuable acquisition to that trade. This idea led to his purchasing the soapstone property, adding to the original purchase as opportunity offered, until now he owns in the one tract about one hundred and seventy acres, the majority being within the city limits. At the time of purchase, the property was unimproved and unproductive; but, under his careful supervision, it has been cleared, cultivated and otherwise improved with buildings, etc., so that at the present time it is one of the most productive and desirable locations in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

DUHRING, LOUIS A., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, on the 23d of December, 1845. His father, Henry Duhring, came to this country in 1818, from Mecklenburg, Germany, and became one among the most successful merchants in Philadelphia. His mother was a native of St. Gall, in Switzerland. He pursued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, graduated from the Medical Department in 1867, and was shortly after elected one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital. In this position he remained fifteen months, during which time he commenced the study of cutaneous diseases, a branch of medicine for which he already showed marked aptitude and taste. On the expiration of his term as resident Physician, he sailed for Europe, and spent two years in acquiring a thorough knowledge of Dermatology in the hospitals of Paris, London and Vienna, the greater part of his time being passed in the latter city, under the tuition of the celebrated Hebra. While abroad, he wrote several papers on affections of the skin, for the medical journals, all of which gave evidence of careful study and practical ability. He returned home, and, in the latter part of 1870, founded and opened the Philadelphia Dispensary for Skin Diseases, a branch of medicine theretofore sadly neglected in the United States. About this time he also became one of the editors of the *Photographic Review of Medicine and Surgery*. In the spring of 1871, he was elected Clinical Lecturer upon Diseases of the Skin in the University of Pennsylvania. He had, prior to this, been elected a member of the College of Physicians, also of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, and a corresponding member of the New York Dermatological Society. He

is a close and careful student, an acute and intelligent observer, and possesses great clearness and force in his logical deductions.

AINEY, HON. WILLIAM H., Lawyer, was born in the village of Dimock, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, November 30th, 1833. He had the usual advantages of education presented by our public schools, together with a preparatory course at Dimock Academy, in 1849 and 1850. After which, at the age of seventeen, he entered Hartford University at Hartford, Pennsylvania, then an institution of learning of high standing in that section. He continued there during the next three years, viz: 1851–'52 and 1853, which completed his educational training. After the death of his father, early in 1854, he commenced the study of the law, under Hon. E. B. Chase, of Montrose, Pennsylvania, being then about twenty years old. During this and a portion of 1855, he was also engaged in teaching in the academy in his native village. Subsequently he removed to Lehigh county, where he was also engaged a portion of the time in teaching, while pursuing his legal studies. These he completed in the office of Hon. Robert E. Wright, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1856, and was admitted to the bar, January 6th, 1857. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession in that city, and by his talents and energy soon secured a large clientele. In politics a thorough Republican, in 1859 he was nominated by that party for the office of District Attorney, but as the county was then strongly Democratic, he was defeated by a small majority. He now began to develop a talent for finance, and, in the winter of 1859 and 1860, projected and organized the Allentown Savings Institution. He was chosen its President, and still holds the position. Under his management the institution has grown to importance, and is now a monetary concern of high standing. In 1862, he purchased the *Lehigh Register*, the Republican journal of that county, and conducted its editorial columns in connection with law practice until the latter part of 1863. In the following year he was chosen Senatorial Delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats. He also served as member of the State Central Committee, and was appointed one of a sub or executive committee of nine, authorized to conduct the campaign of 1863. In 1864, he entered another moneyed enterprize. This was the projection and organization of the Second National Bank of Allentown. It proved a success, and he was chosen and still remains its President. He also projected and set afloat the Lehigh Valley Fire Insurance Company, of Allentown, and was elected Vice President after having declined to serve as President. The Lehigh Iron Company (blast furnaces) also owes its origin and successful establishment to him, and he is its President. The company has a capital of $500,000, and its pay-rolls amount to about $60,000 per month for labor at the works, mines and quarries, including coal and ore. He naturally feels a pride in this great industrial enterprise, and looks forward with confidence to its further enlargement, until it shall be second in magnitude to few, if any, iron manufacturing establishments in the country. He was again chosen by the Republicans as Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention of 1869, which renominated the late Governor Geary. In 1870, he was elected a member of the Select Council of the city of Allentown, and served as President until the spring of 1873. In 1870, there being no State officers to elect, he, with a few friends, deemed it a fit time to urge the calling of a Convention to revise our State Constitution, and especially to agitate reform in legislation and legislative representation. Accordingly, an informal meeting for consultation was held at the Girard House, Philadelphia, July 4th, 1870, and subsequently the Reading Convention of August 31st, 1870. The Reading assembly took strong ground in favor of a Constitutional Convention, and appointed a committee, of which he was a member, to urge it upon the Governor and Legislature. This committee procured favorable recommendation by the Governor, and the desired action on the part of the Legislature followed. In 1872, he was nominated and elected one of the fourteen State Delegates at Large, on the Republican State ticket, to the Constitutional Convention, in which he served on the committees on Suffrage, Election and Representation, and on Public and Municipal Debts and Sinking Fund. He was married, June 5th, 1860, to Miss Anna C. Unger, of Allentown, and has three daughters, Carrie, May and Kate. He resides at Allentown, where he has identified himself with its local interests and growth.

BILLMEYER, PHILIP, Lumber Merchant and Canal Boat Builder, was born in Liberty township, Montour (then Columbia) county, Pennsylvania, October 10th, 1814. He is the son of George and Anna Billmeyer, and lived on his father's farm until about twenty-seven years of age. His father owned a saw mill in connection with his farm, and the young man occupied a portion of his time in that establishment, where he took his first lessons in that business, which he afterwards so extensively carried on. He exhibited in early life manifestations of that force of character and industry which distinguished his after career. He was appointed by Governor Porter, in 1837, Registrar and Recorder of Deeds for Columbia county, a position which he held until a subsequent change in the Constitution rendered that office elective. In 1840, he was married to Susan Follman, daughter of Daniel Follman, of Limestone township. During the ensuing ten years he was

Wm. H. Finney

engaged in the lumber and saw-mill business, in the neighborhood of Milton, Pennsylvania. He remained there till 1853, when he moved to Lewisburg, and became a partner in the firm of Frick, Slifer & Co., in the same business; but he subsequently purchased the interest of his partners and organized the firm of Billmeyer, Dill & Co., a name which it still bears. This firm is one of the most extensive in the lumber business in Central Pennsylvania, manufacturing five million feet of lumber and building one hundred canal boats annually, giving employment to upwards of one hundred men. A considerable portion of the timber used in these works is cut on lands belonging to the firm, which operation also affords employment to many hands during the winter. The senior partner is one of the oldest lumber merchants on the west branch of the Susquehanna. Besides his regular business, he is a large stockholder in one of the principal banks of the county, and has been for many years a director in that institution, contributing largely by his energy and judgment to its success.

BUCHER, JOSEPH C., Lawyer and Judge, was born in Middletown, Frederick county, Maryland, January 28th, 1836. His father, the Rev. J. C. Bucher, D. D., was a prominent clergyman of the German Reformed Church. In 1842, he moved, with his family, to Reading, Pennsylvania, to fill the position of pastor to a church in that town, where he continued to reside until its removal to Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, a few years later. Whilst at Reading, his son was a pupil of Father Kelley, a Roman Catholic priest, then enjoying considerable reputation as a teacher. In 1852, he entered Marshall's College, at Mercersburg, after having previously passed through its preparatory department. In 1854, this college was consolidated with that of Franklin, at Lancaster, and in that year the young student graduated with the highest honors of his class, being chosen, on that occasion, to pronounce the valedictory address. After this event, he became principal of an academy in Maryland, which position he occupied for a year, and, in 1856, began the study of law at New Berlin, Union county, under the instruction of the Hon. Isaac Slender, a distinguished lawyer. In 1858, he was admitted to the bar of Union county, and immediately formed a partnership with his late preceptor, successfully engaging in the practice of his profession. In 1859, he was elected District Attorney of Union county, an office which he held until the completion of his term. His partnership with Mr. Slender was dissolved in 1862, upon the election of the latter to the office of Auditor General of the State, and he removed to Lewisburg, where he continued the practice of law till 1871, when he was raised to the bench as President Judge of the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, a position which he now occupies. His district, especially Snyder county, contains many Germans, and the *Legal Intelligencer*, in noticing his election, laid especial stress upon the great advantage the public would derive from his familiarity with the German language whilst acting in his official capacity. He is one of the youngest, if not quite the youngest, of the judges of Pennsylvania. In 1861, he was married to Mary Ellen, daughter of the Hon. John Walls, of Lewisburg, and has, by this marriage, a family of two children.

SCHOMACKER, J. H., Manufacturer, was born in the province of Holstein, Germany, January 1st, 1800. He was educated in the best schools of his native country, and then, in accordance with the universal custom, was apprenticed to a mechanical trade. He finished his apprenticeship to a cabinet-maker in 1818, and continued to work as a journeyman until 1825, when his attention was first called to the construction of pianos. After investigation and labor in the leading piano manufactories of Germany, he fully mastered his art at Vienna, and engaged in business for himself. He emigrated to the United States in 1837, settled in Philadelphia, and, after years of energetic labor, made the manufacturing of pianos one of the leading industries of that city, becoming himself the head of the largest establishment of the kind in the State. In 1855, he erected a large factory at Eleventh and Catharine streets, still occupied by the "Schomacker Piano-Forte Manufacturing Company," which was organized in 1864. Many prizes and medals from leading institutes and expositions attest the superior excellence of his instruments. He is a life-member of the German Hospital of the city of Philadelphia, and was for four years a director. He was also a director for two years in the German Benevolent Society of Philadelphia, of which he has been for many years a member. Prominent in the Masonic fraternity, he is also an active promoter of other charitable and benevolent associations. An orphan boy, he has achieved his own destiny, and illustrated the truth of the maxim, that success surely attends well directed industry and perseverance. Though advanced in years, he maintains great physical and mental vigor. Public spirited, liberal, affable and kind, he has won the esteem and regard of his associates.

TOWNSEND, JOSEPH B., Lawyer, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, December 13th, 1821. His parents were natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania, where they spent their lives, with the exception of about two years, when they lived near Baltimore, and during which period he was born. His ancestors were English, Joseph Townsend, of Berkshire, England, with his wife,

Joanna England, of Burton upon Trent, having come over with William Penn and settled near West Chester, Pennsylvania, where their descendants now compose a large portion of the population. He was educated in Chester county, receiving the larger part at Bolmar's Academy, in West Chester. After leaving school, he studied law with Eli Kirk Price, of Philadelphia, and having been examined, December 13th, 1842, the day he attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar the same month. Though he has enjoyed a large miscellaneous practice, his extended knowledge and research in the laws pertaining to real estate have led him principally into that field, where he has been eminently successful. He has for some years resided continuously at a handsome country seat at Overbrook, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he finds a happy relief from the cares incident to a large practice. He has been so wedded to his profession that the proffer of political honors failed to draw him from it, and he has never sought nor held a purely political office. He was for four and a half years a Member of the Board of Guardians for the Poor, and has been for four years a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He is also identified with many other charitable and benevolent associations, and with true public spirit lends his influence to the promotion of every public and private enterprise commending itself to his judgment.

SHURLOCK, WILLIAM CHARLES, M. D., late Surgeon United States Volunteers, and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, January 6th, 1835, where he has ever since resided. He was also educated in his native county, and obtained a liberal store of learning at the Darlington Academy, which he left, in 1855, to enter the office of the late Dr. William S. Cochran of Darlington, whom he had selected as his preceptor, and with whom he engaged in the study of medicine. He matriculated, in 1856, in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated, March 9th, 1858, and returning to Darlington was engaged in the practice of his profession until August 1st, 1861. At this date, being then the first year of the War of the Rebellion, he entered the army as Captain of Company D, 100th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, familiarly known as the "Roundheads," with which he served until December 16th following, when he resigned, at Beaufort, South Carolina, on account of ill health. He thereupon returned home, where he remained until his health was re-established, and, in June, 1862, returned to the same command, having been commissioned Assistant-Surgeon, and continued there until December 28th, 1863, when he was made a Surgeon with the rank of Major, and was assigned to the 51st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was detailed, May 5th, 1864, as operating Surgeon of the First Division Hospital, Ninth Army Corps, in which he continued until after the close of the war, being mustered out of the service, June 6th, 1865. He thereupon returned to Beaver county, and resumed the practice of medicine. In 1869, he was elected a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature to represent Beaver and Washington counties, was re-elected to the same, in 1870, and during both terms served on several important committees. At the close of the session of 1871, he returned to his professional duties, from which he was called, in January, 1874, to fill the position of Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and served as such during its long session, terminating in May of that year. After the close of the session of 1874, he was commissioned Surgeon-in-Chief of the 19th Division National Guards of Pennsylvania, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He is a member of the Beaver County Medical Society, and also of the State Association. He gives particular attention to surgical and obstetrical practice. He was married, May 11th, 1858, to Rebecca C., daughter of George and Sarah Dilworth, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

MCCREDY, BERNARD, Manufacturer, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in January, 1775. After due preparation, he studied six years in the Dublin University, whence he graduated in his twenty-first year. He soon after came to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia, where for three years he taught a private school, on Twelfth street, above Chestnut, then a suburban district. He then associated with his twin brother, Dennis McCredy, in the wholesale grocery business, on Second street, but after two years withdrew, and is said to have established the second cotton mill operated in this country. In partnership with Samuel R. Wood, he purchased the site of the Wyoming Mills, May 2d, 1825, and an additional property July 5th of the same year. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 4th of February, 1826, but on the 30th of November, 1844, Bernard McCredy became the owner of the part previously set off to Samuel R. Wood. In 1846, he associated with him his only son, Thomas McCredy, under the firm name of B. McCredy & Son. He was also the owner of an extensive property and several mills at Rockdale (now Glen Riddle), Chester county, Pennsylvania. Early in life he married Martha Newlin, a daughter of Dr. Nicholas Newlin, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He died November 20th, 1854, and by his will, admitted to probate December 4th, 1854, all his real estate descended to his son. He was a thorough and eminently successful business man, and yet he never seemed so happy as when seated by his own fireside in the enjoyment of the society of his family and friends. His generous hospitality was

Wm C. Sherlock

extended to the pure and good of all classes, and his benevolence was manifested in the hearty support he gave the church, and the active and practical sympathy he always showed to the suffering and needy.

MCREDY, THOMAS, Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, October 18th, 1825. At the age of four years, owing to the loss of his mother, he was sent to Burlington to school, and when nine years old entered St. Mary's College, in Baltimore, Maryland. From that institution he graduated in his sixteenth year. He then became a student in the Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and, after pursuing the usual three years course, graduated, and was sent to Europe to receive the benefits to be derived from foreign travel. At the age of twenty-one he became associated with his father in the manufacturing business, under the firm name of B. McCredy & Son, but continued to devote his evenings and leisure time to study. He married Emma Wilson, of Santiago, Cuba, December 9th, 1850. Upon the death of his father, November 29th, 1854, he enherited the large estates at Norristown and Rockdale, and associated with him his brother-in-law, John D. Ewing, under the style of Thomas McCredy & Co. He died May 29th, 1856, just in the prime of manhood. He was a man of great talent, but so unassuming and retiring that his worth was known to few.

CONRAD, ROBERT T., Judge, Orator and Author, was born in Philadelphia, in 1809. He studied law, and on being admitted to the bar, speedily took a place in the front rank of the Philadelphia lawyers of the day, acquiring an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1840, he was elevated to the bench, and while upon it distinguished himself by the learning and impartiality of his decisions. In 1854, the American party nominated him for Mayor of Philadelphia, and elected him by a handsome majority. As a brilliant and forcible orator he achieved a distinguished reputation. His arguments were clear and convincing, his illustrations most happy and his manner of delivery exceedingly impressive. He understood the fine art of appealing both to the intelligence and the sensibilities of his hearers, and his speeches are remembered by those who heard them as among the most impressive specimens of forensic eloquence ever heard at the Philadelphia bar. He however was not only a learned lawyer, an impartial judge and an eloquent orator, but a poet of more than ordinary ability, and by far the best play-writer that America has yet produced. He frequently contributed poems to the newspapers, and some of his verses became very popular: his poem of *The Fireman*, in particular, enjoyed great favor. In 1854, Judge Conrad published a small volume of poems, which was warmly commended by the press, and met with a cordial reception from the reading public. The titles of Judge Conrad's plays are, *Conrad of Naples; Aylmere*, and *Jack Cade, the Kentish Bondman*. All of these were acted with success, and the last named furnished Edwin Forrest with one of his most striking characters. *Jack Cade* was written in response to the offer from that artist of a prize for the best play suited to his purposes, and it is certainly a work of remarkable power. It was a decided favorite with the great tragedian, who frequently performed the leading character, and kept it in his repertoire up to the time of his final exit from the stage. Its author was also a prose writer of very great ability, and a frequent contributor to the magazines and other publications. His death occurred in 1858.

KENNEDY, THOMAS B., Lawyer, was born in August, 1827, in Warren county, New Jersey. His father, Hon. James J. Kennedy, removed, in 1839, to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in the academy of which town the son was fitted for college. He entered the sophomore class of Marshall College, at fourteen, and graduated with honors, in 1844. He read law with the Hon. Alexander Thomson, of Chambersburg, and was admitted to the Franklin county bar, in 1848. The next year he crossed the Plains as the leader of a company bound for California. There he entered upon the practice of law, in Downieville. In 1851, he returned to Chambersburg, opened an office, and speedily grew into practice. He served one term as District Attorney with general approbation. He married, and spent a year travelling in Europe. On his return, he became the partner of Hon. James Nill, one of the leading practitioners of that day. The business of the firm rapidly increased, so that, upon the elevation of Judge Nill to the bench of the district, in 1862, his partner found himself in control of the largest and most lucrative practice at that bar, which he has steadily maintained ever since. Notwithstanding the incessant labors of his professional life and the demands upon his time, arising from the care of his large private estate, he has been prominently identified with every movement tending to the advancement of the section of the country in which he resides. While aiding liberally in all local measures, as a Master of the Academy, one of the originators and founders of Wilson College, and a Trustee in its management, he has effectively aided the cause of education. The two railroads, recently completed in the county, owe their success, in a great measure, to his influence and public spirit. He has lately been elected Vice-president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, with the control of the road, and President of the Southern Pennsylvania Road.

BOUDINOT, ELIAS LOUIS, Lawyer, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, October 2d, 1843. He is a son of the late Elias E. and Jane Mary (Kip) Boudinot, both natives of Newark in the same State. His early education was received at home until he had attained the age of eleven years, when he entered St. Paul's School, at Concord, New Hampshire. At this seminary he passed eight years, and was thoroughly prepared for college. His father having removed to Philadelphia, in 1853, he returned, at the age of nineteen, and entered the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania, at its final term. About the middle of the closing term of the senior class he left the University without taking the usual degree. Soon after attaining his majority, having determined to embrace the profession of the law (as had been done by his father and grandfather), he entered the office of Morton P. Henry, and after a full and systematic course of reading was admitted to practice as an attorney, in 1867. As soon as he was eligible to membership, he became connected with the "Union League," and has been constantly associated with the same for upwards of eight years. From the commencement of the "Reform movement" in the government of the city, he has become much interested, and has taken an active part in the labors of the association which, at no distant day, is destined to make its influence felt at the several municipal elections. He is a zealous churchman, and a member of St. Clement's Episcopal Church, of which congregation he is a vestryman. He was married in April, 1868, to Coleman Hall, of this city.

WILER, WILLIAM, Manufacturer of Stair-rods, etc., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in the old District of Southwark, in that city, July 9th, 1822, on Second street below Christian. His parents, John and Mary Wiler, were both natives of this country, and his grandparents lived in the Wyoming Valley during the war of the Revolution. They were spectators, and experienced all the horrors of the dreadful massacre of the Wyoming Valley, from which his father and aunt were only saved by the timely flight of his grandfather on horseback. After completing his education (in Walnut street below Fifth), he was apprenticed, at the age of seventeen years, to Edward Jones, a manufacturer of stair-rods, on the south side of Library street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, with whom he served his time; then worked as a journeyman, and finally became foreman in the factory. On leaving that employment, he commenced business for himself, without one cent of capital, at No. 225 South Fifth street, under the name of Wiler & Thomas. This firm existed for two years, when it was changed, by the admission of Henry Billington, to Wiler, Thomas & Co., remaining thus for another two years. A second change took place, and the business was permanently established, with the title of Wiler & Moss, an association which lasted for twenty-one years, and was only dissolved by the retirement of the junior partner, on July 1st, 1873. The concern is now carried on by the senior partner, who has, through a business experience of some twenty-five years, steadily maintained his position and credit, notwithstanding all the monetary shocks sustained during that period, and his firm has been able at all times to meet its obligations "on sight." He is a director in the Sixth National Bank (Second and Pine streets), and has occupied that position for the last eight years. In politics, he formerly belonged to the Democratic party, being an active member of that body; but of late has associated himself with the Municipal Reform party, with which he now coöperates. He was married in the year 1843, to Mary A. Day, daughter of Joseph Day, of Philadelphia.

BABER, CHARLES, Merchant, Builder and President, was born at New Rochelle, West Chester county, New York, April 1st, 1812. His father, James I. Baber, was a manufacturer of the same place. After obtaining the usual education of the district schools of that period, he learned the trade of cabinet-making, and subsequently carried on that business at Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, to which place he removed in 1830. A year afterwards, he embarked in the lumbering and building trades; and, although he had no capital, he succeeded, by shrewd, skilful management, eminent business tact and ability in taking advantage of opportunities, in making rapid strides towards fortune. He had been generally successful in all his undertakings till about the year 1847, when, in common with many others, he was totally ruined by disastrous mining speculations, losing everything he possessed and remaining heavily in debt. His failure was a heavy one; but he ultimately redeemed all his liabilities in full, and gained, by so doing, a reputation for integrity which enabled him to command three times the credit he had previously enjoyed. About the year 1845, he was prominent as a promoter of the Schuylkill Canal and Railroad (now owned by the Reading Railroad Company), and was elected, in 1862, a director of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. He built the street railroad to Minersville, for the account of some speculators, who, however, failed to manage it in such a manner as to make it pay, and he therefore organized a stock company, of which he was elected President; the road, under the present administration, has become remunerative. He was instrumental in taking measures for the erection of the Public Hall, and also for the laying out of the Mount Laurel Cemetery, which latter property he owns. He has constantly held positions of trust both in

Wm Wilder

the town councils and the public schools. He has been married three times, his last wife being Mrs. Jacob Esher, of Philadelphia, and has a family of four children. One of his sons (William) is keeping a store, and destined to succeed his father in his business. Industry, integrity, economy and a progressive spirit have characterized him through life and been the foundation of his success. Although he bought coal lands long ago at low rates, and has since sold them at higher prices, his business has mainly been of a legitimate character.

BROWN, JOHN A., Merchant and Banker, was born at Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland, on May 21st, 1788. Alexander Brown, his father, a gentleman of good family and large fortune, left Ireland in consequence of the political agitation. Bringing with him considerable capital, he established himself at Baltimore, as a general merchant, about the opening of the present century. At that time the subject of this sketch, the third son of the family, was twelve years of age. He had been attending school at Rochdale, England, and, after completing his education in this country, he was taken into his father's counting house, in which his two elder brothers were already engaged. William, the eldest of these, was soon sent to Liverpool, where he established a branch house, became a member of Parliament, was instrumental in founding the free library of the city, and was created a Baronet. The English house, which has also a branch in London, is now known as Brown, Shipley & Co. In 1818, John A. Brown was sent to Philadelphia by his father to establish another branch, and still another was soon after established in New York city by a younger brother, James, this last branch house doing business under the name of Brown Brothers & Co., being the first of the three American establishments to assume that title, which is at present common to all. The second son, George, remained in Baltimore, and, in 1834, succeeded to the head of the house in that city, on the death of his father. The business of all the concerns gradually embraced the leading features of banking, although at one time the Baltimore branch almost monopolized the cotton trade between that port and England. John A. Brown commenced business in Philadelphia principally as an importer of linens, receiving consignments from the manufactories of John Patrick & Sons, and others in the North of Ireland. The Philadelphia house for many years carried on the business of an importing, jobbing and general commission concern, but gradually, like the other branches, became engaged in banking, until at last all the branches were so occupied exclusively. The subject of this sketch soon attained a leading position in the business community, and was elected a director of the old United States Bank, under the Presidency of Nicholas Biddle. When that institution became embarrassed, in consequence of the withdrawal of Government support, he undertook a mission to England on its behalf; and, although he succeeded in accomplishing much, great as was the assistance he secured, it was not sufficient to keep the bank from failure. In 1838, he retired from active business pursuits, but still continued, as long as his health would permit, to take an influential part in the management of many public institutions. He had served as a director of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society from 1827, in which position he still continued, his name for many years heading the list; and mainly through his influence the handsome and substantial building at Seventh and Walnut streets, in which its business is now conducted, was erected. He was always active in religious and benevolent enterprises. He acted for many years as President of the American Sunday School Union and of the Sabbath Association; served as a manager of the Blind Asylum; was chiefly instrumental, in connection with Henry Baldwin, in founding the Calvary Presbyterian Church, one of the largest and most useful in the city, contributing also the ground and a large share of the money for the chapel; and finally crowned a long career of usefulness and benevolence by donating $300,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital, which was founded in West Philadelphia in 1871. This amount was fully secured to the hospital in August, 1871, by the transfer of bonds and securities of various kinds, on the sole condition that the entire income should be devoted forever to the support of the institution, no part either of principal or interest to be used for any other purpose than the payment of its current expenses after its opening. He was twice married; first to Isabella Patrick, daughter of the linen manufacturer, of Ballymena, Ireland; and subsequently to his cousin Grace, daughter of George Brown, M. D., of Baltimore. He died in Philadelphia, on December 31st, 1872, leaving an only son, Alexander Brown, of that city. His generous charities while living were supplemented by large bequests to numerous public institutions by the provisions of his will.

SNYDER, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Manufacturer and Coal Operator, was born in Philadelphia, where he was indentured as an apprentice in the well-known establishment of Kush & Muhlenberg, and remained until he attained his majority. He removed to Pottsville in 1835, and in 1850 became sole proprietor of the works formerly owned by Haywood & Snyder, and has so continued to the present time. He had a contract for thirteen years to build and repair the cars belonging to the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and during this period the number constructed was over three thousand. During this time also he was the heaviest (individual) coal miner in that section, employing no less than seven hundred hands. In the

machine shop, which he still conducts, and which has of late years been largely increased in extent, he manufactures mining engines, pumps and the machinery required in coal mining operations. The number of hands are about one hundred and seventy-five, and the yearly products average in value a quarter million of dollars. Personally, he is of a quiet, retiring disposition, the possessor of a fortune, respected as a good citizen, liberal and charitable in all matters pertaining to the public weal.

MAHON, THADDEUS McLAY, Lawyer, was born in Green Village, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1840. His father was Robert Mahon; his mother's maiden name was Jane Wallace, and she came of Scotch-Irish descent. He was educated at the Chambersburg Academy, and entered the law office of Kemmell & McClellan, as a student, in 1860. He pursued his studies until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, 126th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served his term, being mustered out at its close. He re-enlisted in the 21st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Company E, was elected First Sergeant, was severely wounded while on picket, November 4th, 1864, at Hatch's Run, Virginia, and was honorably discharged, July 15th, 1865. At the close of the war, he resumed his legal studies, and was soon after admitted to the bar, at Chambersburg. In 1866, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Franklin county. September 7th, 1867, he married Martha Robinson, only daughter of William Robinson. In 1869, he began practice at the bar. In 1870, he was defeated on the Republican ticket for the State Legislature; but in 1871 and 1872 was successful by large majorities. His public course has given great satisfaction to his constituents, and reflects great credit upon him. He has always consistently supported all measures he believed calculated to advance the best interests of the State, and has firmly opposed reckless expenditures. When the subject of the Border Claims came up for consideration, he made an able argument in favor of their payment; and earnestly advocated the passage of the Local Option Law.

BUCKALEW, CHARLES ROLLIN, Lawyer and Politician, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, December 28th, 1821. He is of French descent, his ancestors having been Huguenots, who fled to this country on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His grandfather, John Buckalew, resided in Maryland, and as a miller furnished the Revolutionary army with flour; and his father, John M. Buckalew, was also engaged in business, being a millwright. He himself lived on a farm till the age of fifteen, when he entered Harford Academy. He acted for some years as teacher and merchant's clerk; but, finally, commenced the study of the law, at Berwick, and was admitted to the bar of Columbia county, in 1843. In 1844, he settled at Bloomsburg, where he still resides. He was appointed prosecuting attorney of his native county in 1845, which office he retained till 1847. In 1850, he was sent to the State Senate, was re-elected in 1853, and again in 1857. He was appointed Commissioner for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty between the United States Government and that of Paraguay, and, in 1856, was elected a Senatorial Presidential Elector. He was chairman of the State Democratic Committee in 1857, and in the same year received the appointment of Commissioner to revise the penal laws of the State of Pennsylvania. He resigned his positions as Senator and Commissioner, in 1858, having been appointed by President Buchanan resident-minister to Ecuador. He resided at Quito with his family for three years; but, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he returned to this country. Although a staunch Democrat, and remaining so during the whole of the war, he never evinced the slightest sympathy with the rebels. In 1863, he was elected to the United States Senate, by a bare majority of one vote, succeeding the Hon. D. Wilmot, Republican; his colleague in office during the first four years being the Hon. E. Cowan. At the expiration of his term, in 1869, he was succeeded by the Hon. John Scott. During his senatorial course he served on numerous committees; such as that on Indian Affairs, Post-offices, Postroads, Foreign Relations, etc., etc., but was not a frequent speaker, believing the times too unsettled for the development of his favorite idea of "proportional representation." In his first notable speech, delivered February 21st, 1865, on the Basis of Representation in Congress, he regretted that the affairs of the war should be allowed to absorb all other topics, interfering with matters of civil policy which demanded immediate attention; and, at the same time, strongly urged the necessity of restoring the Southern States to their representative rights. The whole tenor of his senatorial career was of a decidedly Democratic character. He was opposed to the granting of suffrage to the negroes in the District of Columbia, being undesirous of multiplying the votes of ignorant persons, liable to improper influences. He steadfastly opposed the Civil Rights Bill, the Freedman's Bureau Bill and the Military Reconstruction Bill. In 1870, at the expiration of his term in the Senate, he was once more elected to the State Senate for three years, which terminate in 1873. He considered his position as State Senator a favorable one for bringing strongly before the public, through the Senate, his favorite doctrine of minority representation, and lost no opportunity of putting forward his views on the subject; but, whether from indifference regarding this innovation or from the interest excited by party strife, he found few persons willing to listen to him, and still fewer ready to be convinced, but he persevered, and to some extent has been

C. R. Buckalew

successful. In the session of 1870, the State Legislature showed its willingness to allow the experiment to be tried, by passing an act relative to the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, in which he resides, defining its boundaries, completing its organization, and giving full scope to the principle of "cumulative voting," which it must be admitted has thus far proved successful. In 1871, he was chairman of the committee on Constitutional Revision and Reform. In 1872, he received the Democratic nomination for Governor of his native State, but the election resulted in the return of the Republican candidate. In the same year he was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, in the place of Colonel John G. Freeze, who resigned for that purpose, in November, 1872. He has fully identified himself with the labors of that Convention, not omitting to urge upon it his favorite theory. During the terms of the State Legislature of 1871 and 1872, he obtained the passage of several bills embodying this principle, and has also frequently made public speeches on the subject. Throughout his political course he has steadfastly adhered to the principles of Democracy, laboring zealously and indefatigably in the cause; but, even in the State Senate, his bitterest enemies have never been able to accuse him of a single act of venality or corruption. His great native talent has been judiciously cultivated and his pleasing manners and oratorical power have rendered him universally popular. He was married, in 1849, to Parmelia Wadsworth, of Luzerne county, by whom he has had two children.

PLEASANTS, GENERAL HENRY, Soldier and Civil Engineer, was born in Buenos Ayres, South America, February 17th, 1833. He is the son of John Pleasants, merchant, of Philadelphia. He arrived from South America in 1846, and entered the Philadelphia High School, where he graduated in 1851. He commenced the practice of railroad engineering with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and afterwards went into the service of the Collinsville Railroad Company. In 1857, he began to practise mining engineering in Pottsville, and continued to follow that branch of the profession till 1861, when he entered the army, being mustered in on September 11th of that year for a term of three years' service. He was promoted from Captain of Company C, to be Lieutenant Colonel, September 20th, 1862. In June, 1864, he was commanding the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps, then stationed in front of Petersburg, and there he rendered a most efficient service, which became memorable in the annals of the war as the Petersburg Mine. As this was said by General Meade and Major Duane, Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, to be the first work of the kind ever attempted, it is worthy of record. Opposite his position, the enemy had constructed a strong redoubt, which could not be taken by assault without an enormous sacrifice of life. He conceived the idea of exploding a mine underneath this work; and, having obtained permission of General Burnside, commenced operations on June 25th, under the most unfavorable circumstances, being unprovided with the necessary tools and materials, which he had to improvise as he best could, and also against the convictions of all the officers of high rank (General Meade included), except those belonging to his own corps. He, nevertheless, persevered, and, in spite of obstacles which would have discouraged a less determined man, completed the work by July 23d, and on the 27th commenced putting in the powder (four tons). The mine was fired on the 29th, producing results far beyond his expectations. For this service he received a letter of congratulation and thanks from General Meade himself. On October 1st, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and on December 18th, was mustered out, his term of service having expired; but, on March 13th, 1865, he was advanced to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. On his return to Pottsville, he resumed the practice of his profession, and when the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company was formed, he accepted the position of Chief Engineer to the company, which office he still retains. His career, previous to the war, during its course and since its termination, has exhibited a more than ordinary talent and practical acquaintance with the details of his profession.

ROOKE, LEVI, M. D., Physician, and Iron Manufacturer, was born in East Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 22d, 1826. He is the son of James and Mary (Murray) Rooke, both of these being of English descent, and both members of families thoroughly identified with the agricultural interests of the country. He enjoyed the best educational advantages the neighborhood afforded; he attended the grammar school of Benjamin Tucker, and subsequently the Unionville Academy, then presided over by John Gause. On leaving the latter institution, he taught school for a period of two years, and then entered the office of Dr. Stephen M. Meredith, for the study of medicine. Afterwards he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and attended the usual courses of lectures there. On the completion of his studies, he graduated in the spring of 1848 with the degree of M. D. For three years thereafter he practised his profession, but abandoned it and removed to Union county, Pennsylvania, where he commenced the manufacture of iron, at the "Berlin Iron Works," on Penn's creek, four miles west of Huntingdon. Later he entered into a partnership and erected a large anthracite furnace, known as the "Union Furnace," situated on the Susquehanna river, four miles below Lewisburg. As one of the

proprietors, and also acting as superintendent, he has conducted these works for the past twenty years. He has also been engaged in the manufacture of iron in Snyder county, and has been interested at other points in similar works, as well as in the manufacture of lumber. His talents for inaugurating and conducting large establishments having become well known and recognized, he has been constantly solicited to undertake new enterprises. He has accordingly been chosen a director of the different companies in which he is pecuniarily interested: most of them incorporated banking companies. It may be said that he was the first to thoroughly inaugurate the iron business in both Union and Snyder counties; for although many persons had attempted it, even so far back as 1824, yet after a brief season of labor, during which disaster after disaster occurred, it would be abandoned, again and again, until at last no one could be found bold enough to hazard another attempt, until he appeared and carried out the enterprise successfully. He is very popular among his employés, some of whom, if not a majority, it is believed, have been in his service for the long period of twenty years. As a practical iron-worker he stands deservedly high; and was one of the first Pennsylvania iron-masters who undertook the immediate control of the working of an iron furnace. His long experience and continued success as an iron founder gives to his opinions much force and weight, with those of his acquaintance who are engaged in the same undertaking. He is no politician, and has always declined office, but has ever been an active supporter of his party. He was originally a Whig, a warm advocate of a protective tariff, thoroughly opposed to slavery and the extension of its territory; when, therefore, the former party was disintegrated his transition to the Republican views was an easy matter. In sustaining the principles of the latter, he has aided it materially with his purse and his personal efforts. In 1872, he was elected a Delegate to the Convention called for the purpose of Amending the Constitution of the State. In this body he has been bold and progressive, advocating the most important reforms of the day. He is a widower; was married, in 1849, to Elizabeth H. Church, of Churchtown, Lancaster county, who recently died, leaving four children. She was a woman of most excellent judgment, and her husband attributes much of his success to her counsels and advice.

ANDREWS, ALEXANDER J., Merchant, was born in Upper Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on May 9th, 1812. The place of his birth had been settled by Scotch and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and his parents, as well as his grand-parents on both sides, were of Scotch descent. Both grandfathers served with distinction at Brandywine, Chadd's Ford, Germantown and Trenton, during the Revolutionary struggle, and his father participated in the engagements near Baltimore during the War of 1812. He enjoyed the educational advantages of academic institutions in Newark and Delaware as well as Dr. Magraw's Academy, near Rising Sun, Cecil county, Maryland. After leaving school, he was for two years an assistant in a country store, and then for a like period served as clerk in the Henrietta Iron Works, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He removed to Philadelphia in 1832, and learned the engraving business, after which he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and engaged in business for himself. He was married on June 5th, 1838, to Amelia D. Van Amringe, of Philadelphia. He enjoyed an unusually prosperous career until he sold out, in 1847, and returned to Philadelphia, where he associated himself with an established machinist, and embarked in the manufacture of machinery and steam engines. This enterprise proved unsuccessful, owing to the betrayal of the trust he reposed in others, and having lost all his previous accumulations, he closed the concern, in 1851. In 1856, he commenced the grain business, at Thirty-first and Market streets, and since that time his course has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. In 1863, he built a larger establishment, on Market above Twenty-first, and continued there until 1868, when he sold that property and, in 1869, erected a capacious and convenient warehouse and grain elevator for storage and merchandise purposes at the southwest corner of Thirtieth and Market streets. He then associated with him his only son, Frederick H. Andrews, under the firm name of Alexander J. Andrews & Son. Beside this son, he has two daughters, the elder of whom is married to Rev. H. Augustus Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church Thirty-fifth and Bridge streets, West Philadelphia, of which he himself is a much esteemed elder. His strict integrity has won for him the confidence and appreciation of the business community, while his energy and executive ability have secured for him an ample store of material prosperity. Kind and courteous in manner, and benevolent in disposition, he is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

HODGE, H. LENOX, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born July 30th, 1836, in Philadelphia. His ancestors settled in this country as early as 1730; his grandfather served in the army during the War of Independence, and his father was the well known physician Dr. Hugh L. Hodge, lately deceased, whose services during the cholera epidemic of 1832 are still remembered by many. His mother, Margaret E. Aspinwall, was of New York city. He received a collegiate education, which terminated in 1855, in his native city, and afterwards studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, in 1858. In the fall of the same year, he became Resident Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, retaining that office till the spring

of 1860, when he began the practice of medicine in the house where he was born, at the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets. He was appointed Demonstrator of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, and, in 1861, commenced giving instruction to private classes, on Chestnut street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and subsequently lectured, in Chant street, on Anatomy and Operative Surgery. In 1870, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, and has been, for nearly ten years, Attending Surgeon at the Children's Hospital. At the opening of the Presbyterian Hospital, in 1872, he was appointed Attending Surgeon to that institution. He was married, in 1869, to Harriet Roosevelt Woolsey, of New York city. During the war of the Rebellion he did very active service on the medical staff. He served in the volunteer call of surgeons attached to the Saterlee Hospital, at West Philadelphia, and also joined the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps of Surgeons. He accompanied the Army of the Potomac at the time of General McClellan's advance on Richmond; was engaged, professionally, in the campaign of Pennsylvania during the invasion of Lee, and was present at the battle of Gettysburg. He also served under General Grant, during his advance on Richmond, and was with the army at the battle of Fredericksburgh, besides doing good service on minor occasions. On his return from the war, he resumed his practice, in the house where he was born, in Philadelphia, with success, and is at present a member of many medical societies and associations in that city.

RICHARDSON, JOSEPH G., M. D., Physician and Author, was born in Philadelphia, January 10th, 1836. He is of English descent, his ancestors immigrating in the time of William Penn, whose signature attached to an original grant of land is still in the possession of the family. At an early age he evinced a strong predilection for the medical profession, and laid a substantial foundation for a comprehensive knowledge of its secrets by graduating with first honors at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in 1857, and engaging for some years in the occupation of a pharmaceutist. In 1862, he received the diploma of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was elected Resident Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, serving for several months as Acting Assistant-Surgeon, in charge of some of the first sick and wounded soldiers of the war of the Rebellion cared for in Philadelphia. The following year, in compliance with an urgent invitation, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Union Springs, Cayuga county, New York. In 1864, he married Mary Randolph, daughter of Oliver Parry, of Philadelphia. He soon acquired a large and lucrative country practice, the laborious duties of which he discharged with marked success until 1868, when he returned to his native city. Here, in the following year, he was elected Microscopist to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Assistant Physician to the Episcopal Hospital. These distinctions were followed, in 1871, by his election as Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy in his *Alma Mater*, the University of Pennsylvania. His professional reputation rests principally upon his microscopical discoveries in regard to the salivary globules and the red and white corpuscles of the blood, particularly as concerned in inflammation, and as connected with the detection of blood stains in criminal trials; also upon his researches into the pathology of Bright's diseases, of which he has made a special study. He claims to have been the first to demonstrate, by actual personal experiment, the fact that minute fungi, analogous to those producing the potato rot and the vine blight, may when taken into the stomach penetrate its minute veins, and be carried thence by the blood into every part of the human system. He has also advanced the doctrine that all hereditary and diathetic diseases are parts of the conservative workings of a grand law of nature, which he formulates as the *Extinction of the Unfit;* this, if established, will doubtless lead to important results in modifying municipal or even national sanitary regulations. In authorship he has engaged a large portion of his time. His most considerable effort in this direction is his *Handbook of Medical Microscopy*, published in 1871, which has been conceded standard rank. In addition, he has contributed numerous papers to scientific periodicals, commencing with his *Inaugural Thesis*, which appeared in the *Journal of Pharmacy*, for 1857, and including various articles and reports in the *Transactions of the National Medical Association*, *Pennsylvania Hospital Reports*, *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, *Philadelphia Medical Times*, *New York Medical Record*, and other journals.

RILAND, WILLIAM, Soldier of 1812, was born in Berks county, near Reading, August 19th, 1793. He is the son of Andrew Riland, a miller. He was brought up on a farm, about twelve miles from Philadelphia, and, at the age of sixteen years, went to work at the trade of blacksmithing, at Chestnut Hill. In 1812, he entered the army in the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania, with the drafts from Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Krickbaum and Captain William Richardson. His company acted as Coast Guard along the Delaware river. In 1814, on peace being proclaimed, he returned to Philadelphia and continued at his trade, till 1838, when he commenced farming, following that occupation till 1861. In that year he was appointed Collector of Taxes, and has been reappointed to the office for the last thirteen years. He now resides in Pottsville, and, at the advanced age of eighty years, is still hale and hearty, retaining all his facul-

ties, both mental and physical, perfect and unimpaired. He performs the duties of his office, as collector of taxes, better than a younger man, as, being held in high esteem in consideration of his age and past history, the citizens flock to his office to save him physical labor. On the breaking out of the war with the South, though sixty-eight years old, the martial ardor still burned in his breast, and he did his utmost to participate in the struggle. After shaving his beard, he went to Harrisburg and offered himself as a recruit. Standing up straight as a ramrod, he sought to deceive the authorities; but, to his grief and chagrin, was detected and dismissed. When Lee invaded Pennsylvania, however, he was permitted to serve in the Governor's bodyguard at Harrisburg. He had three sons, James Munroe, Richard Rush, and William H., in the late war. Richard lost his life in his country's service, and his two brothers bear honorable and serious wounds. The fine old fellow talks with much feeling of his past life, and tears flow from his aged eyes when he speaks of his darling boys, especially of the one he has lost.

RALSTON, JAMES GRIER, D.D., LL.D., Clergyman and Preceptor, the third son of Samuel Ralston, who married the daughter of John Grier, April 30th, 1811, was born December 28th, 1815, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His family originally came from Scotland, and his grandfather took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle, being a delegate to the Congress that met in 1774. He was also a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania. His great grandfather, on his mother's side, was from the north of Ireland; two of the sons, Nathan and James, were prominent Presbyterian ministers; another son, Joseph Grier, was a colonel in the War of 1812. John Grier, the grandfather of James Grier Ralston, was a farmer of wealth and sterling integrity; he also had a son a clergyman, and another a physician. The family have always been Presbyterians. After attending the schools of Chester county, he prepared for college at the New London Academy, and graduated with honors at Washington College in 1838. He then taught for two years in the "Grove Academy," at Steubenville, Ohio, beginning the study of Theology with John W. Scott, D.D., of Steubenville. From early youth his inclinations had drawn him to the ministerial profession; and, having completed the full course at Princeton Theological Seminary, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Castle. He was at once commissioned by the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions a missionary to the Winnebago Indians, then on their reservation in Wisconsin, but failing health prevented him from entering upon that duty. Being laid aside from the ministry, he became Principal of the Female Seminary at Oxford, Pennsylvania, and so continued for four years, meanwhile preaching as frequently as his health would permit. He was ordained an evangelist in 1845; but being entirely disqualified, by hemorrhage of the lungs, for the arduous duties of his chosen profession, he resolved to devote his life to teaching. He accordingly purchased a property at Norristown, Pennsylvania, the same year, and opened the Oakland Female Institute, which, in a few years, grew from a school of four pupils to one of about two hundred. To meet the demand for the accommodation of increasing patronage, he added year by year to the original building until it grew to its present handsome proportions. Nearly 2500 pupils have been educated in this school, many of whom completed the course, receiving the diploma and merit medal. These graduates have represented every State in the Union, also Canada, South America, Cuba, Great Britain, Germany, and Greece. Thus the fame of "Oakland," with that of its able and conscientious proprietor, has become wide-spread. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Lafayette College in 1865, and in 1868 Washington and Jefferson College gave him the degree of D.D. He is a member of many literary and scientific societies, and to him science is indebted for the discovery of a mineral among the cryolite of Greenland, which bears his name. Among his published literary efforts are numerous sermons, addresses, and journalistic articles of a scientific nature. He has been a diligent student, and his research has brought to light many valuable hidden truths. His life has been one of singular usefulness in his peculiar field of labor and of devotion to the cause of science and general knowledge.

GIRARD, STEPHEN, Merchant and Banker, was born near Bordeaux, France, May 21st, 1750. When but ten years old, he shipped as cabin boy on a trading vessel bound to the West Indies, and subsequently to New York. He continued in sea-faring life for several years, rapidly advancing through the several grades, until at the age of eighteen he was master and part owner of a coasting vessel. In this latter capacity he earned enough to warrant him in engaging in business in Philadelphia towards the close of 1769. Here, by judicious management, aided by a remarkable business tact, he succeeded more and more year after year. On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was engaged in the grocery and liquor business, which pursuit he followed both in Philadelphia and Mount Holly, finding many customers in the ranks of the army. In 1780 he renewed his trade with the West Indies and Louisiana, and for a while was associated with his brother John. Having erected a row of spacious stores, he effected an advantageous lease of the same, which returned him a handsome income. In 1792 the insurrection in the island of St. Domingo was the means of largely augmenting his fortunes. Two of his vessels happened to be in the port of Cape François at the time, and these received on board treasure to the amount

of over $50,000, for which the owners never applied, they having subsequently perished in the massacre. It was about this period that the terrible pestilence of more southern climes—the yellow fever—made its first appearance in his adopted city. Those of the inhabitants who could do so conveniently fled from the scourge, and sought a refuge in a more healthy neighborhood; but there were more whose means or avocations would not permit them to leave their homes, and these were smitten with the plague. A noble band of citizens, however, remained in the stricken city, who, surrendering their time, comforts, business engagements, and health, enacted the part of good Samaritans in the care of the sick and relief of the needy; and the "noblest Roman of them all" was Stephen Girard, who took the parts of physician and nurse. Twenty years thereafter his already large fortune had so materially increased, that in 1812 he purchased the old building of the Bank of the United States—of which he already owned much of the stock—and commenced the banking business himself. When the "War of 1812" with Great Britain was declared, he took the whole of the Loan of Five Millions of Dollars, which in those days was considered almost impossible to be borne by a single individual. After a residence of over sixty years in the city of his adoption, he died December 26th, 1831, leaving the princely fortune of over nine millions almost exclusively to charitable and benevolent objects. The great college which bears his name, and is supported solely from the revenue of the estate donated by him, is undoubtedly the finest monument ever designed to commemorate the virtues of a philanthropist. It is perpetually devoted to the "poor orphan children" of the city of Philadelphia.

HUSTON, ANDREW C., the oldest living journalist in Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, March, 1787. His father, Matthew Huston, was of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother's ancestors came over with the Swedes and Finns more than two centuries ago. His father's family had long been residents in the country. Both his father and uncle, John Huston, were officers in the Revolutionary army. He learned the printer's trade under Zachariah Poulsen. In 1807 he went to Northumberland with his father, who took charge of the Northumberland *Argus*, founded some years before by the late John Binns. His father dying soon after, the conduct of the paper devolved upon him. He was a pointed and vigorous writer, both in prose and rhyme; and though now in his 87th year, possesses in a great measure his native originality and power. For the last fifty-four years of his life he has lived in the family of his brother-in-law, John Taggart, where three generations of children have played about his knees. In all that time he has been a constant and untiring reader. He has certainly averaged ten hours a day for half a century. He has employed some of his leisure hours in manufacturing with his own hands a library of scrap books of almost inestimable value. In his selections he has shown remarkable literary taste, and in naming his books a humorous originality. Few men of his natural gifts and attainments have led so uneventful a life.

NEWLIN, JAMES W. M., Lawyer, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 17th, 1844. The family of which he is a member is one closely identified with the early history of this commonwealth. Their common progenitor, Nicholas Newlin, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, settled in Chester county in 1683, and was a member of the Provincial Council, as well as Justice of the county court. Nathaniel Newlin, son of this immigrant, first purchased and settled Newlin township, Chester county. In 1725 the title of Nathaniel Newlin to this township was disputed by the Indians, and the matter brought before the Assembly. The question threatened to disturb the peaceful relations with the Indians, and was the subject of an address from the Assembly to the Governor. Finally, an amicable settlement was made between the Indians and Nathaniel Newlin, and this agreement was filed in open Assembly. The Assembly minute for April 3d, 1726, recording this agreement, concludes thus: "Then Nathaniel Newlin was called in and acknowledged the said writing to them; so they shook hands together, and parted fully reconciled." He was one of the Trustees of the Provincial Treasury, for many years a member of the Assembly, and in 1701 one of the committee of five who framed the new Charter of Liberties, the constitution of the then province, which made radical changes in the organic law. His son, of the same name, was likewise member of the Assembly of the province and Presiding Justice of the county courts. Still another Nathaniel Newlin, grandson of the last named, was elected a delegate from Delaware county, in 1790, to the Constitutional Convention of the State; he also was at various times a member of the Senate and House of the State Legislature, and was tendered a seat in Congress by the dominant party, but declined. It is, to say the least, a remarkable coincidence that a third member of the family, who is the fifth lineal descendant from the second named Nathaniel Newlin, should also have been chosen by his fellow-citizens to assist in framing a new constitution for the State. By profession a lawyer, he was appointed, in July, 1867, Deputy Attorney General of the State, and subsequently served for two years as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and in numerous party conventions. As a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1872–'73, he was elected from Philadelphia county, and was chairman of the committee of fifteen which perfected the organization of that body, and served on other important committees. In its deliberations he advocated numerous reforms in the admin-

istration of justice, particularly those permitting parties to testify in their own behalf in all criminal proceedings; changing the jury system so as in civil cases to allow three-fourths of a jury to give a verdict; allowing parties to waive jury trial and leave both law and facts to the court, and prohibiting the waiver of exemption laws. He also favored provisions giving seats in the Legislature, without votes, to the heads of executive departments and permitting constituencies to elect any citizen a member of the Legislature whether a resident or non-resident of the district. He secured the adoption of an amendment to the Eighth Section of the Bill of Rights, prohibiting any warrant of arrest or search being issued unless the oath or affirmation upon which it issued was first "subscribed to by the affiant," thus breaking up a dangerous and common practice of making arrests and seizures on insufficient verbal testimony which, not being reduced to writing, could rarely be proved against the affiant. He advocated the total abolition of all municipal commissions, but failed twice. Finally, he procured the adoption of an amendment prohibiting such commissions—present or future—from making any contract or incurring any liability, "except in pursuance of an appropriation therefor first made by the municipal government." He opposed all sectarian appropriations, and favored a complete separation of Church and State. He voted to restrict the powers of corporations, and contended that Congress, under its power to regulate commerce between the States, should take control of the transportation system of the country.

FULTON, ROBERT, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, was born in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1765. He was of Irish descent. Having received a common school education, he went to Philadelphia, in 1782, and commenced painting landscapes and portraits. By this means he was enabled to purchase a small farm for his widowed mother in Washington county, Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty, by the advice of friends, he repaired to London and became a student of Sir Benjamin West, remaining with him several years, and forming a member of his household. During all these years he was attracted to the shops of mechanics; and while prosecuting his profession as a painter in Devonshire, he became acquainted with the Duke of Bridgewater, and also with Lord Stanhope, the latter of whom was an able mechanic. While in Birmingham he devised an improved mill for sawing marble; a machine for spinning flax and making rope; projected a plan for an improved inland navigation, with double inclined planes for the raising and lowering of canal boats; and in 1796 published a work on canals. In the following year he went to Paris, and was received into the family of Joel Barlow, with whom he remained seven years, studying physics, chemistry, and mathematics, besides becoming acquainted with several modern languages. In December, 1797, he made his first experiment in the Seine, for a submarine explosion. It was a failure, though his plan for a submarine boat was afterwards successful. In 1801 he made the acquaintance of Chancellor Livingston, of New York, who explained to him the importance, in America, of navigating boats by steam. Fulton had already been impressed with this idea, having some eight years previously addressed Lord Stanhope on the subject. He reapplied himself to the matter, and succeeded. He did not, however, claim the steamboat as his invention; but only the application of water wheels to move the vessel. In 1807, by the help of Livingston, he built the "Clermont," with which he navigated the Hudson, at the rate of five miles per hour. In February, 1809, he patented his steamboat. In 1810 he published his torpedo war. In 1811 he constructed two steam ferryboats for crossing the Hudson river, and also projected an ingenious floating dock for their reception. In 1813 he obtained letters patent for a submarine battery. Next he conceived the idea of a steam man of war, and Congress passed a bill making a heavy appropriation for this object, which was built and launched: she was called "Fulton, the first." He was employed in improving his submarine boat, when he suddenly died, February 14th, 1815. He married, in 1808, Harriet, daughter of Robert R. Livingston.

BUTCHER, WASHINGTON, Merchant and Railway Director, was born at No. 49, North Water street, in Philadelphia, December 9th, 1814. His parents, Amos Wright and Susannah Tyson Butcher, were highly esteemed members of the Orthodox division of the Society of Friends. There is little record of his early life; but as in those days there were no Commercial or Business Colleges, his mercantile education was of necessity a practical one. He commenced business for himself, at the age of twenty-four, by forming a partnership with his brother, Thomas Tyson Butcher, with the title of T. T. & W. Butcher. The brothers succeeded to their father's business, in the same premises, on Water street, which their grandfather and father had occupied for many years previously. In 1841, he joined the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, of which he remained a valuable member till his death. On May 27th, in the same year, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Wattson. In 1856, he was elected a deacon of the church to which he belonged, and also one of its almoners, which positions he held till his decease, fulfilling his duties with zeal and punctuality. During the eighteen years which had intervened since he started, his business, though checked by occasional reverses, had been in the main highly prosperous, and had extended to many parts of the

Union, especially to the Southern States, with which his transactions had been very important. The store in Water street was found too small to accommodate this increased trade, and he, accordingly, removed to a larger one, in Front street, where his sons still carry on the business. The commencement of the war, in 1861, utterly paralyzed him and he was compelled to suspend payments. He met this blow with fortitude, using every exertion to retrieve his position, and was ultimately able to pay every dollar of his indebtedness, when his business became more prosperous than before his failure. As an evidence of the appreciation of his conduct by business men, the following extract from the minutes of the Directors of the ——— Bank, under date October 26th, 1868, is worthy of record:

"The Board of Directors have learned with great pleasure of the payment by Washington Butcher, Esq., of the balance of principal and interest of a debt due from him to the Bank, and from which obligation he was fully discharged by compromise many years ago. The Board, with a full appreciation of the feeling prompting Mr. Butcher, beg to congratulate him on the consummation of an act so highly honorable to him as a man and as a merchant, and unite in the expression of the hope that he may long live to enjoy the reflection of so worthy a deed, and the respect of his fellow-citizens."

The foregoing was ordered to be recorded, and a copy sent to him. A second congratulation, from another bank, was couched in similar language, and was accompanied by the present of a silver pitcher and a pair of silver goblets as a token of regard. With the lapse of years, he accumulated a far greater fortune than he had lost. So highly esteemed was he by his fellow-citizens that at the time of his death he held the following offices of trust: Deacon and Trustee of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia; Senior Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; President of the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia; Director of the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad Company; Director of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company; Director of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company; Director of the West Jersey Railroad Company; Director of the Connecting Railroad Company; Director of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company; Director of the South American Mining Company; and Manager of the Commercial Exchange. When the illness which terminated his life became known, a general sorrow was expressed, and the press issued daily bulletins of his condition till his decease, which took place on the morning of January 8th, 1873. Letters of condolence came from all parts of the country, and resolutions of respect and sympathy were passed at meetings of the Boards of all of the companies with which he had been connected. These cannot be quoted here in detail; but, as throwing some light on his business career, this short extract from those adopted by the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, dated January 10th, 1873, has value:

"· · · · · Mr. Butcher became a member of this Board, in December, 1849, and has served the interests of the company for a longer period than any of his colleagues. · · · · His zeal and earnestness in the discharge of his duties were especially devoted to the prosperity of the city of Philadelphia, and to the promotion of its commercial welfare, etc."

SCHALL, EDWIN, Journalist and Soldier, was born with his twin brother, Edward, at the Green Lane Works, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on February 15th, 1835. He was the son of General William Schall, proprietor of extensive iron works in Norristown. He obtained his elementary education at Elmwood Institute, Norristown, afterwards spending several years in military academies, at Norwich, Vermont, Pennbrooke, Brandywine Springs, and Bristol. After graduating at the last-named institution he entered the office of B. M. Boyer, of the Montgomery county bar, to study law. Subsequently he went to the Poughkeepsie Law College and later to the Ohio State Law School, whence he graduated, and was admitted to the bar. For a time he practised law in Iowa, but returning home he re-entered the office of Mr. Boyer, and after the prescribed probation, was admitted to the practice of law in Pennsylvania, and opened an office in Norristown. At the solicitation of many of his friends he also assumed the Editorship of the *National Defender*, a local newspaper, and soon after became its proprietor. This journal he conducted with marked ability, and while its editor, was elected twice in succession Chief Burgess of the borough, which office he held at the outbreak of the rebellion. At the call of the President for three months volunteers he enlisted, with four of his brothers, and was elected Major of the 4th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, made up almost entirely from Montgomery county, and in great part from Norristown. At the expiration of their term of service he returned with his regiment, and with his twin brother Lieutenant Colonel Edward Schall, was publicly presented with an elegant sword, by the men whom they had commanded. Resigning the office of Chief Burgess he volunteered again, this time for three years, and was appointed Major of the 51st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Subsequently he was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, and then Colonelcy of the regiment. He served with the Ninth Army Corps, commanded by General Burnside, in all its campaigns, distinguishing himself always as a gallant and efficient leader. He participated with his regiment in the battles of Roanoke, Newbern, and Camden; the forced marches to reinforce the retreating army of General Pope and rescue Washington from Lee's pursuing forces, being present at the second battle of Bull Run, and at Chantilly; the protection of Maryland and Pennsylvania from invasion; the battle of South Mountain, with his colonel (now Governor Hartranft),

and brother officers, at the head of his men storming at the point of the bayonet the bridge at Antietam; the battle of Sulphur Springs, Virginia; the desperate attack upon Fredericksburg; the campaigns in Kentucky and around Vicksburg, passing safely through the battles near Jackson and the Siege of Vicksburg; and in East Tennessee, the battle of Campbell's Station, and the heroic defence of Knoxville. During the campaign in East Tennessee he commanded the Brigade, of which his regiment formed a part. After a short leave of absence with his regiment at home, he again joined Burnside's Corps, and, by forced marches, reinforced General Grant. He was present in the terrible battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor. In the last engagement, on June 3d, 1864, he fell in front of his men, while gallantly rallying the left wing of his regiment. A true patriot, his heart and soul were in the cause for which he fought and died. He was beloved and honored by his men, and in private life was esteemed for his ability, attainments, high integrity, pure life, earnest purpose and public spirit.

BOYER, ZACCUR P., Iron Manufacturer, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, October 28th, 1832. He is the son of Samuel P. Boyer, an early operator, in various ways, in that region, who died when his son was but ten years of age, leaving him and the rest of the family very poor. The lad, however, obtained a fair education, commenced in the public schools of Pottsville and finished in a private academy. His natural industry and perseverance manifested themselves even at this early age, as when still a little boy he worked hard in the mines, and, with the assistance of his brothers, managed to support the family and educate the younger children by the proceeds of their joint labor. He afterwards went to Patterson, where he worked at mining for Charles Silliman, who, taking a great fancy to him, helped him up the ladder which he had already begun rapidly to climb. He rose from miner to the position of clerk and bookkeeper, at the same time devoting much of his leisure to the improvement of his mind and increasing his knowledge of books, of which he was very fond. When twenty-one, he entered a dry-goods store as clerk, and having saved some money, in a year's time (1854) he married Catharine C. Williams, of Port Carbon, by whom he has five children. In the same year, he started, with a few hundred dollars of capital, in the mining business on his own account, and at first was successful; but, after working for three years, failed, owing to adverse circumstances. Not disheartened by this check, he again commenced, without any means, and working steadily until the outbreak of the Rebellion, just managed to make a living. In 1861, he entered the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, as Lieutenant, leaving Pottsville November 8th of that year for the front, to join the Army of the Potomac. For eleven months he saw active service with his regiment, participating in the seven days' campaign and all the preliminary engagements of that army. He was then appointed, by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 173d Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, and, at about the same time, was elected Major in his original regiment (Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania volunteers). He went with his new regiment to Norfolk, Virginia, on staff duty, and while there was appointed President of the Military Commission and Assistant Military Governor of that portion of Virginia, holding these offices until the battle of Gettysburg. He remained in the army, engaged in various duties, till August, 1864, when he resigned. Returning home, he entered into the coal business, which he carried on successfully till 1870. Having made money, in 1866 he purchased, from an Eastern company, the Port Carbon Iron Works, for the sum of $85,000. The establishment was then producing an annual value of $50,000; but, by the additions and improvements which he rapidly effected, in the erection of a rolling mill and a spike factory, the latter shortly afterwards enlarged, it soon reached the capacity of thirty-five tons a day, requiring the employment of 130 additional hands, and increasing the productions to $300,000 a year. These additions cost $125,000. In 1870, he disposed of his interest in his coal and other outside business, in order to devote his time and attention exclusively to the development of the iron works, to which, in 1872, he made further addition, by building a blast furnace, capable of producing 200 tons of metal a week. This new erection cost $156,000, and required the addition of fifty men to the force employed. It actually produces 175 tons a week, or about $750,000 a year. In 1873, he put up a building for making T rails and street rails, the manufacture of the latter increasing the business $250,000, and adding seventy-five more hands to those already employed. The goods manufactured, viz., bars, squares, flats, muck bars, railroad iron and spikes, are sold in the neighborhood, to Pittsburgh and to railroads generally; the production of the last article alone amounts to four tons in every ten hours. The total annual returns of the business now reach to nearly $1,000,000. This enormous and almost unprecedented increase, of twenty-fold from its production ($50,000) in 1868, sufficiently attests the business capacity of its proprietor. He is assisted, in the direction of the works, by his brother, Valentine, a young man about twenty years old, who acts as general superintendent. He is a thorough and practical mechanic and moulder—trades which he learned on the premises—and, being honest, sober, energetic and careful in everything, constitutes a most valuable manager. He has, it is understood, an interest in the concern. The works are models of good arrangement, and are almost independent of outside help. They have their own railroad cars and lime quarries, and mine their own coal and most of their ore. Everything is systematized, and

J. V. Boyer

Wm Baird

economy, in the employment of the most approved labor-saving machinery, is everywhere visible. The street rail mill is one of the best constructed and most perfect in the country, and the blast furnace is generally admitted, by experts, to be the best in the State. It was erected under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, and there has never been a single interruption in the casting. Besides having the burden of this immense concern on his mind, he is also one of the proprietors of the Ringgold Iron and Coal Company, now erecting works and a blast furnace, at Ringgold, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He is a warm supporter of the church, contributing regularly and liberally to its needs, and an esteemed and valued member of the congregation. Still young and active, he is remarkable for his dashing and energetic character, his clear head and foresight in matters of business, and the determined will and persevering industry that marked him, from the commencement of his career, as a man destined to succeed. It cannot fail to be a matter of gratification to him to look back to his youthful days, when undergoing all the trials and hard knocks of poverty, and from them to turn his eyes on his present prosperity, with the reflection that to himself and his own exertions he owes it all.

STROUD, GEORGE M., Lawyer and Ex-Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, was born October 12th, 1795, at Stroudsburgh; then in Northampton county, but since 1836 in Munroe county, Pennsylvania. Originally his name was Macdowel Stroud, his paternal grandmother having been a daughter of John Macdowel, who emigrated from the North of Ireland. This lady, Elizabeth Macdowel, married Colonel Jacob Stroud, whose parents were English. He was the founder of Stroudsburgh, and took an active part in the French and English war of 1756–61. He participated in the memorable events of the time: the siege of Fort William Henry, capture of Louisburg, the taking of Quebec, etc. He had been brought up as a farmer and, at the close of the French war, was possessed of no other property than a pair of horses and a wagon; but, eventually, by strict economy, untiring industry, excellent judgment, temperate habits and the hearty co-operation of his wife, succeeded in amassing an immense fortune, and attaining so high a social position that he was chosen a member of the Convention which formed the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, in 1776. He was elected to the House of Representatives, in the fall of 1781, and in three successive years. George M. Stroud, whose ancestors were, as already shown, intimately identified with the exciting events of our early history, entered the College of Princeton, New Jersey, where he graduated, and then commenced the study of law, in the office of John Hallowell—afterwards President of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia. In March, 1835, he was appointed, by Governor Wolf, one of the Judges of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia; to which office he was subsequently elected on two occasions, retiring at the expiration of his second term, on December 1st, 1871, being then more than seventy-six years of age. He was married to Eleanor, daughter of Judge Hallowell, his preceptor in the study of the law. He is the oldest living judge in the State, and for more than a third of a century presided over the same court with marked ability and admitted impartiality. In public life he has been a man of sterling integrity, the strictest justice and remarkable decision of character. In his social relations, he is distinguished by an eminently sympathetic, kind and benevolent nature, and, being a man of profound learning, is equally entertaining to young and old. He is now in his seventy-eighth year and lives in quiet retirement, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, enjoying the happiness earned in a well-spent life.

BAIRD, WILLIAM, Manufacturer, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the month of April, 1816. His parents were poor but reputable members of the Presbyterian Church, and, had removed, about 1812, from the North of Ireland to Scotland, where they continued to reside until their death. As his parents were poor, his educational advantages were very limited. He attended for a short time the day schools of Glasgow, but received the principal part of his elementary training in the Sunday-schools. He lost his mother at the early age of six years, and at ten was put to work in the mills of Glasgow, where he learned the trade of a hand-loom weaver. When he was twelve years of age his father died, and he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. In 1834, he joined an expedition fitting out in Glasgow for Portugal, during the civil war of Don Pedro, whose daughter, Donna Maria, was heir to the throne which had been usurped by her uncle, Don Miguel, the brother of Don Pedro. When Don Miguel was finally driven from the throne, he left Portugal for England, and found his uncle at Bolton, Lancashire, where he remained for about twelve years. In 1838, he married Miss Kershaw, a native of that place. In the following year he came to the United States, but after remaining a short time in Philadelphia returned to England, and remained there about seven years. He returned to the United States in 1848, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was for about seven years the foreman of James P. Smyth & Co., at the Washington Mills, Twenty-first and Hamilton streets. In 1856, he removed to Frankford and engaged in business for himself in the Aramingo Mills, which he operated until 1864, when having built the Lanark Mills he removed thither.

In 1861, he was elected a member of the Select Council from the Twenty-third Ward, and served three years. In 1868, he erected a handsome structure four stories in height and surmounted by a French roof, fronting on Frankford avenue. This entire building, except a portion of the lower floor used for his offices, is devoted, as his free gift, to the use of various benevolent associations. In 1869, he erected a large hall, with front on Green street, which contains saloons, bath-rooms, dressing-rooms, a spacious audience room, etc. All these buildings are fitted out in munificent style, the noble generosity of the owner regarding the mere item of expense as no barrier to the accomplishment of his philanthropic designs. In the spring of 1872, he rented his mills to M. R. Stroud & Son, and retired to his elegant residence, on Nicetown Lane, but almost every day finds him at the mills and in the buildings as of old. In 1871, he was elected to the Common Council from the Twenty-fifth Ward, and continues to hold that office. He is ever ready to extend the helping hand to the needy, and every benevolent enterprise is sure to find in him a warm and true friend.

RUSH, BENJAMIN, M. D., Physician, Philanthropist, and Author, was born at Byberry, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 24th, 1745. He was of English descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Great Britain at an early period. He acquired his education in the academy of his maternal uncle, Dr. Finley, in Nottingham, Maryland, where he remained eight years. He graduated at Princeton, in 1760, and studied medicine with Doctors Redman and Shippen, of Philadelphia, and afterwards at Edinburgh, where he passed two years in attendance on the lectures. He returned to Philadelphia, in 1769, and was elected Professor of Chemistry in the College. At the commencement of the difficulties with the mother country, he espoused the patriotic cause, and was chosen a member of the Continental Congress. His signature is affixed to the Declaration of Independence, as one of the delegates from Pennsylvania. In 1777, he was appointed Physician-general of the Hospital in the Middle Military Department. In 1787, he was a member of the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution. In 1791, he was appointed a Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. In the yellow fever of 1793, when over 4000 persons perished from this scourge, he successfully resorted to his favorite practice, the free use of the lancet and powerful cathartics. In 1799, he was made Treasurer of the United States Mint—which office he retained till the close of his life. He died April 19th, 1813, after an illness of but five days. He married Julia, daughter of Richard Stockton, also one of the Signers. His son, Richard, was Secretary of the Treasury during John Quincy Adams' administration; also United States Minister to England and France. Dr. Rush was President of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery; a Vice-President of the Philadelphia Bible Society; and was connected with numerous charitable and literary societies. He wrote forcibly against the use of ardent spirits as a beverage, and was thus one of the earliest advocates of temperance; he also was the author of an essay against the use of tobacco. He was one of the founders of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was an eloquent advocate for the introduction of free schools. He was one of the most eminent physicians of the day, and a voluminous author. His abilities were of the most unquestioned character, and his intimate knowledge on these topics was universally recognized at home and abroad.

DANIEL, CHARLES B., the Pioneer of the Northampton county slate business, is a son of Adam Daniel, surveyor and member of the Legislature, who resided near Bath, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather emigrated from England and became a farmer. He himself was born on his father's farm, September 2d, 1819, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. When but nineteen years of age, he commenced as teacher during the winter months, while he labored in the summer season in a quarry, of which he is at the present time the proprietor. He was the first individual in the county to engage in the business of slate quarrying, learning the same from a Welshman, one of his employés. He then visited England and Wales in order to become acquainted with all the minutiæ of the business, so that on his return to the United States he was enabled to prosecute it thoroughly and scientifically. He was a prominent leader in the movement which led to the formation of the Bethlehem Iron Company, and was a Director of the same and its Treasurer for several years. He was the founder, and, since 1867, the President of the Bethlehem Dime Savings Bank. He was also instrumental in organizing the Saucon Iron Company, of Hellertown, and building the New Street Bridge, at Bethlehem; was also one of the projectors of the new "Christ's Reformed Church," of Bethlehem, to which he has largely contributed. With all these honorable and incontestable proofs of merit, his leading characteristic is a total absence of ostentation. Though he is the constant associate of men of wealth, he feels no degradation in the manual labor in which he is constantly engaged. For a long time he has had the oversight of two farms, and with his own hands each year has sowed twenty acres or more, without abandoning, or in any degree neglecting, his other avocations. His manner of conducting his own affairs, coupled with the fact of his sympathy with the poor laborer (many of whom he has furnished with homes free of rent), has endeared him to the people with

Chas. B. Daniels

whom he lives, and has caused him to be everywhere respected. He has been a member of the Town Council and School Director for six years past. He married, in 1848, Eliza, daughter of John Riegel, of Northampton county. They have one child, a daughter. Modest, humane, and honorable, while at the same time he is earnest, resolute and determined, his success is the fair fruit of his own industry and capacity.

HODGE, HUGH L., M. D., LL. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born, June 27th, 1796, at his father's house in Water street, Philadelphia. He was of Scotch-Irish-Presbyterian lineage. His grandfather, Andrew Hodge, emigrated to this country in 1730, and became a well known and successful merchant in Philadelphia; while his father, Dr. Hugh Hodge, was identified with our national history, having served in the continental army during the War of Independence. At an early age he was sent to the grammar school connected with the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1812, entered the sophomore class of Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, where he graduated at the head of his class with honors, in 1814. On leaving college he immediately began the study of medicine, becoming the private pupil of Dr. Caspar Wistar, and matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; at the same time following the practice of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the Philadelphia Alms House. In 1818, he received the degree of M. D. and, soon after that, resolved to go to India as surgeon of a vessel. While in that country, he had many opportunities of witnessing and investigating cases of malignant cholera—a disease at that time totally unknown either in Europe or America—and from his experience there, he acquired a knowledge of its symptoms and proper treatment which subsequently proved invaluable when that disease became an epidemic in this country, in 1832. During that great pestilence, he rendered incalculable service by his activity in the cholera hospitals, for which he received a vote of thanks from the city and was presented, by the authorities, with a silver pitcher as a testimonial. After his return from India, he began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, was elected one of the physicians to the Southern Dispensary and, afterwards, to the Philadelphia Dispensary. In 1821, he commenced teaching his profession, by taking charge of Dr. Horner's anatomical class, during the absence of the latter in Europe. He became Lecturer (1823) on the Principles of Surgery, having for his colleagues Drs. Chapman, Dewees, Horner, Bills, Mitchell, Jackson, and Harris. He was appointed (1830) Obstetrical Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital. He made some important contributions to medical literature, among which are his work on *Diseases Peculiar to Women, Including Displacement of the Uterus*, published in 1860, and his work on *Obstetrics*, published in 1864, which was dedicated to the memory of Drs. T. C. James and Wm. P. Dewees, who were the first and second professors of Obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. Both of these are standard works in that class of literature. In 1872, the authorities of the Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. On February 24th, 1873, he died, in his seventy-seventh year, ending a long and useful professional career, embracing a period of over half a century.

WHITE, RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM, D. D., the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, April 4th, 1748. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated, A. B., in the class of 1765. In 1770 he sailed for England, and there received at the hands of the Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Young, the sacred order of deacon and afterwards of priest in the Church of England. On his return to his native city, he was appointed an assistant minister of the parish of Christ Church and Saint Peter's, to which was added at a later day the additional chapel of Saint James. During the war of the Revolution, having embraced the patriotic side, he was made Chaplain to the Continental Congress. In 1782, his *alma mater* honored him with the degree of D. D. When the independence of the States had been effected, and the United States constituted a nation, it became apparent that the Church of England as the State Church must cease to exist; but its constitution and order were altered to suit the circumstances of the great political change that had been inaugurated. An independent church was the result, and Dr. White with others were elected Bishops by the clergy of their respective Dioceses. It was in 1786, when he was but thirty-eight years of age, that he was chosen for this high office, and having sailed for England he was, in company with Dr. Provoost, of New York, consecrated by the Most Rev. Dr. Moore, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the chapel of the arch-Episcopal palace, at Lambeth, on February 4th, 1787. For nearly fifty years thereafter he performed the duties of chief-pastor and Bishop with ability, prudence and zeal, and was held by his fellow citizens—of all denominations—in the highest esteem. For many years he was the Senior and Presiding Bishop of the Church, and he laid his hands on over thirty persons who were elevated to the Episcopacy. Some ten years before his decease, when the infirmities of age were pressing upon him, he gave his canonical consent to the appointment of a co-adjutor or assistant Bishop, who relieved him of the increasing duties to which his office now rendered him liable, and he thenceforward confined his visitations to the churches of Philadelphia and vicinity. He died in his native city,

July 17th, 1836, and was buried in the shadow of the church of which he had been Assistant Minister, and subsequently Rector for so many years. A few years since, his remains were removed and reinterred under the chancel of Christ Church. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that at the very time of his decease the interior of the edifice was being altered to its present style; and that as the old-time ornaments and antique pews were being destroyed, the soul of its venerated Rector should have taken its flight.

ALCORN, SAMUEL, Merchant, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born at Omah, County Tyrone, Ireland. His parents, William and Sarah Alcorn, were also natives of that country. He emigrated to the United States in 1839, landing in New York city on September 24th of that year. There he learned the trade which was to be the foundation of his fortune; namely, that of bread and cake baking. After remaining in New York some thirteen years, he moved to Philadelphia, in 1852, and commenced business on his own account, at the corner of Thirteenth and Ogden streets, premises which he occupied for three years. He then removed to No. 1709 Lombard street, where he stayed for fourteen years, and during that time acquired a comfortable competency. He has, since giving up his business, limited his commercial operations to the management of his property. The Hon. James L. Alcorn, Ex-Governor of Mississippi and present Senator from that State, is a member of his family. He is a valued member of the Methodist Church, and, notwithstanding the engrossing occupations of his business life, has always manifested a deep interest in its prosperity, as also in the dissemination and triumph of the Gospel universally. In this respect he has followed in the footsteps of his ancestors, his grand-parents having been active workers in the same cause.

ELLIS, MAJOR JAMES, Soldier, Lawyer, and Politician, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 2d, 1835. When but two years of age, he accompanied his family to this country, where he received his education, at the Central Academy, Tuscarora Valley, Pennsylvania. He afterwards studied law, under F. W. Hughes, and was admitted to the bar, in 1858. He practised till 1861, when he entered the army as a private, but was elected First Lieutenant of the 6th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and afterwards First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served on General Burnside's staff, and formed part of the expedition to Hatteras Inlet under that General. On December 20th, 1862, subsequently to the battle of Fredericksburg, he resigned, owing to ill health, after doing signally good service and bearing with him an honorable record. He then returned home to Pottsville; but, on the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee, he once more entered the army for a three months' service. Having been mainly instrumental in raising and organizing the 53rd Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, he became its Major, and went to the front, remaining in his command till after the battle of Gettysburg. Then again returning home he resumed his practice, and, in 1864, entered upon the field of politics with success, as in 1865 he was elected District Attorney of Schuylkill county. He served the State in the Legislative session of 1870–'71, and, in 1873, was elected Delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia in that year. He had been previously appointed (1872) counsel to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and also to the Philadelphia & Reading Iron & Coal Company. He was married, in 1863, to Emily M. Meyers, of Audenreid, Pennsylvania, by whom he has a family of three children. In his several careers, of lawyer, soldier, and politician, he has uniformly been successful and gained the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been connected.

BINKERD, ADAM D., Physician, was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 29th, 1831, of Franco-German lineage. His early life was spent on his father's farm, but his tastes leading him to scientific pursuits, he devoted his leisure to reading and study, attending, at intervals, the Glade Run Academy, in his native county. Two years passed in Kansas satisfied his thirst for frontier life, and he returned eastward, where for several years he taught school, and studied by turns in Ohio and Kentucky. He was teaching in Bourbon county, in the latter State, when the Rebellion commenced. Necessarily this disturbed his relations, and he took the first opportunity to remove to Philadelphia, and give his whole time to the study of medicine at the Jefferson Medical College. In 1865, he received his diploma from the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, and immediately applied for admission to the Medical Staff of the United States Army. The required examination successfully passed, he was commissioned Assistant-Surgeon, and assigned to the 3d Regiment United States Colored Artillery, United States Army. With this he was on duty at Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee, and subsequently was placed in charge of the Post Hospital at the latter city. At the expiration of the war, he was mustered out of service with his regiment. For a year or two he gave his principal attention to perfecting himself in his professional studies, at Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and in contributing various articles of interest to professional and general literature, among which should

James. Ellis

A. D. Binkerd M. D.

be especially mentioned an interesting little work descriptive of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky (1868). In 1866, he married Sarah E. Criswell, daughter of Robert Criswell, of Aurora, Indiana, and, in 1870, removed with his family to Parker's Landing, Pennsylvania, near the old homestead. Here he soon entered upon a large and lucrative practice, the legitimate fruit of his earnest study of his profession, and of the confidence with which his abilities inspired the residents of his locality.

DALLAS, ALEXANDER JAMES, Secretary of the United States Treasury, was born in the Island of Jamaica, in 1759. He was of Scotch ancestry, and was educated at Edinburgh and Westminster. After the death of his father, he came to America, and commenced the study of law in Philadelphia. He was also engaged in various literary enterprises, and was for some time editor of the *Columbian Magazine*. In January, 1791, he was appointed, by President Washington, Secretary of State, and again in 1793 and 1797. In 1801, he was named Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by President Jefferson. In October, 1814, he was nominated by President Madison Secretary of the Treasury, and in March, 1815, he was also intrusted with the portfolio of the War Department, and on the return of peace with Great Britain was instrumental in the reduction of the army. Soon after this latter task had been effected he resigned his position, intending to devote himself thenceforth to the practice of his profession. But shortly after his return to Philadelphia he was attacked by a sickness which resulted fatally, on January 16th, 1817. He was a most eminent lawyer and accomplished statesman. While in office, he promoted the establishment of a tariff, and of the National Bank. He was the father of the late George Mifflin Dallas, at one time Vice-President of the United States (1845 to 1849); also of Commodore A. J. Dallas, United States Navy.

SILLYMAN, SAMUEL, Coal Operator, was born in Hamburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1796. His family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and assisted in the settlement of the colony. His father was born and reared in Northampton county, but after his marriage settled at Hamburg. The family consisted of five sons—viz., Thomas, Alexander, Samuel, James, and John—and three daughters, Nancy, Susan, and Jane. The children were all born in Berks county, but the sons settled in Schuylkill county at an early day, engaged extensively in business, became widely known and universally respected. Samuel received some education at Orwigsburg, but left school at an early age to learn the trade of millwright, at which he worked as a journeyman for a short time in Northampton county. He was, however, possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, and very soon developed something of the business capacity for which he was afterwards remarkable. He was, as a consequence, advanced to a share in the business, as clerk and bookkeeper, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his employer until the year 1825, when, with others, he was attracted to Pottsville, Pennsylvania. The same kind of excitement which in 1849 turned the eyes of the world to the gold fields of California and attracted thither bold, enterprising, energetic, dashing men of that day, in 1825, to a more limited extent, found its counterpart in Schuylkill county. Anthracite coal was recognized as an article of commerce, and rugged mountains, until then held in undisputed possession by the bear and wildcat, unmindful of the surveys safely filed in the Land Office at Harrisburg, assumed value. Speculators flocked from all directions to Pottsville, and a thriving town sprung up as if by magic in the mountains. He possessed energy and ability, but having little other capital, although attracted by and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of coal enterprise, was unable to engage in coal operations. He resolved to build up from small beginnings, and at once formed a copartnership with his brother, Thomas Sillyman, and his friend George Fister (afterwards prominent citizens), for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business. The firm was successful, and additional means gave to its founder the opportunity he had long desired. In 1839, he engaged in mining coal, and, to a greater or less extent, continued therein with varied fortune until the time of his death. The history of the mining of anthracite coal up to the year 1861, and to some extent since, is that of a continued struggle against adverse fortune, with occasional eras of great prosperity. Notwithstanding his enterprise and business judgment, he was unable, from force of adverse circumstances, to weather the financial storm of 1857, and in his old age in failing health was the victim of financial embarrassment. But the reputation he had made for himself was one in no degree dependent on mere financial success. His character, founded upon a basis of strict integrity, was a compound of energy, perseverance, enthusiasm and large benevolence. A pioneer in the coal region and in Pottsville, he was thoroughly identified with the progress of the region and the town. For years, eminently successful, he not only aided greatly in developing the mineral resources of the county by individual enterprise, but by well-considered advice; backed by his personal credit in very many instances, he assisted in laying the foundation of success in others. As might be expected in thus identifying himself with others, he sometimes met with losses, and from such losses, it is said, arose, to a very great extent, his financial embarrassment. In all enterprises for the improvement of Pottsville, from the date of his first residence to

the time of his death, he was identified and generally in a leading position. He built on his own account a number of handsome private residences and stores, and was connected with the building of three of the largest hotels of the town. He was earnest and efficient in his efforts to move the county seat from Orwigsburg to Pottsville; was prominent upon the building Committee, and a large contributor in the erection of the new Court House. He superintended the erection of the old Town Hall. He was an originator and the first President of the Pottsville Gas Company. An enthusiastic admirer of Henry Clay, through his individual exertions and heavy contributions, the first monumental statue in the United States erected to the memory of that great statesman now overlooks the borough of Pottsville. His death, which occurred on October 18th, 1859, caused general regret. On the occasion of the funeral the bells of all the churches and of the Court House were tolled, and places of business closed.

HEVERIN, JAMES HENRY, Lawyer, was born April 21st, 1844, in Dover, Delaware. He is a son of James L. and Priscilla Heverin, of Delaware. After receiving a good elementary education, he became a student of Princeton (New Jersey) College, and graduated in the class of 1864. Having decided to embrace the profession of law, he repaired to the Law School of Harvard University, whence he graduated in July, 1866. He then returned to his native town of Dover, and entered the office of Hon. Joseph P. Comegys, where he continued his legal studies until his admission to practice, in the fall of the same year, at the bar of Delaware State. A short time after this event, he determined to remove to Philadelphia, as the best field where he might reap success. The desired change of location having been effected, although he was a complete stranger in the city, and without business or family connections, he had not, like most young men, to pass months and years in wearily awaiting for cases and clients, but almost immediately obtained a large and lucrative practice. In 1869 and 1870, he held the office of Assistant District Attorney under Furman Sheppard; but the demands of his own private practice obliged him to resign the position. In 1872, he was nominated and elected as one of the three Democratic delegates at large from the city of Philadelphia to the Convention for amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The nomination for this most responsible and honorable position was made in a Convention composed of the leading men of his party in the city, over a large number of competitors, among whom were some of Philadelphia's most distinguished lawyers. He received the second highest vote in the Convention, and next to the largest vote before the people. Although, with one exception, the youngest member of the Convention, he took high rank in that able body, being more noted, however, for the ability of his addresses than for their number. He is, at present, the youngest of the leading members of the Philadelphia bar, having in the five years of his connection therewith acquired a practice second in size and importance to but few of the many attorneys and counsellors of which that distinguished bar can boast. As a lawyer he is noted for the earnest, industrious, and indefatigable care with which he prepares his cases, and for his great success before juries. His style of oratory is fervid and florid, yet thoroughly logical from the premises. He is possessed of a remarkable flow of language, and has singular rhetorical power. He commands a wealth of imagery, and great originality in his mode of expression. He is married.

MCKEAN, THOMAS, Governor of Pennsylvania, and a Patriot of the Revolution, was born in New London, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 19th, 1734. On his father's side he was of Irish descent. He received his education in Dr. Allison's school, at New London; subsequently studied law, and was duly admitted to practice at the bar. He settled at New Castle, Delaware—then termed in the "three lower counties." He was a member of the Legislature in 1762; of the Congress of 1765; and also of 1774; and at this last period he was a resident of Philadelphia. He represented the State of Delaware in Congress from 1774 to 1783, yet was at the same time Chief Justice of Pennsylvania from 1777. His signature was affixed to the Declaration of Independence as engrossed on August 2d, 1776, though in the printed journal his name was omitted. He was a member of the Convention of Pennsylvania, and urged the adoption of the Constitution. After holding the office of Chief Justice of the Commonwealth for twenty-two years he resigned the same, having meanwhile been elected Governor of the State, to which he was twice subsequently re-elected, thus continuing in that office for nine years. After the close of 1808 he retired to private life. In politics he favored the creed of Jefferson. As Chief Justice he was distinguished for the accuracy and profundity of his decisions. He died June 24th, 1817.

EVANS, OLIVER, Blacksmith, was a descendant of Dr. Evan Evans, the first Episcopal minister of Philadelphia, who died in 1728. He was born in that city in the year 1755. Much of our steam invention is chiefly due to him. He understood the application of it to wagons, and, in 1787, the Maryland Legislature granted him its exclusive use for fourteen years. Even prior to the Revolutionary

James H. Stevens

War he had thought of and experimented on the expansive power of steam, but nobody believed him, and many deemed him insane. Among some of his published writings may be quoted the following:

"The time will come when people will travel in stages, moved by steam engines, at fifteen miles an hour!

"A carriage will leave Washington in the morning, breakfast at Baltimore, and sup at New York *on the same day!*

"*Railways* will be laid, of wood or iron, or on smooth paths of broken stone or gravel, to travel as well by night as by day.

"Engines will drive boats ten or twelve miles an hour; and hundreds of boats will run upon the *Mississippi* and other waters, *as prophesied thirty years ago*," etc., etc.

Finally, he published his bet of three thousand dollars, engaging "to make a carriage to run upon a level road against the swiftest horse to be found." His iron foundry, steam factory and mill were located at Philadelphia. He died at New York April 15th, 1819. He published the "Miller's and Millwright's Guide," 1795; the "Young Engineer's Guide," 1805. The former work was patronized by Washington, Jefferson, and others.

GREBLE, EDWIN, Master Mechanic and Marble Mason, was born in Philadelphia, October 13th, 1806. His ancestors were Germans, and among the original Reformers contemporaneous with Martin Luther. His grandfather, Andrew Greble, was a native of Saxe Coburg Gotha; at an early age emigrated to America, in the year 1742, and settled in Philadelphia, where he married a lady of German birth, by whom he had five sons, all of whom, except the youngest, entered the Revolutionary Army, and fought in many of its battles. Edwin received a liberal English education, and was desirous of embracing the profession of arms, but at the request of his father, placed himself with a marble mason, with whom he remained, without indenture, until he attained the age of twenty-one years. He then went to New York city, in order that he might acquire a knowledge of some of the finer branches of the trade. Returning to Philadelphia, he commenced business in the lower part of the city. Soon his operations became so extended that he found the place too small; he therefore purchased a large lot and steam saw mill on Willow street, west of Twelfth street, and erected other buildings and machinery for supplying the trade with building material. By the explosion of the boilers in 1849, the mill and machinery were much injured; damages were repaired, but in the course of a few weeks the whole was destroyed by fire, involving him in heavy loss, he having only a small insurance thereon. His next removal was to Chestnut street, west of Seventeenth, where he erected his present works, adding machinery for the preparation of stone for the facing of buildings. The introduction of this machinery caused a combination among the journeymen and a strike, which left him without workmen for several months. This difficulty was no sooner adjusted than a strike was made against the apprentices, whereupon, determined to be master of his own business, he discharged the conspirators, and selected other workmen not affiliated with the Trades Union, and has had no trouble with the workmen since. He has now a large number of excellent workmen, many of whom have been in his employ from twenty to thirty-five years. Some of the finest stone fronts and interior marble work of houses in Philadelphia and other cities are the product of his workshops. Notwithstanding the earnest attention which he bestows upon his calling, he has found time for other pursuits. He was one of the originators of the "Young Men's Institute," whose hall is located at the northeast corner of Chestnut and Eighteenth streets, of which he has been the vice president from the commencement. He was also for many years a director of the Franklin Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts. On the breaking out of the rebellion he joined the Gray Reserves, a regiment composed of the leading citizens of Philadelphia; he also equipped nine of his apprentices at his own expense. In 1862 he was elected to represent the Eighth Ward in Select Council, and at the end of his term was appointed chairman of the committee to pay the re-enlisted veterans and one hundred day-men. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels, previous to the battle of Gettysburg, he raised an independent company of eighty men, who offered their services, and were accepted for the defence of the city. In 1864 he accompanied the expedition against Fort Fisher, and subsequently travelled over a large portion of the Southern States. He has recently returned from an extended tour through portions of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and has written an interesting account of his journeyings. Although over sixty years of age, he has all the activity and appearance of a man in the prime of life. He was married to Susan Virginia Major in 1831, and is the father of Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Greble, who was killed at Big Bethel, Virginia, June 10th, 1861, being the first man to fall fighting in the Union cause. Edwin Greble, his surviving son, was a volunteer in the Union army during the war, and devoted his whole pay to the objects of the Sanitary Commission, refusing to receive a money recompense for his loyalty.

FAHNESTOCK, BENJAMIN A., Physician and Capitalist, was born at Berlin, Adams county, Pennsylvania, on July 8th, 1799. After a careful elementary education, during which he displayed considerable ability, he was placed at Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he acquitted himself with great credit. After graduating honorably, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Luther, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His kind and sympathizing

nature rendered the heroic practice of that day uncongenial to him. For this reason he abandoned the active practice of his profession, and commenced a large enterprise in the town of Chambersburg, where he remained for some years. About 1829 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he established the well known drug house of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., with branches in New York and Philadelphia. In this business he accumulated a greater part of the large fortune which he so liberally disbursed in acts of friendship and benevolence. A gentleman, whose scientific and literary tastes were of the highest order, he was specially devoted to botany and horticulture, and also encouraged the improvement of poultry and live stock at a time when those subjects were not sufficiently considered in his immediate neighborhood. At his beautiful country-seat, "Oakland," near Pittsburgh, his gardens and poultry yards were a great attraction to visitors. He was an earnest and active Christian. In Pittsburgh he was a ruling elder of the Third Presbyterian Church; and upon his removal to Philadelphia, he connected himself with the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, under the pastorate of Rev. Charles Wadsworth, where he continued serving the church in the arduous duties of the eldership until his death, July 11th, 1862. He was a great traveller; his latest journey, taken in company with his accomplished wife, the daughter of C. Wolff, of Chambersburg, embraced the tour of Europe and the traversing of the Holy Land. During it her care and responsibility were very considerable, her husband being already an invalid. His death followed shortly upon their return to their native land.

FAHNESTOCK, GEORGE WOLFF, Merchant and Bibliopole, was born in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on September 23d, 1823. He was the son of Dr. Benjamin Fahnestock and Anne Maria Wolff, a member of one of the oldest and best families of Pennsylvania. He was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and selected a mercantile life; but the drudgery and detail of business being uncongenial to his tastes, he from his earliest youth sought and found pleasure in scientific pursuits. For a while he busied himself as a naturalist, bringing together a collection of insects and reptiles. Then he took up geological studies, and made a rare cabinet of minerals. Conchology also engaged his attention, and he succeeded in bringing together numerous rare specimens of shells. Botany again was a special pleasure to him. While still quite a youth, his varied and technical knowledge was a matter of great surprise to the numerous visitors who frequented his father's residence; his botanical researches, especially, rendering him ever ready with scientific descriptions and a resumé of the characteristics of any plant, from the choicest in the forcing house to the simplest in the field. He devoted some time to literary pursuits. "The Alarm Bell," "The History of his Maternal Family," and "Memorial of the Wolff Family," from his pen, attracted much attention at the time of their publication. His later life was occupied in accumulating a library of rare books, and more particularly in the formation of a full and complete collection of pamphlets upon all subjects, which he bequeathed to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Minnesota; also a Manager of the American Sunday School Union and Academy of Natural Sciences, Director of City National Bank of Philadelphia and the Enterprise Insurance Company. He filled the position of Trustee of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Executive Board of the Orphans' Home at Gettysburg. Active and honorable in his public career, his private life was of spotless purity, and distinguished by its domestic virtues. He died December 4th, 1868, on the Ohio river, in consequence of the collision of the steamers "America" and "United States."

BISPHAM, SAMUEL, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia in 1796. His father was a hatter, and in moderate circumstances. In 1798, when the city was visited by that terrible scourge, the yellow fever, he took his family to a farm, near Moorestown, New Jersey, where he remained until his demise, in 1808. When but a small child, Samuel was sent to market with produce, and it was while vending butter, eggs, etc., in the midst of the bustle of Market street, that he adopted a resolution to become a merchant. The death of his father threw the lad on his own resources, and when but twelve years of age, he sought employment in the grocery store of William Carman, on Market street, above Front. Here he remained two years in the capacity of errand boy. In 1810 he entered the grocery store of John Snyder, on Market street, below Ninth. At this period the trade between Philadelphia and the West began to assume importance, the traffic being carried on by means of the great, lumbering Conestoga wagons, and transportation was extremely slow and expensive. His employer was engaged in this trade, and he had ample opportunities for learning its mysteries and appreciating its difficulties while serving an apprenticeship as book-keeper and salesman. Always nursing his ambition to achieve to high position in the business world, he economized his earnings, and cultivated habits of attention, promptitude, and industry, so that when, in 1815, he determined to embark in business on his own account, he had a small capital, excellent qualifications, and considerable experience to strengthen his confidence. He entered into partnership with Jacob Alter, the firm opening at 825 Market street under the style of Alter & Bispham. They started vigorously in the trade with the interior and the West, and were so successful that soon there was

scarcely a house upon the great road between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in which the firm of Alter & Bispham was not known. They continued to prosper and to enlarge their sphere of business operations until 1830, when the senior partner retired, and the remaining one took the business entirely under his own control. In 1833 he purchased the building now No. 629 Market street, below Seventh, and moved his establishment to that structure, where he has remained until the present day. In 1851 Samuel A. and John I. Bispham were taken into partnership, and the style of the firm was changed to Samuel Bispham & Sons, by which it is still known. He is the oldest grocer in Philadelphia, having been engaged in this branch of trade about sixty years. Of all the grocery houses that existed here at the time he began business on his own account, not one is left. He has been director of the Bank of Penn Township, to which institution he was one of the original subscribers; is a member of the Board of Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and a director of the Reliance Insurance Company.

MORRIS, ROBERT, Superintendent of the Finances of the United States, was a native of Lancashire, England, where he was born June, 1734. While a lad of thirteen years, he accompanied his father to America, and about 1749 entered the counting-house of Charles Willing, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, after whose death he was taken into partnership by his son, Thomas Willing. The co-partnership lasted from 1754 to 1793, a period of thirty-nine years. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, the firm of Willing & Morris was the most affluent in the city, and their enterprise and credit have rarely been equalled. In 1776 the junior partner was a member of Congress, and as such his name is affixed to the Declaration of Independence. In the beginning of 1781 he became manager of the finances, and the services he rendered his adopted country were of the utmost benefit: indeed, it was owing to his exertions that the decisive operations of the campaign of '81 were not impeded or defeated from the want of supplies; for he had pledged his private fortune to raise the means to purchase articles of the most absolute necessity for the army. He originated the scheme for a national bank, which was incorporated December 31, 1781. The army depended principally upon Pennsylvania for flour, and he himself raised the whole supplies of this State, on being assured that he would be re-imbursed from the taxes which had been levied to accomplish this object. The position he occupied was a most thankless one, for when, in 1782, the public resources failed, and he was obliged to struggle with the greatest difficulties, the unsatisfied claimants complained of his mal-administration. He resigned his position, after holding it about three years. During this period he was ably assisted by Gouverneur Morris (who was no kinsman of his), and who, after the war terminated, engaged with him in commercial enterprises. After the dissolution of the firm of Willing & Morris, he engaged in land speculations, whereby he lost his immense fortune, and in his last years was confined in prison for debt: that penalty for a misfortune, and not a crime, not being removed from the Statute Book of Pennsylvania for many years thereafter. He died May 8th, 1806, aged 71 years. His wife was the sister of Bishop White.

HOPKINSON, JOSEPH, Judge, and author of "Hail Columbia," was born in Philadelphia, November 12th, 1770. He was a son of Francis Hopkinson, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1786, and studied law with Judge Wilson and William Rawle. He commenced the practice of his profession in Easton, but soon returned to Philadelphia, where he acquired a high reputation. He was a counsel for Dr. Rush in his libel suit against Cobbett, and for Judge Chase, of the United States Supreme Court, when the latter was impeached by the Senate. He was a member of Congress from 1815 to 1819, where he opposed the re-charter of the United States Bank. After a residence of three years in Bordentown, New Jersey, he returned to Philadelphia, and in 1828 was appointed by President Adams Judge of the United States District Court, an office which his grandfather had held under the British Crown, and to which his father had been chosen when the Judiciary was organized, in 1789, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He filled this office until his death, January 15th, 1842. He was vice president of the American Philosophical Society, president of the Academy of the Fine Arts, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. The song of "Hail Columbia" was composed by him in the summer of 1798, when war with France was supposed to be impending. It was instantly received with enthusiasm, and sung in all parts of the Union.

LOGAN, GEORGE, M. D., United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was born at Stanton, near Philadelphia, September 9th, 1753. He was the son of William, and grandson of James Logan, the secretary of William Penn, and founder of the Loganian Library of Philadelphia. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and after graduation, returned home in 1779. He applied himself to agriculture, and made experiments with gypsum as a fertilizer. He was a member of the State Legislature for several years. In June, 1798, he sailed for Europe for the sole purpose of preventing a war between this country and France. On his arrival in France, the American Minister, Gerry, had

already left, an embargo had been laid on our shipping, and many sailors imprisoned. Dr. Logan persuaded the French Government to raise the embargo, and prepared the way for a negotiation which terminated in peace. He was United States Senator for six years, 1801 to 1807; and, in 1810, went to England on the same peaceful mission which led him to France; but in this instance was unsuccessful. He died at Stenton, April 9th, 1821. He published *Experiments on Gypsum, and on the Rotation of Crops*, 1797.

DUPONCEAU, PETER STEPHEN, Lawyer and Scholar, was born in the Isle of Rhé, France, June 3d, 1760. When fifteen years of age he entered the Ecclesiastical Order and received the tonsure; but disliking the restraints of a religious life, shortly after abandoned it. He went to Paris, made the acquaintance of Baron Steuben, and became his private secretary and aide-de-camp. From 1777 to 1779, he attended the Baron in his military operations during the War of American Revolution, and then left the army. In 1781, he became a citizen of Pennsylvania, and was appointed secretary to Livingston, who had charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs. At the close of the war, he studied law and was admitted to practice. For many years he occupied a very prominent position at the Philadelphia bar, and also before the Supreme Court during its sessions at Washington. He was thoroughly Americanized; spoke and wrote the language with great precision and facility. Among his various acquirements, he was a great philologist. His treatises on the Chinese tongue are full of learning, and, with his other writings, brought him much reputation at home and abroad. He was President of the American Philosophical Society for many years. He resided for a very long time at the northeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, where he died, April 1st, 1844, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The University of Pennsylvania, in 1782, conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In after years, he was a Trustee of the same institution.

DUNE, JAMES, Merchant, was born June 7th, 1790, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and received his early education in the same town. After leaving school, he adopted a seafaring life, which he followed so successfully that in a few years he became commander—at an unusually early age—of the ship "Jason," sailing out of the above-named port. Becoming tired of that occupation, he determined to turn his attention to other and less dangerous pursuits, and, accordingly, embarked extensively in the iron business, first in Delaware county and, subsequently, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He remained in that business till 1822, when he removed to Philadelphia, making that city his permanent residence. From 1822 to 1849, he was located in Market street, above Fifth; in the latter year he removed to Chestnut street, opposite the State House. The business in which he engaged—that of selling carpetings—was entirely new to him; but though personally unacquainted with the details of the trade, his natural business tact, energy and ability were such that his sales rapidly increased, and he found himself growing daily in prosperity and wealth, and the concern was in a fair way of attaining its present important proportions. He continued thus enlarging and consolidating his business till the day of his death, which occurred on November 12th, 1852. At his death, he left a widow and five children—two daughters and three sons, the latter of whom succeed him in the business. His political opinions induced him to identify himself with the Whig party, of which he always manifested himself a consistent and firm supporter. In religion, he was a Presbyterian, being an active, zealous and valuable member of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets. In his social relations he was remarkable for his kind-hearted disposition, his amiable character, active benevolence and unaffected piety, qualities which endeared him to the household circle of his own family as well as to all those outside of it who had the good fortune to come in contact with him. His commercial career was marked by unusual ability, the strictest integrity and straightforwardness of purpose, which gained him the esteem of his fellow merchants, and of all those who had business transactions with his house. The original name of the firm was J. & B. Orne; but, since July, 1858, it has been carried on under the style of J. F. & E. B. Orne. The present members are John Flagg Orne & Edward Benjamin Orne; the locality of the business has been moved to No. 904 Chestnut street.

LINTON, JOHN L., was born in Philadelphia, on January 12th, 1871. His grandfather came from the northern part of Ireland, prior to the Revolution, took an active part in it, and was wounded several times on the retreat of the army with General Washington, when crossing the Delaware at Trenton. His father, John Linton, was also in the field in the war of 1812. He himself was educated for commercial pursuits, and entered his father's store at an early age. He was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Harrisburg & Lancaster Railroad, at the age of eighteen years, and held the position for seven years. During the latter part of this period he became one of the originators of, and, in fact, one of three who started, the project of a railroad to Pittsburgh from Harrisburg. He afterwards

entered the steamship business, and started a line between Philadelphia and Charleston. The first steamship ever brought to sail from Philadelphia he was instrumental in bringing to the port. He labored for the interest and prosperity of his native city with all his powers. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, as Major Linton, he was one of the first to enter the field, and did good service. In 1863, he was sent to Europe by the Government on important service, which was well performed. Subsequently, he was appointed Revenue Agent, under the Internal Revenue Law, for the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and a portion of New York; in which position he worked up the largest whisky fraud on the Government on record—that of John Devlin, of Brooklyn, New York—being highly applauded, at the time, by the press for his energy and integrity. He was one of the clerks of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, of 1872-'73, and enjoyed in large measure the confidence and esteem of that body.

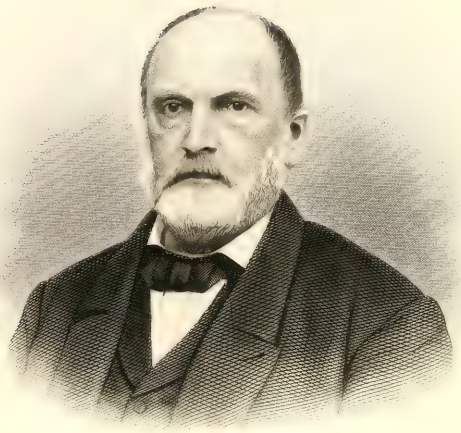
SULLY, THOMAS, Artist, was born at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, in 1782. When he was about ten years of age, his parents came to the United States for the purpose of following their profession as actors. While quite a youth, he developed a strong disposition to become an artist, and after a vain attempt to train him to business habits, his father placed him with his brother-in-law, Mr. Belzons, for instruction in the arts of design. He soon quarrelled with his tutor, however, and finally left the house with a determination to go to sea. A friend offered to procure him an appointment as midshipman, but before it arrived he was invited by his brother, Lawrence, who was settled in Richmond, Virginia, as a portrait painter, to make his home with him. This invitation he gladly accepted; became his brother's pupil, and very shortly his assistant. In 1801, the family removed to Norfolk, and on arriving there he commenced to take portraits in oil. He received considerable assistance from a portrait painter named Bainbridge, who was settled in Norfolk, and was so successful, in a business point of view, that when, in 1803, Lawrence and his family returned to Richmond he remained in Norfolk. Very shortly after Lawrence Sully died, and the maintenance of his family fell upon Thomas, who somewhat more than a year after his brother's death married his widow and adopted his children. About this time, he attracted the attention of Thomas A. Cooper, the eminent tragedian, who, struck by his evident talents, made him an exceedingly liberal offer to induce him to remove to New York. From him he received, rent free, a studio in the New York Theatre, and through him many orders. He now availed himself of every opportunity for improvement, and took particular pains to study the styles of Trumbull and Jarvis, who were then the fashionable portrait painters in New York, and, in 1807, he went to Boston and studied for a year under Gilbert Stuart. Shortly after, he established himself in Philadelphia, when he speedily obtained an abundance of sitters. In 1807, he visited England, and made the acquaintance of Benjamin West, from whom he received such assistance that at the end of nine months he returned home a very much better artist than before. For a number of years thereafter he was the fashionable portrait painter of Philadelphia. Stephen Girard, who knew him well and admired him exceedingly, built him a studio and exhibition gallery at his home, on Fifth street, above Chestnut, and offered to sell him the property on remarkably advantageous terms. This house was inhabited by him during the balance of his life, and he painted regularly in the studio up to within a short time before his death. In 1837, he again visited England, with a commission from the St. George's Society of Philadelphia to paint a full-length portrait of Queen Victoria, who had then just ascended the throne. The artist had considerable trouble in gaining access to the Queen, who, however, on being informed of his desire to paint her portrait, very graciously consented to give him all the sittings necessary. This was the first portrait of the Queen ever painted, and the engraved copies of it that were made attained a ready sale. On his return home, he proceeded to make a copy of this portrait for the purpose of placing it on exhibition. This was objected to by some of the members of the St. George's Society, and the result was a quarrel between the artist and his patrons, the exhibition of the picture in the meantime being rendered useless for any purposes of profit by the appearance of one painted by E. Leutze from the engraving of his rival's work. The portrait of Queen Victoria was his last large work, but he continued to paint with success for a great number of years, and produced a large number of fine portraits of distinguished citizens. The chief characteristics of his style were delicacy and refinement, although he also excelled greatly as a colorist, and he was particularly successful with the portraits of ladies and children. Without intentionally flattering his subjects, he had the art of representing what was best in them, and of making agreeable portraits of very unpromising sitters. Some of his works are among the finest specimens of portraiture in this country. The portrait of George Frederick Cooke, in the character of "Richard III.," which belongs to the Academy of Fine Arts, and his portrait of Lafayette, in Independence Hall, are noble works of art. Among his other noticeable works, may be mentioned portraits of Thomas Jefferson, Dr. Samuel Coates, Dr. Rush, Commodore Decatur, Fanny Kemble, Charles Kemble, and Nicholas Biddle, and a large painting of *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, executed for the Legislature of North Carolina, but now in the Boston Museum. He was not only a fine artist, but he was also a skilful musician. He was an active member of the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia for a number of years, and was for a long time its Vice-President. He

took a great interest in musical matters, and did much to promote the cultivation of musical taste in Philadelphia. He died on November 5th, 1872.

HARE, ROBERT, M. D., Chemist, was born in Philadelphia, January 17th, 1781. In early life he managed an extensive brewery which his father had established, but, having a scientific taste, soon abandoned manufacturing and turned his attention to chemistry. When but twenty years of age he invented the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, for which the Rumford medal was awarded him by the American Academy, at Boston. The so-called "Drummond Light" and the Calcium Light is, in fact, solely due to this discovery. His researches were so full and his knowledge so complete respecting the modern science of chemistry that he was elected to the Professorship of that science in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1818, and discharged its duties until his resignation, in 1847. He devoted great labor and skill to the construction of new and improved forms of the voltaic pile, which Professor Faraday, in 1835, adopted, after striving for twenty-five years to improve upon Dr. Hare's ideas. His "Deflagrator" enabled Silliman, in 1823, to demonstrate the fusion and volatilization of carbon, which before had been deemed impossible. This apparatus was produced in 1820. Four years previously he had invented his "Calorimeter," which even at the present day has not been improved upon. He was one of the limited number of life-members of the Smithsonian Institute; to it he gave, soon after he resigned his professorship, all his chemical and physical apparatus, which has thus become the property of the nation. He died May 15th, 1858.

GARRETSON, JAMES EDMUND, M. D., Physician, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, October 4th, 1828. He is of German descent, and his ancestors originally settled at Newport in that State, whence the family, at a later day, removed to Wilmington. He was educated at the Mantua Classical Institute, in the latter city. After leaving school he was articled to an attorney, and read law under the preceptorship of the then Attorney-General of the State. Conceiving, however, a predilection for the profession of medicine, he abandoned his legal aspirations for the more interesting study of medicine; and, after the usual course of reading and lectures, delivered at the University of Pennsylvania, graduated from that institution. In 1860, he was made Demonstrator of Anatomy in his *alma mater*, as the successor of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew. This position, in the most famous school in the country, has always been filled by the ablest surgeons of the day. From this appointment he passed to the Professorship of the Principles and Practice of General Surgery in the "Philadelphia Dental College," which position he subsequently resigned to accept the clinical post of Aural Surgeon to the University of Pennsylvania. He is now, in connection with Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, conducting the clinical surgical cases in that school. For the past twenty years he has been ardently devoted to surgery, and has contributed largely to both medical and general literature. The details of his surgical clinics have been extensively published, and through them he has become widely known in the medical world. He is the author of: 1. *Diseases and Surgery of the Mouth, Jaws, and Associate Parts*: 2. *A System of Aural Surgery*. Both of these works have been widely read and circulated both in this country and in Europe. In general literature, over the *nom de plume* of "John Darby," he has written *Odd Hours of a Physician*, which has been most favorably received, and is highly spoken of by the public press. He is also the author of a philosophical work entitled, *Thinkers and Thinking*; founded upon the text: "What is life? what is it to live? what is it to get the most out of living?" In this book the author reviews the thinking of the world from the time of the Ionic philsophers down to the Positivists of to-day. He is married to a daughter of George Craft, a prominent Friend of New Jersey.

LYON, PATRICK, the famous Blacksmith and Lock Manufacturer, was born in London, England, about 1779, and landed in Philadelphia November 25th, 1793. He was, in many respects, an extraordinary man, but it was accident rather than intellectual endowments which made him celebrated. This accident originated with the great robbery perpetrated in the Bank of Pennsylvania. Lyon had been employed by the directors to make alterations in the vaults of the bank and attend to the doors. While so engaged, impressions of the locks were taken, but this did not attract attention at the time. On Sunday, September 2d, 1798, in the height of an epidemic of yellow fever, the astounding discovery was made that the bank had been robbed of over $160,000; and as Lyon's celebrity in making and picking locks was so well known, it was at once conjectured that he was the burglar. What still further added to the suspicion was his absence from the city. He had gone to Lewistown, Delaware, to escape the pestilence. As soon as he heard of the charge against him he returned and delivered himself up. Bail was asked to the amount of $150,000, and in default he was committed. He suffered terribly in prison, for the yellow fever was raging there. Subsequently the bail was reduced to $6000, and he was released. The grand jury ignored the bill; and he thereupon sued the



C. Neidhard

bank and recovered $12,000 damages. It was subsequently ascertained that the bank had been robbed by the inside porter and another, who being taken down with the fever made a confession, and nearly all the money was recovered. Lyon in after years was celebrated as the builder of the famous hand fire-engine used by the "Diligent" Engine Company of the Volunteer Fire Department, which in its repeated trials with the "crack" engines of other cities carried off the victory, both as to vertical and horizontal streams. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in his adopted city, respected by all who knew him. His portrait, at full length, is the property of the Academy of Fine Arts, and represents him while working at the forge.

NEIDHARD, CHARLES, M. D., Physician, was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1809, and is a stepson of the eminent political economist and refugee, Professor List, whom he accompanied in his exile to Switzerland and this country. The professor's emigration was at the instance of his friend, General Lafayette; and followed Dr. Neidhard's admission to the higher gymnasium at Stuttgart. Commencing the study of medicine with Isaac Hiester, M. D., of Reading, in this State, and continuing it for three and a half courses at the University of Pennsylvania, two sessions of the Philadelphia Medical Institute, and two years of the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital, he fell seriously ill from over-application after completing his studies. He thereupon consulted Dr. W. Wesselhœft, of Bath, Pennsylvania, a personal friend who had adopted homœopathy. His own recovery, and his physician's arguments, led him in the same course. As his friend, Professor List, had been made United States Consul to Leipzig, Saxony, he followed him, and there thoroughly mastered the principles of medicine, and became a member of the Leipzig Medical Society, in 1835. He afterwards took his degree as Doctor of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics at Jena. Returning to America, in 1836, Dr. Neidhard commenced the practice of homœopathy in Philadelphia, and, excepting visits to Europe, has remained here permanently ever since. His European visits were to the famous hospitals of the great capitals to learn every advance. This knowledge he embodied in a course of three lectures, that were published under the title of, "*Homœopathy in England, France, and Germany*, with a Glance at Allopathic Men and Things." In 1837, he graduated at the Allentown Homœopathic Medical College, and received an honorary degree from the Hahnemann College of Chicago. He was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Having been appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, he lectured regularly for three years. In addition to these labors, he has enriched the medical literature of the country with the following treatises: 1. *A Translation from the French of "Crosorio on Homœopathic Medicine;"* 2. *Answer to the Delusions of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes;* 3. *Public Address before the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society on the Homœopathic Law of Cure;* 4. *On Crotalus horridus in Yellow Fever*. This last work has been translated into the Spanish language, at Havana, Cuba. His treatise on *Diphtheria in the United States* is admirable and exhaustive, and is regarded in England and America as one of the best ever published. His essay entitled, *Where do we Stand? How can we Best Promote the Scientific Progress of Homœopathy?* was published in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, in 1869. In this essay he defends with signal ability his opinion that the similarity of the remedy must correspond not only with the symptoms, but with the deeper pathological state, as far as this can be ascertained, and that this is essential to the success of the homœopathic treatment. These views, based upon a strong common sense, and written from a thorough acquaintance with the subject, have produced a deep impression upon the professional and the public mind.

FUTHEY, JOHN SMITH, Lawyer, was born of American parents, on September 3d, 1820, in West Fallowfield (now Highland) Township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He is the eldest child of Robert and Margaret Futhey. His ancestors came from Arbroath, in the county of Forfar, on the eastern coast of Scotland, where the family was very prominent and influential, Alexander and Henry Futhie being members of the old Scottish Parliament in the reign of Charles II., while others filled other positions of trust and honor. The family came to this country about the year 1720, and were early members of the Octorara Presbyterian Church. His father, Robert, was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1841–'42. He himself was educated at the Unionville Academy, Chester county, and, in 1841–'42, was a student of the Law Department of Dickinson College, of Pennsylvania. He also studied law in the office of Townsend Haines, of the West Chester bar, and was admitted to the practice of law, February 7th, 1843. He was married to Elizabeth J., daughter of Amos M. Miller, of West Fallowfield Township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 18th, 1845. In 1848–'49, he was appointed by the Hon. Cornelius Darragh, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, Deputy Attorney-General for Chester county; and, in 1853, he was elected District Attorney of Chester county by the popular vote; this position he held from November of the latter year until November 1856, discharging the duties with great ability. He has been for many years one of the leading members of the West Chester bar, and has long enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He has a decided and a well-improved taste for archæological investigation, and has contributed much

valuable antiquarian information to the press. He is now engaged in gathering materials for a *History of Chester County*. He is the author of a work of decided merit entitled, *The History of the Upper Octorara Church*, which he wrote in honor of its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. He is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, of West Chester, and, in 1872, was elected a ruling elder thereof for three years.

FRY, JACOB, D. D., Clergyman, was born at the Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 9th, 1834. He is a son of the late Hon. Jacob Fry. He received a thorough classical education, which enabled him to enter Union College, at Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated with the class of 1851. Having decided to enter the work of the ministry, he studied theology at the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church, at Gettysburg, and thence graduated in the autumn of 1853. He was at once called to the First English Lutheran Church, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and became its pastor, February 1st, 1854, being then not quite twenty years of age. In this town he remained for eleven years, during which time the congregation enjoyed an increasing and continued prosperity, no less than 398 new communicant members being added, while the church edifice was greatly enlarged and beautified; a parsonage was also erected adjoining the church, and a house for the sexton. During his residence here, he was married to Eliza Jane Wattles, of Gettysburg. In June, 1863, during the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee's army, the rebels held the entire population prisoners for one week; and while all the other churches were closed, Dr. Fry opened his, and preached to many of the invaders. On their departure the town was shelled, and the church building was struck by the missiles. In 1863, he was elected Secretary of the West Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church, and during the same year was chosen one of the Directors of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. On Christmas day, 1864, he was unanimously elected pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, of Reading, Pennsylvania, which call he accepted. He removed to that city, February 1st, 1865, and at once entered upon his pastoral duties. Previous to his arrival, the congregation, owing to various causes, were very much scattered, and the church was in a reduced condition. By his indefatigable exertions, a favorable change was soon effected; the absentees returned, new members were added, and it has prospered exceedingly. In 1867, the present parsonage, adjoining the church, was erected at the cost of $10,500. During the same year the church edifice was entirely renovated. In 1868, he induced the congregation to purchase ground and erect a chapel in the northeastern part of the city, and to organize a society now known as St. Luke's Lutheran Church. In 1873, he proposed to the congregation that they should erect another chapel beside Trinity Church to be used for every-day services; to remodel and refit the basement of the main church building for Sunday-school purposes; also, to dispose of the old organ, and to purchase a new and more powerful instrument. To all these propositions the congregation responded favorably, and the work has been completed. The cost of the organ alone was $6000. During his pastorate of nine years, 822 new communicants have been added to the congregation, which has also developed great spiritual life, and benevolent influence, making it one of the most powerful for good in the Commonwealth. The congregation is by far the largest in the city, as is also the church edifice; and the attendance on the services is so general that the building is always filled. In 1869, he was elected Secretary of the Synod of Pennsylvania; in 1870, a Trustee of Muhlenberg College, at Allentown; and during the past six years he has been chosen one of the delegates to represent the Synod of Pennsylvania in the General Council of the Lutheran Church of America. He received his degree of D. D. from Union College, his *Alma Mater*, July 1st, 1873. Some six leading sermons, delivered by him on various occasions, have been published for general sale. In addition to these, he has prepared and published a *Catechism on the Reformation*, designed for Sunday-schools; also a pamphlet, explaining, in questions and answers, the order of service in use by Lutheran congregations. For a number of years past, he has been a stated contributor to the columns of the *Lutheran Missionary*. His sermons are preached without notes, and are characterized by their fluency of expression, soundness of doctrine and incisive character. He is very energetic in his pastoral duties, attending over one hundred families.

BOUDINOT, ELIAS, LL.D., first President of the American Bible Society, was born in Philadelphia, May 2d, 1740. On his father's side he was of French extraction, while his mother was of Welsh descent. After receiving a thorough classical education, he commenced the study of the law under Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, whose eldest sister he married, and on commencing the practice of his profession was very successful. At the outbreak of the Revolution he embraced the patriot cause, and, in 1777, was appointed by Congress Commissary-General of prisoners. In the same year he was elected delegate to Congress, and became President of the same, November, 1782, and in that capacity signed the Treaty of Peace. Returning to his profession for a few years, he was again elected a member of Congress under the Constitution, and served in all six years. In 1796, President Washington named him Director of the

United States Mint, which position he resigned in 1805, and retired to Burlington, New Jersey, where he died, October 24th, 1821. He was very charitable during his life time, and his large estate was bequeathed almost entirely to benevolent objects; among which was the gift of 13,000 acres of land to the corporation of Philadelphia for the support of the poor; and over 3000 acres to the Pennsylvania Hospital, the income to be applied for the care of foreigners.

MURRAY, LINDLEY, the celebrated Grammarian, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1745. He was descended from an eminent Quaker family, and received his primary education in Philadelphia, at the Academy under the control of that Society. He removed with his father to New York, in 1753, and after attending school for a while there, entered a counting-house, with a view of learning the mercantile business. But he soon abandoned this pursuit, and repaired to Burlington, New Jersey, again to study, having a strong passion for literature. On his return to New York, in addition to the continuance of his classical studies, he entered a lawyer's office, where he was a fellow-student of the celebrated John Jay. Soon after attaining his majority, he was admitted to practice at the bar, and became very successful in his profession. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, his health being poor, he retired to the country, where he passed four years, and becoming impoverished, returned to the city, but as his profession had ceased to be lucrative, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was so successful in this as to be able to retire, possessed of an ample fortune, soon after the establishment of American independence. Impaired health, however, caused him to go to England with his family, where he remained, and ultimately died, February 16th, 1826. His celebrated *Readers, Grammar, Spelling-Book*, and reading books in the French and English languages, have been published by millions, so that he is known wherever the English language is spoken.

MORTON, SAMUEL GEORGE, M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, in 1799. His father died when he was quite young, and his mother, a Friend, placed him in an academy under the control of that Society. Thence he passed to a counting-house, but having no taste for business, was allowed to study medicine. He became a student in the office of the celebrated Dr. Joseph Parrish, and eventually graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after, he sailed for Europe on a visit to his uncle; passed two years in Edinburgh, attending the lectures of that famous school, and one year in Paris, where he was similarly occupied. He returned, in 1824, and commenced practice. Prior to his departure for Europe he had been elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and he now took an active interest in the same. Geology and craniology were his favorite pursuits. He was made Professor of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Medical College, in 1839, where he continued four years. He also, for several years, was one of the physicians and clinical teachers of the Alms House Hospital. He is the author of: 1. *Analysis of Tabular Spar from Bucks County*, 1827; 2. *A Synopsis of the Organic Remains of the Cretaceous Group of the United States*, 1834; 3. *Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption, etc.*, 1834; 4. *An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy, etc.*, 1849; His *Crania Americana* was published in 1839; followed, in 1844, by the *Crania Ægyptiaca*. His magnificent collection of 918 human specimens—the finest in the world—was purchased by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He died at Philadelphia, May 15th, 1851.

BIDDLE, NICHOLAS, President of the United States Bank, was born in Philadelphia, January 8th, 1786. He was a son of Charles Biddle, a Revolutionary patriot, who had been Vice-President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during the period that Dr. Franklin was President. He himself at the age of thirteen had completed his preparatory studies in the University of Pennsylvania, and two years later graduated at Princeton, New Jersey, taking the first honors of his class. He studied law for three years, but being too young to be admitted attorney, went as an attaché to the legation to France, being General Armstrong's Secretary, in 1804, and while in Paris witnessed the coronation of Napoleon. On his return to the United States, in 1807, he was admitted to the bar, and also engaged in literary pursuits. He was a member of the State Legislature, in 1810, and there advocated a system of education which was not adopted till 1836. During the War of 1812 he was a State Senator, and supported the measures of the national administration for carrying on the contest. He and all his brothers were in the service of the country, in the public councils, the army, navy and militia. He was twice nominated for Congress but defeated by the Federal candidates. In 1819, he was nominated a Government Director of the United States Bank, and, in 1823, succeeded Mr. Cheves as President, and continued until the expiration of its charter. He was also chosen President of the "United States Bank of Pennsylvania," which became insolvent shortly afterwards. He retired to his country seat in broken health, and shortly afterwards died, February 27th, 1844, of a disease of the heart. He it was who had the famous bank controversy with President Andrew Jackson.

MANN, COLONEL WILLIAM B., Lawyer and Politician, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, on Nov. 27th, 1816. He is the son of Rev. Wm. Mann, A. M., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who came of a good old Saxon stock, pretty thoroughly crossed with Celtic blood. He was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, but, his parents dying while he was almost an infant, he was taken at the age of five years to Troy, New York, where he grew up, and became an expert in the art of printing. Marrying at an early age and returning to his native place, his talents soon began to attract attention. He now undertook the conduct of Mount Holly Academy, and at the same time devoting himself to the study of the classics, ultimately became a polished and graceful scholar. In 1821, he moved to Philadelphia, where he resided for nearly half a century, teaching a classical school founded by himself, and performing ministerial functions, to which he was ordained at an early age. He died on July 6th, 1867, having lived to see his son's success, and many of his pupils occupying prominent positions, official, professional and otherwise. He was widely regretted. The mother of Colonel Mann was a lady of great personal worth and benevolence, who was highly esteemed in all the relations of life. Her maiden name was Alice Benson, her son receiving the latter for his middle name. She died in 1848. Coming with his parents to Philadelphia, in 1821, Colonel Mann has always lived in the Northern Liberties. He grew to manhood under excellent educational advantages, having access to his father's academy, and receiving his personal supervision. He perfected his studies by assisting as a teacher in the institution. While thus occupied, he was also studying for the legal profession in the office of the Hon. Charles Naylor, then a member of Congress from the Third Pennsylvania District. He was admitted to the bar in 1838; in the same year married, and at once commenced practice. He may be said to have been a hereditary Whig, his father having been one before him. He was nominated on that ticket for Mayor of the district in which he resided when only twenty-eight years old, but, though running far ahead of his ticket, he was not elected. In 1850, he received the appointment of Assistant District Attorney from William B. Reed, whom he had ably represented in a famous contested election case, and, in 1853, entered upon a second term with the same gentleman. In 1856, he himself received the nomination for the chief position by both the "American" and "Republican" Conventions, and by a union of the votes of both these parties was elected, running 3000 ahead of any other candidate on the fusion ticket. Three years later, he was re-elected on what was called the People's ticket. In 1862, he was nominated by the Republican party and elected for a third term. Three years subsequently he was again elected, and by over 10,000 majority, the highest on his ticket. In 1872, he was once more returned to the position, having thus served the public for nearly twenty years in the District Attorney's office, six being passed as Assistant and fourteen as chief. During all this time he has personally attended, and with distinguished ability, to its duties, except for a few months while he was in the army, a special act of the Legislature being then passed to allow him to appoint a deputy. On the outbreak of the war, he was largely instrumental in raising the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, of which he was elected Colonel. In November, 1861, he sent in his resignation, and returned to the urgent duties of his profession at home. He may be described as an embodiment of the genius of Young America. Bold and resolute, a master of that art above all arts, oratory, he is just the leader to attract the masses. A poet, a scholar, a gymnast, and athelete, a natural ruler, he today wields more personal influence than any other statesman in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. By his never-questioned ability and indefatigable industry, he has secured wealth. His children are, Charles N., a rising lawyer; Emma, married to F. F. Brightly; Harold, now a student at Princeton; another daughter, Alice, died just on the threshold of womanhood.

POTTS, HENRY, Ironfounder, was born in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, August 5th, 1797. He was intimately connected with the history of his native place, being the son of Joseph and Sarah Potts, and the great grand-son of John Potts, the founder of Pottstown. He obtained his education in the place of his birth and in Philadelphia, and having completed it, commenced his business life by entering the counting-house of Robert Smith, of the latter city, where he early manifested the business capacity which marked his subsequent career. On giving up that position, he engaged with an uncle in the iron business, in the same city. From that time forward he was closely identified with the iron interest of the State; his first step in that direction being the commencement of the manufacture of iron at the Old Glasgow Forge, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, which he prosecuted with much success. In 1834, he, in conjunction with John P. Rutter, built the Isabella Furnace, in Chester county, and, in 1846, he started a fresh enterprise, by building, in partnership with the Hon. David Potts, jr., of Warwick Furnace, Chester county, the Pottsgrove Iron Works, at Pottstown, which they carried on successfully for eleven years, till April 1st, 1857, when he retired from the business, leaving it to his sons, Henry Potts, jr., George H. Potts, Joseph Potts, jr., and his son-in-law, Edward S. Davies. He was married, October 8th, 1819, to Isabella, daughter of Daniel O. Hitner, of Marble Hall, Montgomery county. As a representative man, he has done, perhaps, more than his share towards advancing the interests of his native State, and especially of his native town, of which he was a distinguished citizen by name, birth and services

William B. Kam

rendered. He was for a number of years Secretary and Treasurer of the Pottstown Bridge Company; several times President of the Town Council, of the Borough of Pottstown, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Pottstown Gas Works. In October, 1857, he was elected President of the Pottstown Bank, then newly organized, a position which he retained till the day of his death, August 31st, 1861. In politics, though disinterested, he was sincere. Originally a Whig, he acted with that party till 1844, when he joined the Freesoilers, steadily supporting their principles until they were merged into those of the Republicans, which latter he adopted and advocated till his decease.

POULSON, ZACHARIAH, Printer and Journalist, was born in Philadelphia, September 5th, 1761. His father was a Dane by birth, and left Copenhagen, in 1749, with his father for North America. Zachariah Poulson, the elder, and his uncle learned the art of printing, and his namesake followed in his footsteps, served an apprenticeship with Joseph Cruikshank, in Market street, and became eminent in the same. He was for many years elected printer by the Senate of Pennsylvania; he also printed the Minutes of the Convention appointed to revise the State Constitution, in 1789. Among other works, he printed and published: *Proud's History of Pennsylvania*, 1797–'98. He also issued, *Poulson's Town and Country Almanac*, from 1789 to 1801 inclusive. On the 1st of October, 1800, he commenced the publication of *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*, having purchased the fixtures and "good will" of Claypoole's paper of the same name—which he continued without intermission for nearly forty years, its last issue being December 28th, 1839. It was the first daily paper issued in the United States. He was a most benevolent man, and untiring in doing good. He was one of the founders, and at his death the President, of the "Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons;" for some time a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital; for nearly fifty-nine years connected with the Library Company of Philadelphia, twenty-one years as Librarian, six years as Treasurer, and thirty-two years as Director. He died July 31st, 1844, and his remains repose in the family burial ground at Germantown.

RICHARDS, GEORGE, Merchant and Senator, was born in West Hanover Township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 17th, 1788. His ancestors were of German Lutheran descent, and identified with the early history of this country. His father was a member of Congress during Jefferson's administration; a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and a State Senator one term, under Governor McKean. He was educated in his native place, and on attaining his majority, went to Philadelphia, where he entered the counting-room of a mercantile establishment as a clerk, and was interested as such and part owner for several years. In 1811, he made a mercantile voyage, or what was then termed an adventure, to the island of Cuba, as supercargo and part owner, landing at Santiago de Cuba. During the same year, he made a second expedition to the island of Porto Rico, which proved successful, and his return voyage was equally favorable. In the spring of 1812, he made his third voyage, in which he came near losing his life. This time he sailed to La Guayra, the seaport of Caraccas, the capital of Venezuela, South America. On the 15th of March, he proceeded to Caraccas, in time to witness the memorable earthquake in that city, which took place the day following his arrival. He was an eye-witness of all the horrors of the scene; he saw the earth open and close before him, burying thousands in the gulf; but, by an apparent miracle, escaped himself with life, though the violent concussion threw him on his knees. His love of adventure, unconquered by this imminent peril, led him, on his return home, to volunteer into the service of the United States, and during the war of 1812 he marched to Fort Deposit. He returned from the army in 1815, and settled in New Jersey, where he embarked in the iron business, and carried it on until the year 1820. In that year he was married, and has had a family of four children, all of whom are living. He was much interested in political matters, and, in 1846, was elected to the Senate. He was connected with the Lutheran Church from the age of seventeen years till the day of his death, which occurred August 19th, 1873. His eldest son, Mark L. Richards, occupies a prominent place in the community as a business man; has filled many important positions of trust in Pottstown and Montgomery county, and still continues to do so.

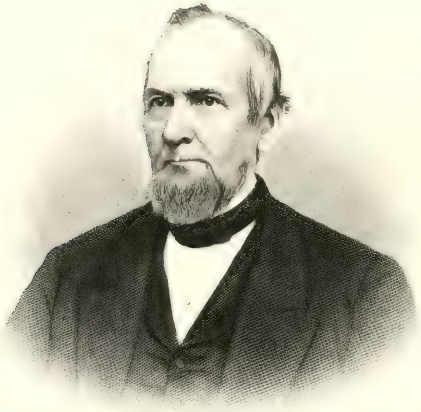
BECK, PAUL, JR., Merchant and Philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, about 1760. His father was of German birth, of an ancient and influential family of Nuremberg. At the age of fourteen he was, in accordance with the custom of the day, apprenticed to learn the mercantile business. Before his service expired the Revolutionary war broke out; he was enrolled in the first battalion of infantry, and marched as far as Lancaster. He made many friends while in the army, and renewed their acquaintance in after years. At the close of the war, he entered into mercantile life with James Caldwell, but the firm terminated with the death of the latter, in 1787. Though he was possessed of but four thousand pounds, Pennsylvania currency, at the close of his first year's business, in ten years it had increased to sixty thousand pounds, and fifty years later to

one and a quarter millions of dollars. Though averse to public office, he accepted and held for many years the position of Port Warden. He was very instrumental in the carrying into execution the canal connecting the waters of Delaware and Chesapeake bays. He was also a promoter of art and literature, being among the founders of the Academy of Fine Arts, and contributing to the success and permanency of the Historical Society, the Apprentices' and Mercantile Libraries. He was treasurer of Christ Church Hospital for many years; president of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and manager of the American Sunday School Union for eighteen years. Though a consistent Churchman he was liberal to all creeds, prominent among his benefactions being the gift of a lot of ground and $10,000 to St. Paul's Methodist Church. He died December 22d, 1844.

BAILEY EDWARD, Iron Manufacturer, etc., was born in Chester county, May 15th, 1825. His parents were English and Welsh. He was educated at the Westtown school, Chester county. On leaving school he engaged with Samuel Harris as clerk in a country store, near Catskill Mountain House, with whom he spent two years, and then returned home to Chester county. In 1850, he joined his father and brothers in the business of manufacturing iron plates, which they were carrying on in Berks county, at the Pine Iron Works, under the name of Joseph Bailey & Sons, and remained in that concern till the spring of 1857. He then removed to Pottstown, entering into partnership with H. Potts & Co., the name of the firm being changed at the time to that of Potts & Bailey. After continuing five years a member of that firm, he sold out his interest in the establishment to the other partners and joined the firm of E. G. Brooke & Co., engaged in the manufacture of nails. This partnership, however, only lasted eighteen months, and, at the end of that time, he again sold out his interest to the other partners. He returned to Pottstown and established the firm of E. Bailey & Co. (in 1864), for the manufacture of plate iron. In January of the same year, the Pottstown Iron Company was organized, in which he and two of his brothers were largely interested. He was chosen treasurer of the company and held that position, as well as that of general manager, until December, 1868. He was then absent for about one year, but, on his return, resumed an active share in the business. In the various positions he has occupied, during his busy life, his energy and business ability have been remarkable, contributing essentially to the success of every enterprise with which he has been connected. He has evinced much interest in the growth of Pottstown, and has built there some thirty to forty houses, adding in this manner, as well as by his general business transactions, much to the welfare of the town.

PETERS, RICHARD, Judge of the United States District Court, was born at Belmont (now Fairmount Park), in June, 1744. He graduated A.B. in the University of Pennsylvania at the age of seventeen. Having adopted the law as his profession, and being thoroughly conversant with the German language, his country practice was extended and lucrative. His uncle was Secretary of the Colonial Government, and also connected with the land department, and here the young attorney became familiar with the land titles of the Province, which laid the foundation of his reputation in after years, for the great knowledge he possessed of the land laws of the State. When the Revolution broke out, though his interests lay on the royalist side, he did not hesitate a moment in embracing the patriot cause. He volunteered in company with his neighbors, and was chosen their captain. His military career was brief, and in 1777 he was made Commissioner of War. He resigned in 1781, and was thereafter elected member of Congress. When Washington was made President, he named his friend and associate, Richard Peters, Judge of the United States Court for the District of Pennsylvania. At this date he was a member of the State Legislative Assembly and its Speaker. He accepted the office and held it to the close of his life, a period of thirty-six years. He died at Belmont, August 22d, 1828. Soon after the war, he visited England, and paved the way for the courteous and friendly reception of the venerable Bishop White and his colleagues, who sought consecration at the hands of the British Church.

PHYSICK, PHILIP SYNG, M. D., "the father of American Surgery," was born in Philadelphia, July 7th, 1768. His father was Keeper of the Great Seal of Pennsylvania, and after the Revolution, Agent of the Penn Estates. Being possessed of considerable means he was enabled to give his son a good education. At eleven years of age he was placed under the care of Robert Proud in the Friends' Academy, by whom he was prepared for the University. He graduated in the class of 1785, and at once entered the office of Dr. Adam Kuhn, a pupil of the renowned Linnæus; while reading with him, he attended the medical department of his *Alma Mater*. He did not graduate, but in November, 1788, proceeded to London, where he became a pupil of the celebrated Dr. John Hunter. He was made House Surgeon at St. George's Hospital, January 1st, 1790, and his proficiency was so great that in one year's time he earned the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons. He went to Edinburgh in May, 1791, and the following year took his degree of M. D. at the University in that city. On his return to Philadelphia



John Larkin Jr.

he was elected Physician to the City Yellow Fever Hospital. In 1794 he was appointed one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and shortly after, Physician to the Alms House Infirmary. In 1798, after his recovery from the scourge, he was made for the second time Resident Physician of the Yellow Fever Hospital at Bush Hill. In 1805 he was elected to the newly created Chair of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1819 was transferred to the Professorship of Anatomy in the same Institution, where he continued until 1831, when his failing health compelled him to resign. Upon his retirement he was created Emeritus Professor of Surgery and Anatomy. His private practice was very large, and he was celebrated as a Consulting Physician. He performed the great operation for lithotomy on Chief-Justice Marshall, from which the latter, though well advanced in years, recovered. His last surgical operation was upon the eye (as was also his first), only a few months before his death, which took place December 15th, 1837. He married in 1800, Elizabeth Emlen, a daughter of a distinguished minister of the Society of Friends.

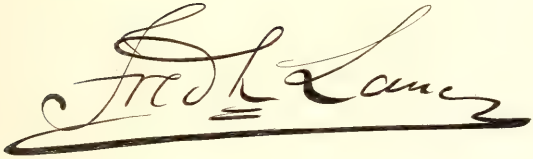
STOKES, JOHN WOOLMAN, Lawyer, of Philadelphia, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, April 29th, 1813. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Woolman) Stokes. His father was an old-fashioned farmer, a member of the Society of Friends; his mother was the daughter of John Woolman, an esteemed and able minister of the same society, after whom he was named. He was educated in the Friends' School; subsequently studied in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Law. It was his intention to begin at once the practice of his profession, but owing to circumstances over which he had no control, he was obliged to turn his attention to a different course of life and toil. An uncle, who had for some time been very successful as a merchant tailor, became his preceptor, and he remained in his establishment for six years, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the trade. At the expiration of this term of service he commenced business on his own account in a very small way; but being industrious and accommodating, he was able to retain his old customers, and add many new ones continually. To the retail trade, to which he had exclusively confined himself at first, was now added the wholesale, and after a period of thirty years of successful management he retired from this business, and gave his attention to the profession which he had so long previously selected as the one of his choice. He formed a copartnership with Hon. James Cooper, then United States senator, and commenced the practice of law. This partnership he maintained after Senator Cooper's term had expired, and he removed to Philadelphia. He was identified with the old Whig party, and has filled several positions of trust in the City and National governments. He was Chief Clerk in the County Treasurer's office under John M. Coleman, who was the first Receiver of Taxes under the Consolidation Law. Subsequently he was appointed Chief Clerk in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, District of Columbia, and on the death of Isaac Newton, who was for some time the head of that department, he became the Acting Commissioner, and as such made the contracts and built for the Government the buildings belonging to and now occupied by that bureau. He also purchased the collections which formed the nucleus for the present interesting museum. He was afterwards appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania: and during the war of the Rebellion was the Chief Clerk of the United States Purchasing Agent. He married Eliza Lippincott of Philadelphia.

LARKIN, JOHN, JR., Capitalist, was born in Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 3d, 1804, and is a son of John Larkin, a farmer. After a limited education in the common schools, he labored on his father's place until he was twenty-one years of age. Then he rented a farm in Lower Chichester township, and worked it for two years. In 1827, he married Charlotte, daughter of Captain Erasmus Morton. After keeping a store at Chichester Cross Roads for one year he removed to Marcus Hook, where he engaged in the same business for three years. Having purchased a freight vessel in 1832 he established a packet line between Marcus Hook and Philadelphia, which he continued until 1839, when he sold his vessel, wharf, and business interests. He was elected sheriff of Delaware county for three years in 1840, and after the expiration of his term removed to a farm of 155 acres in Lower Chichester, which he had secured by seven purchases, and upon which he had erected new and commodious buildings. He was elected to the Legislature in 1844, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he built two vessels to establish a daily line of packets between Chester and Philadelphia, the previous accommodations having been but twice a week. In the autumn of the same year he purchased a property in Chester, and having erected a dwelling removed thither. He then engaged in business with William Booth, forming in March, 1840, the copartnership of Booth & Larkin, to run a daily line of packets between Chester and Philadelphia in connection with the lumber and coal business. The firm enjoyed a prosperous career until March, 1852, when the partnership was dissolved, and he gave his time and attention to real estate operations. This was consequent upon the exchange, in 1850, of his farm for eighty-three

acres in the north ward of Chester, belonging to John Cochran, which had been previously occupied as a race-course. In 1854 he proposed to erect a mill for Abraham Blakeley of any dimensions, and to finish it before October 1st of that year. His offer was accepted, and he erected a handsome three-story brick structure, 100 by 45 feet, completing it two months before the specified time. He also built during the same year twenty-two dwelling-houses, and by the large sale of lots and strenuous efforts was enabled to carry out to the full extent his beneficent enterprise. This movement gave the first impetus to manufactures in Chester, and he has followed it by the erection of a total of one hundred and thirty-eight dwellings in Chester, and forty-two in Marcus Hook, beside thirteen manufacturing establishments. He was for eleven years a member of the Borough Council, and for six years was President of that body. Chester having been incorporated in 1866, he was the first mayor, and was re-elected for three years in 1869. He is president of the Chester Rural Cemetery Company, of which he was an originator, as well as of the First National Bank, to the presidency of which he was elected in 1871, and of which he previously had been a director. He was one of the movers in the conversion of the old Delaware County Bank into a national institution, and was for two years a director. He has long been prominent in the settlement of estates, and is now engaged in extensive real estate operations at Marcus Hook, where he achieved his first marked success. Few men have contributed more to the promotion of public enterprise, or had honor and official trust so forced upon them. He is uniformly respected for his abilities and sterling integrity.

ROLLINS, EDWARD A., Lawyer and Insurance President, is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in the town of Wakefield in that State, December 8th, 1828. He is a son of Hon. Daniel G. Rollins, Judge of Probate, and Susan Binney Jackson. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and studied law in the Law Department of Harvard, Massachusetts, University. At the proper time he was duly admitted to the bar of his native State, and for some time practised his profession at Great Falls, New Hampshire. In 1861, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1862. For these two years he was honored by being elected Speaker of the same. In 1863, he was appointed Cashier of Internal Revenue, at Washington, District of Columbia, being the first incumbent to hold that office after its creation. In 1864 he became Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in 1865, was promoted to the position of full Commissioner, which office he filled with signal ability until 1869, when he resigned. Shortly afterwards he removed to Philadelphia, and was elected Vice-President of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, in which position he proved himself so valuable to the company, that upon the resignation of Clarence H. Clarke, he was elevated to the office of president.

LAUER, FREDERICK, Brewer, was born in the Province of Palatine, now Rhenish Bavaria, October 14th, 1810. He is a son of George and Katrina Lauer, both of whom are now deceased. He attended school (German) until he was twelve years of age, and during this period learned the French language. His father had been one of the largest property holders and taxpayers in the country, and was the man who raised the first liberty-pole on the French borders. On account of his liberal and patriotic sentiments he had to suffer, and for nine years was unable to gather any crops owing to the presence of the army. Finding himself getting more and more impoverished, he concluded to emigrate to America, and with his family landed in Baltimore in August, 1823. He at once started for Reading, where his married daughter was then living. Here Frederick became, for the first four months of his residence, a butcher boy, assisting his brother-in-law—who was a victualler—in various ways. But he left this employment when his father commenced the brewing business at Womelsdorf, Berks county, where he assisted him until he removed to Reading, and continued his calling there. During this time the lad had four months' schooling, all that he ever received in this country, and through three months of this period the tuition was by night; but he has ever been a book-worm, and each leisure hour has been devoted to close study. It was in the spring of 1826 that his father returned to Reading, where he established a small brewery in an old log house, which had been erected many years before by Read, the founder and owner of the town. Frederick, who was then not quite sixteen years old, was made foreman and clerk, and with one assistant did all the brewing. He built up his first kettle with a capacity of five barrels, which in two months time was increased to ten. He rose at 2 A. M., finished the brewing by daylight, and after breakfast would deliver the beer to customers in town. In 1835 he became the proprietor of the brewery, enlarged it, and by the aid of more assistants extended the business. During the first five years nothing was made but what was known as "strong beer." The brewing of ale and porter was begun in 1831, and of lager beer in 1844. The original site of the brewery in 1826 was in the midst of a wretched swamp. The wonderful improvements which have since sprung up by means of his industry and tact, and without capital, have resulted in a town of itself. In 1840, he commenced buying up vacant lots, and therein quarried ex-



tensive vaults in the solid limestone rock for the storage of lager beer. In 1866, he erected a large brewery on this locality, containing all the latest improvements, and complete in every respect. In connection with this brewery is a fine park of seven acres, planted with shade trees, a park house with porticos, etc. He has always favored the establishment of these gardens, thinking it the duty of the State Government to encourage their establishment, that good music might be discoursed and malt liquors and domestic wines sold. He had quite an extended correspondence with Senator Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia, on the subject; in which he maintained that fermented liquors taken in moderate quantities are not only harmless but beneficial to the system, and that the soothing influence of music has a wonderfully beneficial effect upon the mind. Although no politician, in the modern acceptation and definition of that term, never seeking office of any kind, he has always manifested a deep and intelligent interest in politics. From the day he was permitted to cast his maiden vote until the present time, he has been a strong, unwavering, unflinching Democrat. His first vote was cast in the gubernatorial election of 1832 for Henry A. Muhlenberg, and a few weeks afterwards for General Jackson for President. Ever since in all national struggles his vote has been "straight Democrat." In local issues he chooses the best man, irrespective of politics. In 1835, Joseph Ritner, Whig, was elected Governor, through the division of the Democratic party, and, in July, 1836, he was elected a member of the "Peace, Union and Harmony" Convention, which met at Harrisburg, to cement the two sections of the party. He was very instrumental and influential in gaining this important end, which resulted in the election of Governor David R. Porter, in 1838. During the campaign of 1840, he took an active part when Van Buren was defeated. In 1846, the Free Soil movement was inaugurated, and he arrayed himself on the constitutional side, favoring the passage of a law by Congress which would provide for the compensation of the Southerners for their slaves; had this been effected, the war of the Rebellion would not have occurred. During the Buchanan campaign, in 1856, he took an active part in his favor; and in May, 1860, he and Hiester Clymer were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention from Berks county. These two used their utmost exertions to prevent division and war, and by their influence the border States were kept in the Union. They sought to bring out William Guthrie, of Kentucky, as a Compromise candidate; this action pleased the border States, and they were preserved to the Union. He attended the Baltimore Convention, in 1872, but left before the time of nomination, instructing his alternate to vote in the negative on all questions. In State politics he has been very active, especially in the miscalled temperance movement of 1853, when the "Maine Liquor Law" was defeated by one majority. So also in 1855, after the "Jug Law" had been previously passed, he was instrumental in defeating the Know-nothing temperance house in the spring session, thus securing its repeal. In 1857, Governor Parker was elected by 37,000 majority, and this result was in a great measure owing to his personal influence, as he went throughout the State, to every town of prominence, and urged the election of his favorite by all the eloquence in his power. The licence law of 1858 is principally due to his exertions; it was passed but three days before the adjournment of the Legislature. During the war of the Rebellion he espoused the Union cause, and gave freely of his means to sustain it. He literally gave thousands upon thousands of dollars. Whole regiments were regaled by him at a time, and he had words of encouragement for all. As above remarked, he is no politician nor office-seeker; he has been tendered, more than once, the Congressional nomination; but his business interests would not permit him to serve in the National Legislature. He always has taken a deep interest in the government and prosperity of Reading, and has been a member of the Town and City Councils for many years. He has always been an active member of the Berks County Agricultural Society, and at one time was its President. He was one of the corporators and original stockholders of the Reading & Columbia Railroad. He was an intimate friend and regular correspondent of the celebrated Dr. Hebbe, the Swedish Revolutionist, who was driven from his native land. In one of his letters to him, written many years ago, he foretold the Southern Rebellion, which would result, he thought, from the continued aggressions of the Abolitionists. He has also been regularly in correspondence with the United States Consuls abroad, interchanging views, and keeping well informed of foreign matters, as well as being in advance of the movements which afterwards took place. He has made the acquaintance of all the prominent members of Congress, of both houses, during the past thirty years, to which may be added all the Presidents of the Nation in the same period. His efforts in connection with the Internal Revenue tax on fermented liquors have invariably been crowned with success, and as President of the Brewers' Congress he has been indefatigable in his services to the trade. Personally, he is of a frank, hearty, cordial disposition, with an abrupt good humor, which inspires friendship and confidence. He is quick and nervously active in his movements, and will go any length to serve a friend. Shrewd, far-seeing and industrious, he has made his establishment one of the most successful in the United States.

BARTON, BENJAMIN SMITH, M. D., Physician, Professor, Botanist and Author, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, February 10th, 1766. His father was a clergyman of the Church of England, and his mother was a sister of Rittenhouse the astronomer. After remaining for some years in Philadelphia prosecuting his studies, he went to Edinburgh and London to attend the medical lectures.

Subsequently he repaired to the University of Gottingen, where he passed a successful examination and took the degree of M. D. On his return to Philadelphia, in 1789, he commenced the practice of medicine, and in the same year was elected Professor of Natural History and Botany in the College of Philadelphia; afterwards was appointed Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, and on the decease of Dr. Benjamin Rush, succeeded him as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same institution. He was distinguished by his talents and professional attainments. He was a great contributor to the progress of natural science, and his various works indicate closeness of observation and extensive learning. He was the first American to give to his country an elementary work on botany. He died December 19th, 1815.

LUDWIG, WILLIAM C., Merchant, was born in Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1809. He was educated at the Reading Academy, and at the age of eighteen years came to Philadelphia and entered the dry goods house of Eckel & Warne as clerk. He remained here a year and a half, when by the death of the junior partner the firm was changed to Eckel, Spangler & Co. By this change he became a partner in the concern, in which he remained for a period of eleven years. He then retired from the house and formed a co-partnership with Mr. Kneedler, under the style of Ludwig & Kneedler, which was afterwards changed to Ludwig, Kneedler & Co. For a long series of years he gave his untiring devotion to the interests of this house, and it has stood pre-eminent for soundness and reliability among the many great business firms of the city. In 1869, however, he was obliged to retire from mercantile life, owing to the precarious state of his health; not, however, without the great regret of the remaining members of the house, who felt that their most able head and director would no longer mingle with them in their avocations. But while so devoted to his own immediate interests, he found time and opportunity to advance the interests of his adopted city in various directions. He was one of the original corporators of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the co-laborer of S. Morris Waln, Charles H. Fisher, J. Gillingham Fell, Edward C. Knight, Edmund Roberts and John Welsh, in that giant enterprise. He has been a member of the Board of Directors from its organization, and yet remains as such. For twenty years he has been a Director of the Penn National Bank; and also in the Board of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company. He was one of the originators of the Merchants' Fund Society of Philadelphia, and its Treasurer. This is one of the most estimable of the many charities for which the city is celebrated, its aim being to assist and relieve the old and decayed merchants, especially those who are infirm. He has also served for the past twenty-eight years as President of the Mercantile Beneficial Association, and still holds that office. Until the failure of his health he was engaged in every public enterprise which could redound to the benefit of the city; and at the time he retired from active business life he was connected with no less than nineteen different associations. His credit has always been unimpeachable from the beginning of his career; and he has frequently been the means of sustaining and encouraging those who, from accumulated disasters, were threatened with ruin. To young men, whether in business or desiring to enter it, he has never turned a deaf ear; and to this class his advice and assistance have proved of incalculable benefit.

EVANS, MILLER D., Lawyer, was born in Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 3d, 1836. His parents were William and Rachel Evans, of the same place. His academical education was obtained at Downingtown, and on its completion he began the study of law, under the instruction of Henry W. Smith, of Reading. In 1862, he commenced reading law, and so successfully that two years afterwards (1864) he was admitted as a member of the Norristown bar. Since that date he has practised in Pottstown, bearing the reputation of an able and skilful lawyer and barrister. His political opinions are Republican, and he is intimately identified with that party. In May, 1873, he was appointed School Director of Pottstown, which position he now holds, to the interest and satisfaction of the community in which he resides. He was married, in May, 1872, to Anna L., daughter of General James Rittenhouse, of the same place.

KANE, ELISHA KENT, M. D., the Arctic Explorer, was born in Philadelphia, in 1822. He was a son of the late Judge Kane, of the United States District Court. He was educated at the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, graduating at the latter as M. D., in 1843. Having been appointed surgeon to the (first) American Embassy to China, he availed himself of the facilities afforded by his position to explore the Philippine Islands, which was chiefly done on foot. He was the first adventurer to descend the Crater of the Tael. Thence he departed for India; visited Ceylon, the upper Nile, and the classic grounds of Europe. After his return home he obtained a commission in the navy, and made his first cruise on the coast of Africa. He visited, while on this station, the various slave factories and baracoons of Dahomey. During the Mexican War he performed the brilliant feat of carrying the despatches of President Polk to General Scott in safety. His spirit of adven-

ture led him to take the barometrical altitudes of Popocatepti. On the return of peace, he was assigned to the Coast Survey. While in the Gulf of Mexico, he volunteered his services to accompany the squadron fitted out by the United States in search of Sir John Franklin, and was appointed senior surgeon. The Second Expedition he commanded. Broken down in health upon his return, he sought to recuperate his strength by a winter's residence in Cuba. But it was too far exhausted; he died at Havana, February 16th, 1857.

BARTRAM, WILLIAM, Botanist, was born at the Botanic Garden, below Gray's Ferry, Pennsylvania, now in the corporate limits of Philadelphia city, in 1739. He was the son of John Bartram, whose grandfather, Richard, was one of the companions of William Penn on his first visit in 1682. He passed six years in Philadelphia engaged in mercantile pursuits, and thence went to North Carolina to continue in the same sphere; but having inherited from his father his passion for exploration in search of new specimens of the flora of his country, he abandoned the counter for the woods, and repaired to Florida, returning home in 1771. In 1773, at the request of Dr. Fothergill, he examined the natural productions of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, which occupied five years. In 1782, he was elected Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania, but declined the appointment on the score of ill health. He published, in 1791, a detailed account of his southern travels, which was re-published in London in the following year. Besides his discoveries in Botany, he prepared the most complete table of American ornithology prior to Wilson's great work, and he was the assistant of the latter in a portion of the same. He died suddenly; he had just completed writing a sketch of a new specimen of a plant a few minutes before his death, on July 22d, 1823.

LUTHER, MARTIN, M. D., Physician, was born March 16th, 1826, at New Holland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Dr. John Luther, now deceased, who was a prominent physician of that locality; was also very active in political life, and an influential and leading member of the Masonic body. His grandfather was also a physician, and his three sons were all educated in the same profession. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that his father should also have three sons who were all devoted to the same pursuit. He was educated at the leading academies of West Chester and of Berks county, subsequently studying under a private tutor. He commenced the study of medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. John W. Luther, of New Holland, and subsequently attended the lectures delivered in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. After complying with the regulations of that institution, he graduated therefrom in the spring of 1848 with the degree of M. D. For the two years succeeding this event he practised his profession in company with his brother-preceptor. In 1850, he went to Reading, and established himself in practice alone, and has succeeded in securing an extensive patronage. He was appointed Physician to the Berks County Alms-house in 1853, and served in that capacity until 1855. He then was named Physician to the County Prison, and was attached to the same for two years, ending in 1857. In 1862, he was placed in charge of the United States Army Hospital at Reading, and held that position until it was no longer required. In the same year he was appointed surgeon to the State in making the necessary examinations of those who had been drafted into the military service; in 1864, he served as surgeon to the Board of Enrolment of the Eighth Congressional District, and remained in that position until the close of the war. He took a prominent and leading part in properly establishing the Reading Dispensary, in 1868. This institution has been of much benefit in affording relief to the sick and needy who have availed themselves of its charities. He has been, and still is, a member of the Berks County Medical Society, and has filled the office of President of the same. While holding this position, he was a delegate to the State and National Medical Congress. He is also a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. At present he stands at the head of his profession in Reading, and is a surgeon of the greatest ability. He is highly respected as a citizen; is a most genial companion, a warm-hearted, sympathizing and benevolent man. Traditionally, he is a descendant of the brother of Martin Luther, the great Protestant Reformer, and is said to resemble him very strongly in appearance.

MINTZER, WILLIAM, Merchant and Lumber Dealer, was born in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, May 11th, 1820. His parents were William and Sarah Mintzer, of the same place. He received his education at the academy of Joshua Hooper, in West Chester. On leaving school he entered his father's dry-goods store, where he remained till 1839, at which time that parent died and the store and property were sold. He then purchased another property, at the corner of High and Harmony streets, where he carried on the mercantile business extensively for about six years. Disposing of this concern, he embarked in the lumber business, in Schuylkill county, and while thus engaged bought a large tract of land in the same county, above Tamaqua. Returning to Pottstown, he established a banking business there, which he conducted for some time, till he was induced

to enter the Pottstown Bank, in the capacity of cashier. This position he occupied until the death of the President, Henry Potts, when he was elected to succeed him, and it is said that the Pottstown National Bank owes much of its present prosperity to the ability he displayed as its presiding officer. In 1863, he started the large and well known establishment called the Pottstown Iron Works. In politics, he was a steady and conscientious Republican, warmly but unostentatiously supporting the principles of his party. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and a benevolent and active worker in its cause. In 1841, he was married to Rebecca Evans, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. He died, in 1867, at the early age of forty-seven years. Though no brilliant event characterized his career, his quiet and steady course of active industry could not fail to exert a beneficial influence and to materially advance the interests of the community.

YOUNG, SAMUEL L., Lawyer, was born in Rockland township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 24th, 1822. He is a son of Daniel Young, who was engaged in the iron business as manager of the works of General Daniel Udree. He was at one period Prothonotary of Berks county, and in 1851 was elected Associate Judge and served in that position for five years. His son, Samuel L., was educated at Bolmar's celebrated academy in West Chester, Pennsylvania. After leaving school he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. William Strong, recently of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and now of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was admitted to practice at the bar in Reading in the year 1847, and opened an office in that city, where he has continued ever since, having an excellent patronage, and is deemed an eminently safe, reliable, trustworthy and conscientious counsellor; he stands in the front rank of his profession. He was appointed, in 1855, a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States by Judge Grier. At present he is the counsel of the Berks County Railroad Company. He commenced early to take an interest in political matters, and was an earnest advocate of Democratic doctrines. In 1858, he took a prominent part in the Congressional contest between J. Glancy Jones and Major John Schwartz. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he became a thorough Republican in sentiment, and volunteered his services in the cause. He was appointed Chief of Staff to Major-General William H. Keim, and remained with him in active service until the command was relieved at Harper's Ferry by General Patterson. When General Lee first invaded Pennsylvania he raised a company of cavalry for State service, of which he took and retained command until after the battle of Antietam, when they returned home. Again, in 1863, he entered the service as chief of a reconnoitring party of cavalry, and performed signal and valuable services. Not only is he an able attorney and a devoted student in legal matters, but he takes a deep interest in mineralogy and geology, and has read much on these kindred subjects. He has collected many fine specimens in our own country, while his museum is not wanting in many choice varieties of ores, fossils, etc., from England, Germany, Russia, etc. In connection with this, he has commenced to collect Indian curiosities, and has a valuable cabinet of these in his possession. He is a good German and French scholar, and a great admirer of the first Napoleon. He has a fine library filled with the most valuable and substantial works by English, French and German authors, in the perusal of which he takes special delight. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, and is prominent in its various interests and effectiveness in promoting the welfare and spiritual blessing of its members. He is a man universally respected—a most genial gentleman in every respect. He was married, first, in January, 1852, to Louisa E. Bechtel, whose first and only son is now studying law with his father; and again in June, 1864, to Annie E. Teed, of Reading, who is now the mother of six children.

BAILEY, CHARLES L., Iron Founder and Worker, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 9th, 1821. His father was an Englishman and his mother a native of Wales. He was educated at the Westtown school, Chester county. On leaving school, he entered the drug store of Evans & Co., corner of Third and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, as clerk, remaining there till about eighteen years old. He then joined his father in the iron business, at Coatesville, Chester county, acting as clerk. In 1844, his father's business at that place terminated, and, in 1845, he removed with him to the Pine Iron Works, Berks county, where he became a partner, the name of the firm being Joseph Bailey & Sons. In 1852, he left his father, and in 1853 commenced at Harrisburg the Central Iron Works. While there, he was in partnership with Mr. McCormick, and the firm carried on the manufacture of nails, in conjunction with the iron works. This association lasted till 1866, when his interests in both branches of the business were closed out. In 1867, in connection with his brother, Dr. Bailey, he built the Chesapeake Nail Works at Harrisburg, which soon proved very successful. He still retains an interest in these works. In 1869, he removed to Pottstown to take charge of the Pottstown Iron Company, of which he became Treasurer and Manager, a position he still retains. He was married, in 1856, to M. H., daughter of William and Sarah E. Dale, of Harrisburg. He has constantly shown himself to be a man thoroughly imbued with the spirit of progress and enterprise, as may be seen by the numerous industrial undertakings he has embarked

Samuel L. Young

in, which have largely contributed to the interests of his native State, and placed him in the prominent position he now occupies. He is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, for his general character and the great business ability evinced in his able management of the two important companies under his control.

WARD, WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, January 2d, 1837. After arriving at a suitable age he attended the public schools of Philadelphia until he reached the age of ten years, when he entered Girard College. During the five years spent in that institution he attained to the rank of No. 1 of the first class. He was apprenticed to the printing business with Y. S. Walter, of the *Delaware County Republican*, in 1853, and, after serving his full term of four years, entered the office of Hon. John M. Broomall as a student at law, in November, 1857. Owing to his undisputed qualification, Judge Harris made a special exception in his case, and admitted him to practice in August, 1859, before the expiration of the regular probationary term. He has since been engaged in a practice involving Constitutional questions, land titles, water rights, railroad suits, and general civil and criminal business. He married Clara E., daughter of Samuel Ulrich, of Chester, in February, 1860. In 1862 he engaged in large and successful land operations in the South Ward, and what is now South Chester. He has evinced a deep and increasing interest in all public affairs, but has never held a purely political office, though he served several years in Borough and City Councils, and was Solicitor of Chester for thirteen consecutive years, after which he voluntarily retired. The City Charter, as well as those of the Water Works and the Chester Creek Railroad, were obtained mainly through his exertions; the latter was only secured by a persistent, determined effort, which gave Chester the terminus of the road in spite of the obstinate attempts of the opposition to effect a junction with the Philadelphia & West Chester Railroad. He associated with George Baker as Ward & Baker, on January 1st, 1868, and engaged in the banking business; but, having disposed of his interest to his partner, he retired January 1st, 1873. He was one of the originators, and has since been a director, of the First National Bank of Chester; was treasurer of the Second Chester and South Ward building associations until the expiration of their charter. He is president of the Sharon Land Association, whose lands lie upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, about midway between Philadelphia and Chester. He is secretary and treasurer of the Chester & Delaware River Railroad, of which he was the projector, and, in January, 1873, he secured the purchase, by the Reading Railroad Company, of a tract of about five hundred acres of land, with one mile of river frontage with a depth of twenty-five feet of water, which will ultimately be connected, through the Chester & Delaware River Railroad, with the Reading Railroad at Ridley Junction. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Chester Improvement Company, organized in 1871, with the design of improving navigation and railroad facilities, and encouraging manufactures and mechanics; it has now within its limits twenty-five dwelling-houses and three factories, one of which is in operation for the production of very fine yarn, while the others are designed for the manufacture of jeans. He has acquired a very large practice, and is a very prominent real estate operator, but confines his operations to Chester and vicinity, where he has devoted his whole energies to improvements. He donates by rule a lot of ground to every church desiring it for the erection of a new edifice. It need not be added that he is a liberal and public spirited man, and that he is an active promoter of every enterprise projected for the benefit of his community.

QUIER, LEVI, Manufacturer of Fire Bricks, was born at Rittersville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, March 11th, 1835. He is the son of Manas and Julia (McHose) Quier. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, attending them till the age of seventeen years, and making the most of his opportunities. On leaving school, he was apprenticed to his uncle, Isaac McHose, who was engaged in the business of bricklaying and building blast furnaces. After serving, in this capacity, for three years, his early attention to study becoming manifest, and it being shown that he was qualified to enter the office of the Allentown Iron Works as clerk, book-keeper, and paymaster, he received that important position, and occupied it for five years. On leaving that employment, he brought into requisition the knowledge he had acquired during his apprenticeship, by building blast furnaces, under contract, in connection with his uncle, Samuel McHose, a business which he continued for two years. On October 22d, 1861, he was mustered into the United States army, as lieutenant in the 54th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and, subsequently, was promoted to the rank of quarter-master, an office he retained for three years, serving principally on brigade and division duty, in the Army of West Virginia. On January 1st, 1865, he purchased an interest in the Reading Fire Brick Works, the business in which he is occupied at the present time. He is, also, a director in the Millerstown Iron Company, and in the Reading Mutual Insurance Company at Reading, Pennsylvania. In politics, he belongs to the Republican party, and, both he and his family, are members of the Reformed Church. He was married, October 20th, 1868, to Emma A. Addams, of Reading, by

whom he has one boy. He attributes his success in life to steady and upright conduct, in every particular. He has risen to his present prominent position in the community entirely through his own efforts and merits, as he commenced business without capital or influential friends to push him forward.

BORDA, EUGENE, Mining Engineer, was born in Paris, France, on January 13th, 1825. He is a son of Edmond Borda, a prominent merchant and manufacturer of cloth. Having determined to embrace the profession of an engineer, he entered the College of St. Barbe, a celebrated institution of science and engineering school, where, after a close and prolonged course of study, he graduated, and received the usual diplomas granted those who were able to pass the severe ordeal of examination. He then proposed to engage in the iron business, but the Revolution of 1848 had just broken out, Louis Philippe had fled, the Constitutional Monarchy been overturned, and a quasi Republic proclaimed, which was regarded as exceedingly unstable, and destined in its turn to be destroyed. All enterprises were paralyzed, and any new venture could not be attempted. Owing to these causes, he determined to emigrate to the United States, where he might find a favorable opening and use the talents he had acquired. He went first to Laracoming and undertook the management of a furnace and coal mine. After remaining there a year, he changed to Chestnut Hill, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he became Superintendent of an iron mine; and, in 1852, he passed into Schuylkill county, where he successfully managed a large estate. His stay in this locality lasted ten years, when, in 1862, he removed to Philadelphia, and has since been engaged in the mining and shipping of coal. From a small beginning he has become a most extensive producer, with a considerable trade, which is constantly increasing, and by unceasing attention to his business he commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he has commercial relations. He is emphatically a self-made man.

MUHLENBERG, REV. AND HON. HENRY AUGUSTUS, Clergyman and Congressman, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 13th, 1782. He was the eldest son of Rev. Henry E., and grandson of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the American ancestor of the family, who emigrated from Saxony, in 1741, as a missionary of the Lutheran Church to the German population of Pennsylvania. Reverend Henry E. was an erudite and profound scholar and theologian, a celebrated mineralogist and botanist, and an author of so great repute in the latter science as to be characterized as the "Linnæus of our country." So learned a man was he, and so happy in his instructions to his son, that the latter was most thoroughly and liberally educated; and it was deemed unnecessary to send him to college, as before the period of life at which young men most commonly are matriculated at such an institution he had completed the usual collegiate course. In those days party spirit in the land was running high, and his father's family and connections were all imbued with "Republican," or, as they were afterwards termed, "Democratic" principles. The odious "Alien and Sedition Laws" had been passed, and the Germans of Pennsylvania were sorely harassed by their provisions; and many able men were engaged in opposing their spirit and endeavoring to secure their repeal. Though but sixteen years of age, he was writing in defence of Jefferson and McKean, and his pen gave promise of the potent influence which in after years it was destined to wield over the German mind of his native State. According to the wishes of his father, he proceeded to New York, to study theology under Rev. Dr. Kunze, and, in 1802, having been duly licensed to preach, took charge of the congregation of German Lutherans in Reading, Pennsylvania, which he retained for twenty-seven years. During a greater portion of this time he was a member of the Synod, and filled the offices of Secretary, Treasurer, and finally, by unanimous election, that of President, to which he was subsequently re-elected, as often and as long as the constitution would permit. As a pulpit orator he was celebrated; his great learning, his complete knowledge of his subject, his splendid rhetoric and profound logic, combined to make in him one of the finest preachers of his church. His health becoming impaired, he resolved to withdraw from ministerial duties and retire to a farm; and no sooner did he signify his intention of so doing than his fellow-citizens, who had long admired his quiet and consistent support of Democratic principles, solicited him to represent the district in Congress. To this request, which was urgently pressed, he acceded, and in June, 1829, he resigned his ministerial office, having during the preceding October been elected as Representative. In December, 1829, he took his seat at Washington, and gave his earnest support to the administration of President Jackson, who had been inaugurated the previous March. The latter, as the new leader of the Democratic party, was attracted by the position assumed by Henry A. Muhlenberg, who, though he might have been deemed inexperienced in the forms of legislation, was yet so thorough in his understanding of the measures proposed, and so energetic in the manner in which he advocated their adoption, that in the very outset of his Congressional career he established an influence in the party which few men attain after many years of service. His views on the Tariff question were very moderate. He believed more in the permanency of the system than in the amount of protection; the latter to be purely incidental, and the adjustment of duties to be such

Levi Luier

as should furnish a revenue to defray the expenses of the government. He was opposed to the United States Bank, and coincided in all the views hostile to that institution as expressed by the President. It was he who, on the 18th of February, 1834, after more than two months of daily appeals on behalf of the friends of the bank, moved the previous question, and by the vote which was then taken settled forever its destiny. He continued for nine years his position as member of the House, and was indefatigable in his duties to his constituents and the country. In 1835, he was a candidate of a portion of the Democratic party for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, but was defeated. In 1836, when it seemed more than probable that each section of the party would nominate an electoral ticket, he induced his friends to give way and support the ticket already chosen. They did so, and Martin Van Buren was elected. In 1837, the latter tendered him a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, and afterwards the Russian Mission, both of which for private reasons he was obliged to decline. In 1838, he was named Ambassador to Austria; he was unanimously confirmed, and remained at Vienna until the close of 1840. In 1844, he was nominated by the State Convention for the post of Governor, which he accepted, but died suddenly, on August 11th, 1844, two months prior to the election.

GRAFF, FREDERICK, the builder of Fairmount Water Works, was born in 1774. At an early age he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and served his time, becoming thoroughly conversant with the art. A short time after attaining his majority, he met with an accident which entirely incapacitated him for the trade he had learned. While still on crutches, he chanced to meet H. B. Latrobe, the architect of the old Pennsylvania Bank, who employed him to make the working drawings for that building. In 1799, he was engaged as draughtsman and assistant engineer in erecting the first water works for the city. After this improvement had been completed, he went to Virginia, where he remained some years, and on his return to Philadelphia again became an assistant at Centre Square, and, in 1805, was made Superintendent. These works were very insufficient to supply the city, and it soon became necessary to provide others having more capacity. The site at Fairmount was purchased, and work commenced in August, 1812. The entire establishment was designed and executed by him, with the exception of the steam engines; at the same time he continued the management of the old works at Centre Square. When water power superseded the steam power, he designed the canal and locks on the west side of the river; the forebay, head arches with their gates, the reservoirs, mill buildings, pumps, in fact, everything except the dam and the first three wheels. He devised and perfected the iron-pipe system; the cast-iron water wheels to supersede those of wood, the stop-cocks, fire plugs, etc. All these emanated from his genius, there being no other water works in the country to serve as a guide, while those of Europe were far inferior in design and capacity to what was here erected; in fact, he sent to England patterns of fire plugs and stop-cocks which were acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind known there. In the year 1833, while upon duty, he contracted the seeds of that disease which at a later period had a fatal termination. He died April 13th, 1847. In addition to Fairmount, he supplied the detailed information to upwards of thirty-seven corporations that have erected water works in this country, including New York and Boston.

WAY, J. TUNIS, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1819. He is the son of James Way, a very successful commission merchant. He was educated in the private schools of the day, which can be favorably compared with the public schools of the present time. While a mere youth, he entered the dry-goods store of Townsend Sharpless, and, commencing at the lowest round of the ladder, passed through all the different grades of the business, learning his part thoroughly and well. This store was then probably the most extensive retail dry-goods store in the city, and to have graduated there, as he may be said to have done, was equivalent to being thoroughly conversant with that description of trade, in all its varied forms. From this establishment he passed to the well-known house of Day & Co., and after having remained with the firm one year he succeeded Mr. Day, who retired. In 1842, the house became known as Smith & Way. In 1849, another change was made, and the firm became J. Tunis Way & Co.

TREDICK, BENJAMIN S., Merchant, is a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he was also educated in the public schools. At a very early age he commenced to learn the dry-goods business; and having gained a thorough knowledge of the same in all its details, began operations on his own account in the town of Dover, in his native State. In 1836, he came to Philadelphia, and became a partner in the great firm of David S. Brown & Co., the leading house in the trade of American domestics. Here he remained till 1847. In the following year, in connection with Samuel E. Stokes and Stephen S. Caldwell, he established the well-known and singularly successful house of Tredick, Stokes & Co. Their business was confined strictly to American goods sold on commission,

and their establishment was on south Front street, below Market. Here the senior partner remained until 1805, and their career was most prosperous. At this period his health became very precarious, and necessitated his retirement. Since that date he has travelled much in his own country and abroad. He is greatly interested in the work of the American Sunday School Union, and is constantly aiding it in the great mission for which it was instituted. During the war of the Rebellion he, in common with the other members of the firm, was exceedingly liberal towards all objects of a national and patriotic nature, and freely contributed to their support.

ELLIOTT, HON. WILLIAM, High Sheriff of the County of Philadelphia, was born of Scotch-Irish parents, March 2d, 1816. His parents located in Philadelphia in 1820, and there he has since resided. His father, Thomas Elliott, was a man of great mental and physical power, and was a contractor on the public works of the State. He attended private or "subscription" schools in his early youth, including that of Professor James Goodfellow, on Sansom street, between Eighth and Ninth, and laid the foundations upon which he has since built by self-culture and research. He left school in 1832, and became an apprentice to the trade of marble cutting, with Edwin Greble, whose yard, located in Southwark, was then one of the largest in Philadelphia. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, in 1837, he continued at the business until 1846, becoming foreman for Mr. Greble, and afterward engaging in business on his own account. He married Mary, daughter of John Gilkey, a prominent and respected citizen of Philadelphia, May 14th, 1844, and has an interesting family of sons and daughters. He entered into public affairs before attaining his majority, participating actively in the campaign of 1836, as an earnest advocate of the doctrines of the old Whig party. He cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, in 1840, and subsequently supported Henry Clay in 1844, Zachary Taylor in 1848, Winfield Scott in 1852, John C. Fremont in 1856, Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, Ulysses S. Grant in 1868 and 1872. He was Prison Inspector from 1852 to 1854, by the choice of Mayor Charles Gilpin, and one of the aldermen of the old city, but upon the municipal consolidation, in the latter year, he was not a candidate for re-election. He took strong ground against the extension of slavery, and vigorously supported Jacob B. Lancaster, the Anti-slavery delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1852. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, in 1860, and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has been an active member of the Union League of Philadelphia almost from its organization; was a member of the Philadelphia Gas Trust from 1865 to 1871, when he resigned. He represented the Seventh Ward in Common Council in 1866, and declined a re-nomination. He was elected to represent the Fourth District of Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in 1869, and re-elected in 1870, 1871 and 1872. He served on the "Ways and Means" Committee, and in 1871 was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads as well as Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Apportionment; in 1872 and '73, he was chosen Speaker, and exercised the functions of that office with dignity and credit. He strenuously opposed the Commission to get control of the city of Philadelphia, and did much to facilitate the design of the Constitutional Convention. He presided at the Republican State Convention which nominated Dr. Stanton for Auditor-General and Colonel Beath for Surveyor-General in 1871. He was nominated for High Sheriff of Philadelphia in June, 1873, and elected on October 13th following. In public and private life he has won a high reputation. Possessed of sound judgment, fearlessness, and discretion, he is well fitted to become one of the recognized leaders of his party.

FORWOOD, JONATHAN LARKIN, M. D., Physician and Mayor of Chester, Pennsylvania, was born in West Chester, Chester county, in the same state, October 17th, 1834. His father was descended from a colony of Swedes, who were among the first settlers of the State of Delaware. His maternal ancestors were members of the colony of William Penn. His parents having removed to Delaware, in 1840, he attended the common schools of that State until 1850, when they removed to Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He enjoyed few advantages for obtaining an education, but as he labored upon the farm he resolved to educate himself. Added to his naturally gifted intellect, he possessed industry and indomitable perseverance, and succeeded so well that, in the autumn of 1853, he went to Evansburg, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in answer to an advertisement, and having successfully passed the examination, though but nineteen years of age, was assigned to the charge of the school at that place. After seven months' teaching he was enabled by rigid economy to enter upon a course of study at the Freeland College, where he received tuition in exchange for his services in teaching the higher mathematics. Having returned to Delaware county, he taught at Springfield during the winter of 1854–'55, and in the autumn of 1855 entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated M. D. in April, 1857. He at once engaged in practice in Chester, Pennsylvania, where he still remains, and has achieved an enviable reputation with substantial success. During the war of the Rebellion, he was four years in charge of the Municipal Hospital of Philadelphia, then located at the

W. H. Townsend

Isaac McBride

Lazaretto, on the line between Philadelphia and Chester; and was also connected with the United States Army Hospital, at Upland, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. When the city charter was obtained, in 1866, he was elected, upon the Democratic ticket, to Councils, and was twice re-elected, serving until April 1st, 1872, when he was elected Mayor of the city, notwithstanding the fact that the Republican party had a majority of over 400. This office he still fills with general acceptance and with marked ability. He established the *Delaware County Democrat*, October 8th, 1867, and under his able management it was conducted until June 1st, 1871, when he sold it to Colonel W. Cooper Talley, under whom it continues its successful career and enjoys a large circulation. Though he is prominent, active, and public spirited, aiding every good work, his greatest energy has been given to his chosen profession, and from it he has secured the greatest reputation. He stands in the front rank of the medical profession, and particularly excels in surgery, being considered one of the first surgeons in the State. He has performed many difficult and remarkable surgical operations, and his extraordinary skill is attested by the official records of many successful results secured in cases seldom, if ever, before surgically treated in private practice.

McHOSE, ISAAC, Furnace Builder, is a native of Lehigh county, where he was born December 6th, 1822. His father, who bears the same name, a mason by trade, is one of the leading men in Hanover township, where he has held several local offices, beside filling various positions of trust and responsibility. He himself was educated in the ordinary schools of the neighborhood, and then commenced to learn the avocation of a bricklayer. In 1839, he devoted his attention to furnace building, and became in time a thorough master of his art, which he has followed to the present time. His experience has been immense, and he is considered one of the best, if not the best, furnace builder in the United States. He has been more successful than any other, and his reputation extends over the whole country. He removed to Reading in 1851, and, in 1853, he purchased, remodelled and reconstructed his present works, considered to be the largest and most successful in the Union. During the first year he manufactured a few hundred thousand, but now makes three million fire-bricks per annum, requiring the services of fifty men and boys all the year round. During the whole of these twenty years and upwards the works have been idle but sixty days; and this cessation occurred during the panic of 1857. This enormous number of three million bricks represents the money value of $150,000. The amount of capital invested in the business is over $100,000, and is the result of his untiring industry and capabilities, for he had no capital whereon to start, nor pecuniary or other outside assistance. In March, 1871, he purchased a one-half interest in the blast-furnace on the line of the East Pennsylvania Railroad, known as the "Temple Iron Company." He also has heavy interests in the Topton Furnace, on the same road, and in the Millersburgh Furnace in Lehigh county. He takes great interest in developing this section of the country. During the war for the preservation of the Union he was among the largest contributors of pecuniary means to carry it on, and although not drafted, furnished a volunteer, whose bounty, amounting to $700, he himself paid. He has been very active in church and school matters, and also in charitable institutions. He aided in founding the "Orphans' Home" at Bloomsburg, and has placed an orphan boy in Lancaster College at his own expense. He has been an elder in the First German Reformed Church for the past twelve years, and has helped to construct the splendid edifice known as St. Paul's Reformed Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Bausman. He has been honored by his fellow citizens with election to the Select Council of the city, where he has served them faithfully. He was married, in 1843, to Letitia Wieter, of Lehigh county. His daughter is the wife of J. L. Boyer, of the Temple Iron Company; while two of his three sons are intended for the business in which he is interested. One of these, Ambrose, will shortly be made Superintendent of the Millersburg Iron Furnace; another, Wilson, is destined to manage the brick-works; while the third, Isaac, who is now at school, is designed for some profession. He is a self-made, strong-minded, generous, just and amiable man; a first-class mechanic and builder, industrious and far-seeing. Personally, he is of a fine physique, and enjoys the best of health, which is attributable to temperate and regular habits, which, early formed, have never been departed from.

RAWLE, WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born April 28th, 1759. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and he was educated at the academy under the control of that denomination. Having elected the legal profession as his future vocation, he studied for some time with Counsellor Kemp of the city of New York; then sailed for Europe, and in London was regularly installed a Templar, pursuing his studies with that eagerness and assiduity which ever marked his career through a subsequent brilliant practice of over half a century. After completing his studies, and making a tour through the principal countries of the old world, he returned to America, in 1783, a thorough and accomplished scholar. In 1791, he was appointed United States District Attorney by President Washington, who subsequently tendered him more than once the position of Attorney-General of the United States, which he declined to accept. In

1828, he was honored by Dartmouth College with the degree of Doctor of Laws, and a short time previous to his death, was applied to by that institution, for a third edition of his great work on *Constitutional Law*, which had been adopted as a text book in many colleges in the Union; but his great age and failing health forbade his making the effort. He was an eminently pious man; and his writings on doctrinal points are deserving of the highest praise. His *Essay upon Angelic Influences* is full of the most fascinating speculation, and the soundest reflection. He died April 12th, 1856.

TALLEY, GENERAL W. COOPER, Journalist and Soldier, was born near Wilmington, Delaware, December 11, 1832, his father being the Rev. L. S. Talley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After a previous education, he entered the military school of Thomas S. Ludsler, at Wilmington, where he graduated at the age of twenty-one years. He then spent two years in travel, and, in 1855, commenced the study of the law. He subsequently became the editor of the *Upland Union* newspaper, which he conducted with ability until he became proprietor and editor of the *National Democrat* at Norristown, Pennsylvania, a journal he managed with success, till the outbreak of the Rebellion. He then raised a company of volunteers at Rochdale, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, which was attached to the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry and Reserve Corps, as Company F, and mustered into the service for three years. He received his commission as captain, May 30th, 1861, and participated, with his command, in all the battles in which it was engaged. In each of the battles of New Market, Cross Roads, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, he was wounded, but never left his post. In November, 1862, he was commissioned colonel for his conduct at Antietam. At Spottsylvania he was captured, after gallantly leading his brigade, while reconnoitring; but was retaken, with 340 other prisoners, on the following day by Sheridan's cavalry, whom he accompanied in their raid around Richmond, having re-armed his men with captured weapons, and rendered efficient service. Rejoining his regiment, he took charge of 350 rebel prisoners, whom he conducted to Fortress Monroe. On the last day of his term of service (May 31st 1864), he, with his regiment, was conspicuous in the engagement at Bethesda Church, and on March 13th, 1865, was, for meritorious services, brevetted Brigadier General, having been already mustered out of service on June 13th of the preceding year. In 1864, he was nominated, by acclamation, by the Union party, as candidate for the State Senate, but the rules of the party prevented his election. He was commissioned by Governor Curtin to take the votes of the soldiers of Chester and Delaware counties in the armies of the Potomac and James rivers, for the Presidential and State elections of the same year. In 1865, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Pennsylvania, and, in 1866, Collector of Revenue by President Johnson. In 1871, he purchased the *Delaware County Democrat* from Dr. J. L. Forwood, and has since conducted it with marked ability. In October, 1873, he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, by a majority of 312, in a district where the opposite party had usually received one of from 1800 to 2000 votes. Not only has he rendered editorial and military services, but he is an eminently progressive man and an active worker in every enterprise that commends itself to his judgment.

ELLIS, COLONEL LEWIS NATHANIEL M., Soldier and Financier, was born in Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 25th, 1820, and is the son of Christopher Ellis, of the same place. His earlier education was received in Pottstown, and supplemented by private tuition in Philadelphia. At the age of twelve and a-half years, he entered the service of the Reading Railroad Company, and was at first employed in taking cross sections of the road. When it was completed from Pottstown and Norristown, he was placed temporarily in charge of the station at Phœnixville. At this time he left the service of the company for one year, to resume his studies and improve his education, returning to active service on the road in 1838. Phœnixville becoming a prominent point, he was appointed General Agent of the company, having charge of the various departments, a position he retains to the present day. In 1842, he was elected Colonel of Volunteers, and was one of Governor Packer's aides, during his term of office. He has held many offices of public trust and honor; among them, that of Burgess, President of Town Council, Borough Engineer, and President of the School Board, of which he has been a member for many years, always having manifested a deep interest in educational matters. He was prominent in organizing the Phœnixville National Bank, and was one of its directors. He is also a director in the Mines Cemetery, and in the Masonic Hall Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and sustained Judge Douglass in his contest with Lincoln for the presidency. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he took an active part in politics, deeming it his duty, at once, to openly espouse the cause he considered to be right. He is highly esteemed in the community where he resides, being a sincere friend and a business man of stability and strict integrity, as his long service in the company, with which he has been connected from 1835 to the present time, abundantly testifies. He was married, in 1842, to Mary Morgan, widow of John Morgan, a prominent man in Phœnixville, and has had three children; one son, Mordecai, being now engaged in the grocery business.

Amos Cartside

ROGERS, FAIRMAN, Civil Engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on November 15th, 1833. He is a son of the late Evans Rogers, a distinguished and highly successful merchant, descended from an old family, long resident in Chester county, belonging to the Society of Friends. He received his elementary education in the best private classical academies of Philadelphia, and graduated with the class of 1853 at the University of Pennsylvania. Having conceived a great taste for mathematics and mechanics, he devoted himself during his college years to these studies, with the view of adopting the profession of civil engineer. So earnestly and successfully did he apply himself, that he was, at the close of his college course, elected a lecturer on mechanics in the Franklin Institute, and held that position for eleven years thereafter. In 1855, he was chosen Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Pennsylvania, which chair he filled for a period of sixteen years. He was a member of the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry; at the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, served with that corps as first sergeant, and subsequently, after Captain James' death, succeeded him as its commanding officer. He also served for a short time, in 1862, as a volunteer engineer officer on the staff of General Reynolds, and, in 1863, in the same capacity with General William F. Smith. At different times he has been connected with the United States coast survey, and, in 1862, he completed the survey of the Potomac river. On his return to Philadelphia, after the First City Troop were mustered out of service, he became one of the first members of the Union Club, which was the nucleus from which the Union League sprang. He was an active member of the latter organization all through the Rebellion. In 1863, he was appointed by the United States Senate, one of the original fifty members of the National Academy of Sciences; and as such, served on the Compass Commission, as well as on other commissions appointed by that body. In 1871, he resigned his professorship in the University, and soon thereafter was elected a member of the Board of Trustees. He is now (1874) chairman of the building committee of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; and is also a member of the building committee for the Centennial Buildings. He was married, in 1856, to a daughter of John F. Gilpin of Philadelphia.

WALTER, YOUNG S., Journalist, was born in Philadelphia, February 14th, 1812. His father, Captain Peter P. Walter, was of Scotch descent, and owner of a line of vessels trading to the West Indies. He died when his son was quite young, leaving him in charge of his grandfather at Bedford, Pennsylvania, where he was educated in the common district schools. He left school, in 1826, and was apprenticed to the printing business with Thomas R. Gettys, of the same place, remaining with him till 1829, when he went to work on his own account as journeyman, in Philadelphia and New York, continuing that occupation till 1833. He then removed to Darby, and, on August 1st of the same year, established the *Delaware County Republican*, which he continued to publish in that place until November, 1841. In that year he removed to Chester, where he still published his paper, on Whig and Republican principles. One of the most noteworthy features of his journal was the strong and emphatic opposition he made to slavery, being one of the earliest advocates of its entire abolition in this country, and the articles, which frequently appeared on this subject, had so much weight, and were so ably and forcibly written, that they materially increased the sale of his paper, which had a larger circulation than any other in the county. He has sent forth from his office many apprentices who have obtained eminent positions in the country, among whom are William Ward, the first lawyer in Chester, John W. Forney, Jr., of the Philadelphia *Press*, Henry T. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department at Washington, District of Columbia, and many others. He was Inspector of Customs at Marcus Hook, from 1842 to 1844, and Postmaster, at Chester, during President Lincoln's first term of administration. He was also, at different times, member of the Council of the Borough and City of Chester, and is now President of that body. He was prominent as an originator of the Farmers' Market at Philadelphia, and of the corresponding one at Chester. He is, at the present time, President of the Chester Library Company, organized in 1769, and has been influentially connected with many other enterprises and institutions of a local and general character. He was married, in 1833, to Laetitia, daughter of Jesse Warne, of Philadelphia. Throughout his long course of editorial and public life, he has uniformly maintained his high character for ability and integrity, and has contributed largely, by his personal influence, and by his pen, towards the spread of that high tone of morality which has marked his own career.

GARTSIDE, AMOS, Manufacturer, was born in Lancashire, England, October 23, 1829. He is a son of Benjamin Gartside, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, and came to the United States with his parents in 1831. His primary education was chiefly obtained at the common schools, but was finished at the old Germantown Academy. He left school at the age of 18 years, and began to learn the business of woollen weaving in his father's factory. There he had an opportunity of becoming practically and thoroughly acquainted with the business, in all its details. When his father left Cardington, Delaware county, to carry on his business in Chester, he accompanied him and remained in his employment till 1857, when he, with his brother James, was admitted into partnership. He has

taken much interest in public matters, and few men have done more to advance the interests of the city in which he resides. He has been, for fifteen consecutive years, a member of city councils, and still continues to hold that office, having already been president of that body, of which he is the oldest member, as far as term of service is concerned. He was the originator of many public works of utility in Chester. Among them may be named the Water Works, of which he has been president since their commencement. He was a director in the Chester Improvement Company, and also in the McCaffry Direct Street Carting Company, which latter office he has held since the organization of the company. He is, furthermore, a director of the Delaware River Railroad, and was largely instrumental in securing the location of the terminus of the Chester Railroad at Chester. His business qualities are characterized by a remarkable degree of judgment and general ability, and he is widely known as one of the most energetic and thoroughly "go ahead men" in the city or county.

STANTON, M. HALL, President of the Board of Public Education of Philadelphia, was born in Caroline county, Maryland, February 28th, 1832. His father was a native of the same county, and his mother was from Delaware; the former being a Quaker and the latter a Methodist. After receiving a good and sound education, he went to Philadelphia in 1847, and entered the store of David S. Freeman & Son, in the hat and fur business, as salesman. Seven or eight years subsequently, he left them to join Cowell Farcira & Co., then the most extensive house in the trade in Philadelphia, and travelled for them much in the South and West. He stayed with this firm as confidential clerk and head salesman, until after the outbreak of the Rebellion, when they abandoned the business. In 1863, he was married to Clara E., daughter of William Anspach of Philadelphia, and soon afterwards formed a partnership with his father-in-law in the banking and brokerage business, opening for that purpose an office on Walnut street. Aside from this they were very fortunate in certain investments in mineral lands, and soon had a large amount of capital within their control. In politics he had been identified with the Whig party till 1856, when the Republican party was formed. He joined the latter, and soon, by his activity and industry in working for it, together with his absolute avoidance of rings and other cliques, as well as his well-known honesty and manliness of character, won its high favor. In 1864, he was unexpectedly nominated by his party friends in his ward (the 12th) for the Common Council, and though that ward was strongly Democratic, his general popularity secured his election. He however declined to serve for a second term. In 1865, he was elected a director in the sectional School Board. Two years later, an Act of the Legislature gave the Judges of the District and Common Pleas Courts the power of appointing a member from each ward in the city (29 in all), to form a Board of Controllers of the public schools. He was twice appointed a member from the Twelfth Ward, by Judge Brewster, and the Board elected him its president in 1870, a position he still fills with marked ability and earnestness. Though deservedly prominent among his fellow-citizens, from his honorable business standing, acquired by industry and fair dealing, and his wealth, which he distributes with liberal hospitality, his real foot-hold in the esteem of the public lies in his manner of administrating the responsible office of head of the public schools. His views on the subject of education are expressed in his report for 1869. He is a firm advocate of the system of compulsory education, urges the necessity of industrial and reformatory schools, on the ground not only of morality and Christianity, but of sound and far-seeing economy, and deprecates the policy which labors solely at limiting the expenses of the public schools, instead of elevating them by enlarging their sphere of usefulness, thereby increasing the benefits they confer on the community. In 1873, he was elected one of the Delegates at large to the State Constitutional Convention, and in that body was indefatigable in watching the interests of his constituents. Never absent from his seat, he made himself familiar with every motion, and seized the opportunity to urge upon the assembly the claims of his favorite and cherished idea—the more thorough education of the people. He has been frequently and urgently solicited to become a candidate for the mayoralty of the city, also for congressman; but he shrinks from the turmoil of the political arena.

WHARTON, ROBERT, Mayor of Philadelphia, during fifteen terms, was born in the District of Southwark, Philadelphia, January 12th, 1757. He was no student, but at fourteen years of age, at his own request, was bound apprentice to a hatter. But he soon tired of this, and his indentures being cancelled, he entered the counting house of his brother Charles, though he passed much of his time in sporting, and became president of the famous fox-hunting club of Gloucester, New Jersey. In 1796, he was commissioned by the Governor one of the aldermen of the city, and it was while he held this position that he became so celebrated for bravery and resolution. The mayor of the city being in infirm health at the time of the "Sailor's Riots," in 1796, conferred upon Alderman Wharton all his authority for preserving the peace. The battle-field was Dock street wharf; the rioters were several hundred in number; the alderman's posse about eighty; and yet the latter routed the former, taking over one hundred prisoners. In 1798, he was elected mayor, and shortly after he had attained this position, the great riot in the Walnut street

E. M. Stanton

Lewis B. Woodruff

prison occured, in the midst of the yellow fever then and there raging. With the aid of a few determined men he suppressed the same. He also, subsequently, took an active part in putting down the disgraceful riots at St. Mary's church, preserving the peace and enforcing obedience to the laws. In 1798, he joined the first City Troop, was their captain until 1810, then colonel of the Cavalry Regiment, and subsequently general of the First Brigade. He was a Federalist in politics, and a Democratic Governor being elected, his commission—by a new law—was revoked. The war of 1812 broke out; he again, at the age of fifty-seven, joined the First City Troop as a private, and served throughout the campaign, until October, 1814, when, being again elected Mayor of Philadelphia, he left Camp Dupont, to resume his former post. He was elected chief magistrate of the city fifteen times, and his administration was so efficient, that, in after years, the "good old days of Mayor Wharton" became a proverb. His wife was Sarah Chancellor, sister of the late William Chancellor. He died in 1834, retaining to the last the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

PENNYPACKER, ELIJA F., Financier and Philanthropist, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 29th, 1804. He is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Pennypacker of the same county, the latter of whom has reached the advanced age of ninety-five years. The primogenitor of this family in America was Heinrich Pennebäcker, a native of the Low Countries, who emigrated to this country prior to 1702, but the name has since been changed to its present orthography. His father was a prosperous farmer, and gave his son an education in the schools of the neighborhood, which was subsequently completed with John Gomere at Burlington, New Jersey. He then passed some years as a teacher and student. He left Burlington in 1827, and engaged in farming, land surveying, and conveyancing in Phœnixville and the vicinity. In 1831, he was elected to the Legislature by the Anti-Masonic party, and served in that body in the sessions of 1831–'32–'34 and '35. The bill for the incorporation of the Reading Railroad Company was originally presented by him and was under his charge, as chairman of the committee, till its signature by the Governor. During the memorable sessions of 1835–'36, he took deep interest and an active part in promoting education and internal improvement. His financial abilities were early developed, and in 1835–'36, —the time of the expiration of the United States Bank charter—he was chairman of the Bank committee and ascertained that the bank would not apply for a charter anywhere. They had offers from other commonwealths, but preferred one from the Legislature of Pennsylvania. These facts he derived from Nicholas Biddle, and, with others, obtained from that gentleman a proposition forming the basis upon which the United States Bank charter, as desired, was framed and granted. He was the personal friend of Governor J. Ritner and Thaddeus Stevens; at the request of the latter he consented to accept the position of Secretary to the Board of Canal Commissioners, to which he was elected in 1836–'37, and, by desire of the Governor, became a member of the board in 1838. At that time it consisted of Thaddeus Stevens, John Dickey, and himself, and was the most responsible political position in the State with the exception of that of Governor, as the greater part of the general improvements were owned by the Commonwealth, and controlled by the board. When it became clear that a great battle was pending between freedom and slavery, he at once relinquished his flattering prospects of political preferment, and withdrew to private life, in order to ally himself heart and soul with the then detested party of abolition, of which, in spite of his modesty and retiring nature, he became a conspicuous and shining light, laboring energetically and efficiently in the cause until emancipation was effected. He was, for many years, president of the local anti-slavery society of his neighborhood, and was also president of the Chester county and Pennsylvania State Anti-Slavery societies. Soon after his withdrawal from public life, he joined the Society of Friends, but at first his views on the slavery question were deemed much too radical to meet their approbation, and it was not till after events had thoroughly imbued that body with anti-slavery sentiments, that his strong opinions in favor of the negro were fully appreciated. He became one of the most prominent managers of the under-ground railway, and his house, near Phœnixville, was one of the principal stations on the road. The greater part of the fugitives passing through the southern portions of the State stopped there, and were received by himself and his family with genuine hospitality and humanity. Few men in the country have done more to aid these unfortunates than himself. He is very active in matters pertaining to his church, taking deep interest in all benevolent and charitable institutions connected with that body. He is also a firm and uncompromising advocate of temperance, and is regarded as a pillar of the cause.

WOODRUFF, COLONEL JONAH, President of the "Woodruff Sleeping and Parlor Coach Company," was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, April 21st, 1829. His father, Simeon Woodruff, with his wife (who is still living), moved into Watertown on an ox-sled, and were among its earliest settlers, as their eldest son was the first male child born in the town, where now stands the city of Watertown. Leaving school in 1819, he assisted his father upon the farm for several years, and meanwhile studied portrait painting with different artists. Proving an apt scholar, he engaged in his profession in Watertown,

and soon acquired an enviable reputation; his portraits of leading citizens of Jefferson county are looked upon as valuable treasures, and are preserved with great care. In 1838 he took an active part in the Canadian Rebellion, holding a colonel's commission in the patriot army, and participating in the battle of the "Windmill," near Prescott, on the St. Lawrence. Though at the time he believed himself engaged in a good cause, he does not revert with any degree of pride to this important incident. He and his brother were the first to build and operate sleeping cars—his brother having obtained the first patents, granted December 2d, 1856. The "Pennsylvania" and the "Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago" were the first railroads that permanently adopted the sleeping cars of T. T. Woodruff & Co.; but others soon followed, and they became a public necessity. "The Central Transportation Company," chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature, was subsequently formed, different patents merged into it, and Colonel Woodruff elected general manager. He devoted all his energies to the promotion of that enterprise; and having invented "The Silver Palace Car," gave a grand opening excursion to leading railroad men and editors, with their families, in the summer of 1866. The train, consisting of twelve cars of singular elegance, started from New York, passed through Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to Chicago, and returned, the excursionists having spent about a week of unalloyed pleasure. He travelled in one year in sleeping cars 131,765 miles, and has probably more practical knowledge of their operation than any other living man. He continued with the "Central Transportation Company" as vice president and general superintendent until the majority of the stockholders voted to lease its franchises. Finding his opposition of no avail, he resigned, and entirely separated himself from an organization which he had placed upon a successful and substantial basis. Having sold all his *patents* to the "Central Transportation Company," they went with the lease. Nothing daunted, however, he determined to improve on what was then believed to be the perfection of sleeping cars, and in the face of over one hundred patents, invented a sleeping car on a new and improved plan, avoiding any infringement of any former patent, which is as superior in general utility to his "Silver Palace Car" as that was to all earlier inventions. He was at once sued for infringement by the lessee of the "Central Transportation Company" before a United States District Court; but after a full and careful investigation by the able patent lawyers of the plaintiff, which satisfied them of their inability to make out a case, it was withdrawn. The "Woodruff Sleeping and Parlor Coach Company" was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1870, and it is now building and running a large number of his improved cars on some of the best roads in the country. The symmetry and activity of his slender figure is well preserved. He is modest and retiring to a fault; but once drawn into companionship, he is never at a loss, his native wit suggests many a brilliant sally, and renders him a valuable addition to any social gathering. He dispenses a generous hospitality, is a strong friend, and awakens strong friendships. His mother, who is now (1873) ninety-seven years of age, though entering Watertown on an ox sled, left it in a "Silver Palace Car," and now resides with her widowed daughter upon the farm of Colonel Woodruff at Vineland, New Jersey, where he has provided for them every comfort that filial and fraternal love could suggest. Thither he often repairs for quiet recreation, and to enjoy their society. He delights to spend his time among his grapes, of which he raises 40,000 pounds of the choicest varieties per annum. He also produces large quantities of peaches, pears, and other varieties of choice fruits. He is never happier than when extending to his friends the hospitalities of his Vineland mansion. In attaining to his present position, he has evinced a determination equalled by few, and has surmounted obstacles that would have utterly crushed many.

WOOD, ROBERT, Ornamental Iron-founder, was born in the old district of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, July 4th, 1813. At an early age, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Southwark, with whom he served his full time. In 1839, he commenced business for himself, on a portion of the site now occupied by his present establishment, working at his own forge with the assistance of one boy. His first efforts were chiefly confined to the manufacture of iron railings, into which he introduced a degree of art and taste previously unknown in that branch of industry, at the same time combining elegance with economy. This was succeeded by the manufacture of all kinds of ornamental and decorative work in iron, and now the show-rooms, at No. 1136 Ridge avenue, present the appearance of a museum from the endless variety of objects there placed on exhibition. The most remarkable feature in his biography is the conception of the idea that he could cast bronze statuary, similar to that produced in the foundries of Europe. Once satisfied on this point, he set to work with his customary energy to put his idea into operation. Skilled workmen were obtained, the necessary furnaces erected, and his experience as a worker in iron brought to bear on the subject. The result of the first casting was a complete success, and spread his reputation far and wide, producing orders from all parts of the country. New York, Brooklyn, Newport, West Point, Pittsfield, Washington, Philadelphia, Gettysburg, Carlisle, and many other cities, are all in possession of specimens of his castings, and he is represented in the West Indies and the republics of South America by samples of his ornamental and decorative art in other departments of his business. The sculptor of to-day is no longer under the necessity of sending his models to be cast in the royal foundries of Munich, but can have them repro-

Robert T. Lincoln

Nath. Ferguson

duced in bronze in his own country, with all the finish and artistic beauty so long regarded as the unique excellence of those establishments. The great progress made in his business will be well illustrated by the following figures. In 1839, he commenced with the assistance of one boy, and he now gives work to nearly 300 hands, uses annually, 1200 tons of cast iron, 1800 tons of wrought iron, consumes 468 tons of coal, and, in addition to other articles, turns out many hundreds of miles of railings. Such success can only be attributed to the merits of the man himself; he has steadily pressed forward towards fortune. Without capital or influence, he has, by honest industry, intelligent enterprise, thrift and fair dealing, raised himself to the position he now occupies. He is, therefore, in the fullest sense of the term, the founder of his own fortune. He is the sole representative of colossal bronze casting in this country, and has placed Philadelphia, in this respect, on a level with the famous establishments of Europe. His career is a striking illustration of the utility and grandeur of our institutions, under which all the avenues to wealth and preferment are open to the deserving, and it should be an incentive to young and ambitious men to take courage. His life has been profitable to the country as well as honorable to himself, and serves as a conspicuous example and beacon to others.

FERGUSON, NATHANIEL, Iron Manufacturer, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 20th, 1817. He is the son of John Ferguson, who emigrated to the United States at the commencement of this century. His son received his elementary education at the common school, and completed the same by attending the Moscow Academy, in Lancaster. Being an apt and intelligent scholar, and of an energetic spirit, he began teaching school at the age of eighteen years; his capital in hand was fifty cents received from his mother, and this was all he had at the outset of his career. He continued the role of school-master for eighteen months, and subsequently, in 1839, effected an engagement as clerk at Elizabeth (charcoal) Furnace, in Lancaster county, where that well known iron-master, Robert Coleman, first started. Here, by dint of study and observation, he learned all that was necessary to adapt him as a manager of the establishment. His term of service was nine years and a half, during seven of which he was entrusted with the superintendence of the Furnace in and for the interest of the heirs of James Coleman. He then removed to the Swatara Furnace, in Schuylkill county, where he became one of the firm of Eckert, Gilbert & Co., and took the practical management of the works. This was also a "charcoal furnace," of the capacity of forty tons daily, and employing forty or fifty hands. The co-partnership lasted until 1855, when they ceased operations; for it was found that "anthracite iron" which had already been for some years most successfully manufactured, was far more profitable than that by the old process; besides, wood was becoming scarcer and dearer every year, enhancing the price of charcoal; and as the location was not suitable for the fabrication of anthracite iron, they wisely closed up their furnace. In 1857, he removed to Robesonia with the intention of becoming a partner in the firm there engaged, but being unable to negotiate matters satisfactorily, he undertook the management of the works. In 1860, at the death of Mr. Robertson, he was enabled to purchase an interest in the concern, and the firm became "White, Ferguson & Co.," the "Company" being the interest of the deceased partner. In 1863, this latter interest expired, and the style was changed to "White & Ferguson." In 1868, the senior partner died, leaving him sole proprietor, subject to the interest of Mr. White's heirs. There are two furnaces at this establishment which have been in blast, as required, since 1858. The quality of the iron manufactured is the same as that which is principally produced from the ores of the Cornwall mines, and, about 1860 and 1861, was worth from $15 to $18 per ton. The capacity of the furnaces is from 175 to 200 tons, employing altogether some seventy-five hands. A branch railroad track, about half a mile long, is used to convey the iron to the main line of the Lebanon Valley Railroad. A market is found for the sale of the metal in Reading and Philadelphia; while some goes as far west as Pittsburgh. He was married, in 1856, to Amanda Davenport, of Berks county, and has a family growing up. He is an evidence of what a sound education, self-reliance, and untiring industry will produce; a most successful manufacturer, a shrewd business man, and withal of the most genial manners and presence. He has travelled much through the West, prospecting and investing. During the Rebellion, he contributed largely of his means towards sustaining the Union. He is especially noted for his benevolence and hospitality; and is beloved by all for his charitable actions towards the poor and suffering. His mother is still living (close of 1873) at the great age of 101 years. His father reached his ninetieth year.

DARRAGH, CORNELIUS, Lawyer, was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1809. He was the son of John Darragh, a wealthy and highly-respected citizen of that place, whose father, an Irish Protestant, settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in its early days, purchased land, opened and cultivated a farm. His son married Margaret Calhoun, whose family were completely identified with the settlement of Pittsburgh; her cousin, General William Robinson, being the first white child born west of the Allegheny river. Mrs. Darragh, when quite advanced in

years, retained vivid recollections of the early days and frontier life, and had not forgotten the Indian dialects, which she had acquired when young. Of a large family of children, Cornelius was the fairest and most talented. When seventeen years of age he graduated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, and then entered the office of Judge Ross, under whose preceptorship he became thoroughly versed in the law, and was admitted to the bar at the earliest possible period allowed by the rules of court. He was even elected a member of Assembly before he was old enough to be eligible; but such was his personal popularity that he was suffered to take his seat, and was unmolested in its occupancy. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Mary, daughter of Dr. John Simpson, of Adams county, and Elizabeth Derben (Andrew), of the eastern shore of Maryland, one of the greatest heiresses of that day. Though she was but seventeen years old when she married, and only thirty-five at her death, she left behind her so honorable a record in works of charity, benevolence, and intellectual achievement, that it may, with propriety, be said of her, "Give her of the fruits of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates." To her individual efforts in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and before she had attained the age of twenty-one years, was due the first grant of money ($5000) that was ever made by the great Commonwealth; it was donated to the Alleghany Orphan Asylum. Her husband, when twenty-three years of age, was elected to the Senate of the State, in which he served for several terms. He was then made United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and subsequently was elected to Congress, where, on June 20th, 1846, he delivered his famous Tariff speech before the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, which was, perhaps, the ablest argument ever made by a representative from Pennsylvania on this subject. After being twice re-elected to Congress, he was appointed, by Governor Johnston, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, at a time when many questions of vital interest presented themselves for adjudication. He was also offered, by President Taylor, the position of Minister to England, but, owing to the death of his wife a short time previous, and the care of two young daughters that consequently devolved upon him, and to whom he thenceforth devoted himself, he declined the flattering proposal. Shortly after his bereavement he resigned the Attorney-Generalship, its duties and emoluments, and confined himself thereafter to his profession, and the society of his children. His personal popularity was unbounded, and he was without an enemy. He counted among his personal friends, Clay, Webster, Crittenden, Calhoun, Meredith, and other celebrated orators and statesmen. He was contemporaneous with Purviance, Johnston, Black, ex Governor Curtin, and the other bright luminaries of the legal atmosphere of Pennsylvania. He was an eloquent speaker, an honest politician, and a generous friend. His conversational powers were abundant, and he possessed an infinite fund of jest and humor. He died December 21st, 1852, leaving two daughters, Margaret Catherine, married to Dr. Julian Rogers, son of a former Attorney-General of Delaware, of that name; and Elizabeth Simpson, who married Washington L. Bladen, lawyer, of Philadelphia, a lineal descendant of the Bladens of Bladensburgh, Maryland.

WHITE, SAMUEL STOCKTON, D. D. S., Manufacturer, was born June 19th, 1822, at Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of William R. and Mary (Stockton) White, of that place. His father died when he was eight years old. Soon after his mother and family removed to Burlington, New Jersey, and the former started a small confectionery store, where Samuel, who was her oldest child, assisted her to carry on the business. When but ten years of age, he was able to go to Philadelphia and purchase the necessary supplies to furnish the stock. Here he remained until he was fourteen, when he was indentured to his uncle, Samuel W. Stockton, on Vine street, Philadelphia, to learn the dentist's practice, and also the art of manufacturing artificial teeth. On attaining his majority he commenced the practice of dentistry at the same place, and superintended his uncle's practice, but eventually removed to Race street above Eighth, where he opened an office, and practised alone until 1845. Then he took in Asahel Jones of New York, and John R. McCurdy, as partners. These two furnished a small amount of capital, while he possessed knowledge, capability, and energy. He still contined his practice for about a year, when, finding it was necessary to devote his whole time to the manufacture of artificial teeth, he relinquished office duties, and gave his entire attention to all the details of the manufacture, passing whole days in studying each separate process. It was his constant aim to produce the artificial to correspond as nearly as possible with the natural, and to make, from time to time, such improvements as the state of science allowed. This was the key of his success. He continued in Race street until 1848, when, requiring more room, he purchased a property on Arch below Sixth street, which was fitted up for a factory and sales-room. In that year he received the first premium of a gold medal, for the best artificial teeth, from the "American Institute of New York." Needing further accommodation, he removed a short distance eastward, where he had purchased and erected two large buildings for the purpose. The firm opened a branch store in New York city, on Broadway, opposite the City Hall, in 1846. The Boston branch commenced in 1851; and the Chicago depot in 1858. He purchased the interest of John R. McCurdy, May 1st, 1850, for $140,000, which included the real estate. In 1861, he found it necessary to purchase the interest of the remaining partner, for which

B. Garside

he paid the same price, $140,000, which also included the real estate. In October, 1857, he removed to his present location at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Twelfth streets, where, having erected a magnificent marble-fronted structure furnished with every convenience, he carries on an extended scale the manufacture of artificial teeth, which he sends in immense quantities all over the world. Nor is he restricted to these alone; he also prepares the various articles and appliances for dentists' use. The principal cause of his success he considers to be the superior quality of the goods produced, which is evidenced by his having been the recipient of over fifty first premiums (many of them gold medals) from various institutes, associations, etc., including one from each of the "World's Fairs," commencing with the London Exposition of 1851; the last being the Diploma of Honor accorded him at Vienna, 1873. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. In politics, he voted the Democratic ticket until 1856, when he became a Republican by voting for John C. Fremont and the extinguishment of slavery. He was married, March 31st, 1845, to Sarah J. Carey, of Wilmington, Delaware.

VAN REED, HENRY, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, August 31st, 1821. His ancestors were natives of Holland, and settled in this country previous to the Revolution. His grandfather, John Van Reed, was proprietor of a grist mill on Tulpenhocken Creek, a tributary of the Schuylkill River, and furnished the American army during the War of Independence with grain and other provisions while it was lying at Valley Forge. He also planted grain for the support of the Hessian prisoners captured by Washington. The property owned by his grandfather still remains in the family. His father was John and his mother Catharine Van Reed, both natives of Berks county, with which section his life has been chiefly identified. His early education was obtained in the same county; but he afterwards studied at Litiz, Lancaster county, at Lafayette College, Easton, and finally at Dickinson College, where he terminated his collegiate course in the year 1841. He then entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. E. F. Gordon, of Reading, remaining under his instruction for two and a half years, when he was admitted to the bar and practised his profession at Reading. He pursued his calling as a barrister till 1868, when he was appointed, by Governor Young, as additional Law Judge of the Twenty-third Judicial District of Berks county until a later election. He was nominated at the end of the term for the same office, and at a later date received the nomination for President Judge. In 1872, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention for the Eighth Judicial District, under a law passed for the purpose of calling a convention in which the principle of minority or cumulative representation should be recognized, and honorably fulfilled the duties of his office. He was married, in 1851, to Harriet Gernant, also of Berks county. During his protracted career of over thirty years, as lawyer and judge, he has constantly evinced a marked ability in his profession, gaining the esteem and confidence of all classes of the community. Through life his conduct has exhibited a strong feeling of patriotism, and he can boast of never having turned a deaf ear to any call of his country for its defence.

GARTSIDE, BENJAMIN, Manufacturer, was born at Rochdale, Lancashire, England, May 26th, 1794. He was educated in his native country, where he also learned the trade of hand-loom weaving, working at the same till 1831, when he emigrated to the United States. He obtained employment at the Blockley Mills, Philadelphia, where he worked on hand-looms till 1833. He then removed to Manayunk and commenced to work for Joseph Ripka, remaining with him till 1838. In that year he engaged in business on his own account, at Manayunk; at first, using but one hand-loom, but afterwards, as business increased, operating four power looms. In 1840, he rented a mill, on the Wissahickon Creek, of Robert Haley, which he fitted up with appropriate machinery and power looms, carrying on the business there till 1843, when he again removed to Cardington, Delaware county, leasing a mill there for nine years. He introduced into it a new and complete set of machinery, and made it in every way suitable to the business he proposed to follow. He was very successful during the time he remained in that place, and only left there to continue his business in a factory which he built at Chester, in 1852. This he made one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the country; it consisted of a building 90 by 38 feet and four stories in height, standing on a property of very considerable extent. Other buildings and land were purchased, in 1858–'59, from Samuel Cliff, making a total river front of 300 feet and extending from Front and Fulton streets to low-water mark. A large storehouse was erected on this property, and the combined buildings occupy a square of ground, comprised between Front street and the Delaware and Parker and Fulton streets. The engine house and dyeing and drying houses are connected with the main building. The engine used is one of sixty horse power, and all the machinery is of the newest and most approved description, consisting of seventy-two power looms, with all the necessary apparatus for finishing and other processes. The mill employs seventy-five hands, for whose accommodation twenty houses have been built by the firm. The business is very large and prosperous, and consumes 3000 pounds of wool and 1000 pounds of cotton warp per week, producing 3000 yards of manufactured article in that

time. The goods made are chiefly all wool, Kentucky jeans and doeskins, while the material used is entirely new, no shoddy being allowed to enter the factory. In addition to the above-named conveniences, there is a wharf (built in 1855) with a fine frontage on the Delaware river, required by the large amount of business transacted. He has prospered remarkably in this factory, and on the 1st of January, 1857, he associated with himself two of his sons, James and Amos, who are members of the present firm of Benjamin Gartside & Sons. He has another son (John) who also carries on the weaving business at Chester, in a factory of his own. Since his residence in Chester he has been intimately connected with the interests of the city. He has been for six years Councilman of the borough, and has held many other positions of trust and honor in the city. He was an originator of the First National Bank of Chester, and has been one of its directors since its organization. He was also an originator of the Chester Rural Cemetery, and has ever been a promoter, by his liberality and influence, of every project calculated to be of benefit and to assist in building up the city of his adoption. He belongs to the Baptist Church, of which he is one of the foremost and oldest deacons. Though in his eightieth year, he is still hale, hearty, and well preserved, and seems as active in his business as in his younger days.

HAGENMAN, JEREMIAH, Lawyer and Judge, was born at Phœnixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 6th, 1820. His parents were Jeremiah F. and Mary H. Hagenman. His primary education was obtained at Phœnixville, and followed till he was sixteen years of age, when he became a school teacher, and continued so for a short time. He afterwards removed to Reading and attended the public schools, at that time much inferior to what they now are, being neither well conducted nor properly systematized. At nineteen years of age, he left school and began the study of law in the office of Peter Filbert, of Reading, occasionally teaching school during the intervals of his legal studies. In the spring of 1842 he was admitted to the bar, and in the following fall opened an office in Reading for the practice of his profession, which he continued till 1850, when he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the city and Berks county, an office to which he was re-elected in 1853. He subsequently declined holding that position for another term. He then resumed the regular duties of his profession, which from that time forward increased rapidly till 1869, when he was elected additional Law Judge of the Twenty-third Judicial District of Berks county. In politics, he belongs to the Democratic party, and his prominent position, together with his well-recognized ability and popularity, have frequently led to his being requested to allow his name to be put forward for nomination for many important public offices, but such honors he has constantly and steadily declined. He occupied for some time the responsible position of one of the counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where his legal acumen and research found a fitting field for their display. In the year 1850, he was married to Louise E. Boyer, of Reading. His career, while being profitable and honorable to himself, has been highly beneficial to the community.

THOMSON, CHARLES, the "Perpetual Secretary" of the Continental Congress from 1774 to its dissolution, was a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1729, but came to America when but eleven years of age. His father died on the voyage, and he was thrown on his own resources. He was educated in Maryland, and was noted for his studiousness, having on one occasion walked the entire distance from Thunder Hill, Maryland, to Philadelphia and back to procure a copy of the *Spectator*. Having finished his education he came to Philadelphia, and conducted an academy under the patronage of the Society of Friends. He was an ardent Republican, and was made Secretary of Congress in 1774. For the whole period of its existence he retained this position. He was the messenger selected by the first Congress under the Constitution to notify the Father of his Country of his nomination for President. He was one of the best classical scholars in the country. He made several translations of the Bible, and these he perfected from time to time. In person he was tall, well-proportioned, and of primitive simplicity of manners. His integrity was so great that the Indians called him "the Man of Truth." He died in 1824.

MANUS, JOHN, Iron Manufacturer, was born in September, 1808, in County Fermanagh, Ireland. He received a liberal education in his native county, the classical portion of which was obtained at Purtuna College. In 1827, he emigrated to the United States and was soon afterwards engaged in business. His first step in this direction was his engagement as assistant in a store in Philadelphia, where he remained for a time. After leaving that employment he sought occupation on the public works, making his first essay as a contractor on the Morris Canal, following that business till the year 1840. He subsequently removed to Reading, and, in 1842, purchased an interest in the Reading Iron Works in that city, where he has continued to reside till the present time. During his residence in Reading he has been conspicuously identified with the public interests of the city. He has frequently filled the office

of bank director, evincing much talent and aptitude for business in that position, and has also served as director in the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In 1839, he was married to Caroline Seyfort, of Reading. In a business sense, he is a self-made man, having raised himself by his unaided exertions to his present prominent position, and may be justly termed the architect of his own fortune.

BAUSMAN, BENJAMIN, D. D., Clergyman, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 24th, 1824. He is a son of John Bausman, a farmer in that county. He received his elementary education at several academies, and finally graduated at Marshall College. Having resolved to devote himself to the work of the Gospel ministry, he entered the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church, and after the usual course of study took his degree. He soon received a call to become the pastor of the First Reformed Church of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, which he accepted, and, in 1853, was formally installed in that office. During the years 1856 and 1857, he made a tour through Europe, in addition to which he visited the Holy Land and other Eastern countries. On his return home he wrote *Sinai and Zion*—published by Lindsay & Blakiston—which gives a more popular idea respecting those points of interest to Christian and Jewish readers than is to be found in *Robinson's Biblical Researches in Palestine*, which is principally of a scientific character. Dr. Bausman's work has passed through several editions, and another is in course of preparation. In 1858, he was appointed one of the editors of the *Reform Messenger*, and, in 1859, was promoted to the post of editor-in-chief, which chair he filled for two years. In 1861, he was called to the pastorate of the First Reformed Church of Chambersburg, where he remained until he received, in the month of November, 1863, an invitation to become the pastor of the First Reformed Church of Reading, Pennsylvania, in which he was settled for over eight years. In January, 1857, he became editor of the *Guardian*, a monthly magazine published in the interest of the young. About this time, also, finding that the German population in Berks county was almost entirely destitute of religious reading, owing to their inability to understand the English language, he started, edited, and still continues to publish the *Reformirte Hausfreund*, which has been quite successful and effective in its purpose. He thus supplied an important want for the benefit and religious welfare of those who were acquainted only with their native dialect. In 1870, he edited and prepared for the press a volume of poems entitled *Harbaugh Harp*. This was purely an experimental work, the poems being written in what is known as the peculiar dialect of the Pennsylvania Germans; and was designed to meet the same exigencies as the paper above noticed. It was a most laborious undertaking owing to the difficulty of systematizing the language. The work proved very successful in a pecuniary point of view, and many copies have been sent abroad for examination by linguists, philologists, etc. In 1871, he was complimented by his *alma mater* with the degree of D. D. Early in 1873, he dissolved his pastoral connection with the First Church, which had much increased during his ministry, insomuch that it was deemed necessary that a second congregation should be formed. Placing himself at the head of this colony, he founded the St. Paul's Reformed Church of Reading, which was duly organized under his auspices. It has now a membership of over four hundred, and occupies one of the finest edifices in the city. He is a faithful pastor, an able editor, and an indefatigable worker. He commands much influence in his adopted city, and is beloved by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

KNABB, JACOB, Journalist, was born in Union township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, August 21st, 1817. His parents were Jacob and Hannah Knabb, of Oley township, in the same county. His early education was received in a school in his native place, and he afterwards commenced to learn the printing business in the office of George Getz, proprietor of a weekly paper called the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. He then, for the purpose of completing his education, attended the Litiz school, in Lancaster county, at that time superintended by the celebrated John Beck. Here he made great progress in his studies; but left the establishment to enter Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he finished his collegiate course. His next step was to undertake the publication of the *Reading Gazette*, in 1840, and after conducting that enterprise for about three years he removed to Harrisburg, in 1844, during the memorable "Clay campaign." While in the latter city, he started a political journal called the *Clay Bugle*, which he continued for some time. On the 1st of January, 1845, he returned to Reading to take charge of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* (at that time a nine-column paper), editing the same with remarkable skill and ability. In the years 1868–'69, he became proprietor of the *Reading Times*, which was published under that name for one year, when he increased it by the addition of the *Dispatch*, combining the two under the title of the *Reading Times and Dispatch*. Although his time was much engrossed by the responsibilities pertaining to the before-mentioned journals, he was able, nevertheless, to attend to his other duties as a citizen, and has filled several public offices of trust and honor. He was Postmaster under President Lincoln, and Delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1860, at which the latter was

nominated for the presidency. He is a Director in the Reading Library Company, etc. In politics, he was a firm Whig till that party was merged into the Republican, when he united with the latter, and has since been a consistent supporter of its principles. Earnest in the advocacy of his political tenets, and indefatigable in the discharge of his editorial duties, he has been a useful and valuable member of the society he lives in. He was married, in 1846, to Ellen C. Andrews, of Reading.

DALE, EDWARD C., was born in Philadelphia, February 21st, 1801. He was a son of Commodore Richard Dale, of Revolutionary fame. During his life time he held several offices of trust and honor both from the hands of his fellow citizens, from private corporations, and the National Government. For some time he filled the office of President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company; presided for a long period over the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad Company; and was also Vice-President of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company. In 1847, he was elected Prothonotary of the District Court, having been nominated to that office by the old Whig party, to whose fortunes he had long adhered. During the Fillmore administration he was nominated and confirmed by the Senate as Director of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, where he introduced many innovations so valuable that they were retained for many years after his retirement. He was one of the Inspectors of the County Prison, visiting it frequently with the sole object of ameliorating the condition of the inmates. He died December 18th, 1866, leaving a widow, a son and a daughter, the son inheriting a membership in the "Cincinnati of Pennsylvania," of which Commodore Dale was one of the original members.

RICHARDS, ELIAS JONES, Clergyman, was born January 14th, 1813, in the Valley of the Dee, in the west of England, not many miles from the town of Llangollen, in Wales. He was the son of Hugh and Jane Ellis Jones Richards. In early life he emigrated to the United States, and received his primary education in New York city. He afterwards entered the Bloomfield Academy, at Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he studied for about two years, and then, in 1831, removed to the Princeton College, New Jersey. Here, while yet an undergraduate, he was offered the choice of his life's work. He had the option of either adopting a mercantile career or of studying for the legal or ministerial profession. His inclination and qualifications, fortunately, led him to adopt the last-named. In 1831, he graduated at the Princeton College, and subsequently studied theology at the Theological Seminary, where he also graduated in the year 1838. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New York in the same year, and eventually moved to Reading, where he settled in 1846. There he received a call from the First Presbyterian Church, and accepting the responsibility became its pastor. For more than twenty-five years he occupied the position of minister in the same church, whose congregation largely increased and developed under his fostering care. When he entered upon the duties of his charge the congregation numbered only 160 members; but during his pastorship he admitted upwards of 500 new members to the church. He died March 25th, 1872, universally esteemed and regretted by his flock, leaving a void among them not easily filled. He was ever a firm advocate of the principles of peace, and steadily deprecated disputes and contentions arising from whatever source. As a minister, he was not only beloved by his own congregation, but was remarkably and deservedly popular with other denominations.

KRAMER, SAMUEL, Merchant, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 3d, 1810. He is a son of Henry Kramer, and his paternal grandfather also bore the same name. He was educated in Robeson, Berks county. When seventeen years of age, he was engaged by his brother to assist him in the Windsor Furnace at Hamburg, Pennsylvania, and also in the store which was attached to the same. While at this place he learned moulding. In 1829, he removed to Chester county, and effected an engagement with the proprietors of the Warwick Furnace in the capacity of moulder. In 1832, he purchased a little store by means of the savings he had made, and went into business for himself. By the practice of the severest economy and untiring industry he throve apace. For a period of four years he remained at this point, and then sold his establishment and removed, in 1836, to Phœnixville, where he purchased a house and lot with eight acres of land, and again engaged in the store business. At first he was in partnership with Mr. Yeager, and afterwards with Mr. Nyse. In 1844, he disposed of his interests in the concern and removed to Philadelphia, where he remained for about a year. Finally, in 1847, he purchased his present business location, and as far as residence is concerned has remained stationary. From a very small beginning he has gradually but surely increased until now he commands a very extended line of business. He is no politician, although he takes a deep interest in whatever promotes the success of the right. During the War of the Rebellion he contributed freely to the cause of the Union. He has served as member of the Council of the borough during several terms. From 1857

Samuel Greaney

to 1861, he was one of the Board of Directors of the Chester County Bank. He was a Corporator, and a Director of the Phœnixville National Bank; a projector, and now a Director of the Morris Cemetery. Although frequently solicited to accept public office, he has ever refused, believing that his proper sphere is in attending to his mercantile concerns. In this he is very strict, conscientious and just; besides being remarkably prompt in all his payments. He is entirely opposed to the credit system, and invariably purchases for cash, believing that the safest plan to pursue. He therefore stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, and is noted not only for his strict integrity in business matters, but also for his liberality to the poor, his generosity and benevolence towards charitable objects. He has also done much towards the improvement of the town. He was married first, in 1831, to Keturah Oliver, of Berks county, who died leaving two children, one of whom is now associated with him in the store, and a daughter at present the wife of J. B. Pennypacker. His second wife, to whom he was united in 1835, was Asenath Oliver, sister of the first; she has also died, leaving six children now living, one of whom, James M. Kramer, is an Engineer in the Philadelphia Water Department, a very able and respected man. His youngest son is also interested with him in the store.

MINTZER, BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM M., Soldier and Engineer, was born in Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 7th, 1837. He is the son of Henry and Rebecca Mintzer, of the same place. He was engaged on a farm until twenty-one years of age, when he entered a machine shop, in Pottstown, where he served an apprenticeship of four years. At the expiration of this term, and soon after the commencement of the civil war, he joined the army, enlisting as a private in the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment. After the retirement of that regiment he entered the 53rd Pennsylvania Regiment, as First Lieutenant of Company A, and was shortly promoted to be captain of the same. On the 2nd of June, 1862, he was raised to the rank of Major, and on September 29th, 1864, received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel. He served with his regiment during the whole of the war, principally in the State of Virginia, and was slightly wounded at the battle of Frederick; but not sufficiently to oblige him to leave the field. At the battle of Five Forks, near Petersburg, his regiment was hotly engaged with the enemy, and he was temporarily placed in command of a detachment, which he handled so skilfully that his conduct attracted the notice of his superiors and gained for him the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, for meritorious actions on that and other occasions. On the 30th of June, 1865, he, with his regiment, was mustered out of service, when he returned home. He was married, February 5th, 1863, to Amelia Weam; and, in May, 1869, was appointed Postmaster at Pottstown, being re-appointed to the same office, March 12th, 1873. He continues to retain this position, which he has filled since the commencement, with satisfaction to all.

BACHE, FRANKLIN, Physician and Scientist, great grandson of Benjamin Franklin, was born in Philadelphia, October 25th, 1792. He received his education at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1810. He shortly after entered the United States army as Surgeon's mate, and in 1814 was commissioned full Surgeon. Two years later he resigned, and settled in Philadelphia, where he speedily gained a large and lucrative practice. He at different times filled the positions of Physician to the Walnut Street Prison; Professor of Chemistry in the Franklin Institute; Physician to the Eastern Penitentiary; Professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. He was also for several years the President of the American Philosophical Society. He wrote and edited a number of very valuable works on medicine, chemistry, prison discipline; and was a frequent and highly esteemed contributor to various periodicals. In connection with Dr. George B. Wood, he prepared *The Dispensary of the United States*, the first edition of which was issued in 1833, and superintended the publication of the subsequent editions. He also aided in revising the different editions of *The United States Pharmacopœia*. He died in 1864.

SIMPSON, REV. MATHEW, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born June 21st, 1811, in Cadiz, Ohio. He is the son of James and Sarah (Tingley) Simpson; the former being a merchant, in that town, of noted activity and ability. His primary education was received at Cadiz, where he studied the classics. He afterwards entered Madison College, Pennsylvania; but subsequently changed to Allegheny College, in the same State, where he graduated and received the degree of A. M. He also studied medicine, and graduated at Cadiz, in 1833. In the same year, being then twenty-two years of age, he went into the ministry and joined the Pittsburgh Conference. In 1835, he was ordained Deacon, and Elder in 1837, being also appointed, in the latter year, Professor of Natural Sciences and Vice-President of the Allegheny College, serving for two years in the latter capacity. He was elected President of the Indiana Asbury University, in 1839, and fulfilled the duties of that office till 1848, when he became

editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, in Cincinnati. He was elected Bishop, in 1852, and received the degree of D. D. at the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut; and subsequently, that of LL. D. in the same institution, in the year 1871. He was stationed in the city of Pittsburgh, from July 1834 to July 1836, and during his residence there was married (in November, 1835) to Ellen H. Verner of that city. During the war of the Rebellion he was sent for by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, then Secretary of War, for the purpose of conferring with him respecting the Freedmen in the Southern States; the Secretary desiring that he should accept a commission to visit the Freedmen, and to devise a plan for their education and elevation. This offer he was under the necessity of declining, as the duties connected with the church fully occupied his time, and demanded his closest attention. He has earned a well merited reputation, as an orator, being especially noted for the chaste and elegant language which he has at his command. He was a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, which met in New York in October, 1873, and has throughout his life been distinguished for his broad and liberal views; also for his labors for the promotion of Christian unity.

WHITAKER, WILLIAM, Manufacturer, was born at Cedar Grove, Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, on August 12th, 1813. His parents emigrated from England to this country in the year 1810, and eventually settled at Cedar Grove in 1813. This settlement, as it then might have been aptly termed, though situated at the short distance of six miles from the centre of the city, was virtually as far removed as is New York at the present day. It was, in fact, an isolated place, and still contrives to retain a portion of its solitary character. His education was obtained in the neighborhood of his home, with the exception of about six months, passed in Burlington, New Jersey, where he attended school. At eight years of age he entered the cotton factory of his grandfather, Henry Whitaker, continuing his studies for several years subsequently. From that time to the present his business life has been identified with the scenes of his childhood. After conducting this business for a number of years, his grandfather disposed of it to one of his sons, an uncle of the lad's, and the new proprietor continued to carry on the concern till the time of his death. On the occurrence of this event another uncle took possession of the premises, having rented them from the surviving daughter of his deceased brother, who was at that time a minor; but who, on attaining her majority, sold the property to the present owner. When the latter entered upon the business, it was comparatively small; but, since that time, has continually developed itself and increased so as to necessitate successive enlargements of the original premises to meet its growing demands. At this factory, the weaving of tickings has always been the main branch of the business, with the exception of a brief interval during the war, when, from the unusual demand created by government contracts, the proprietor found it desirable to turn his attention to the making of blankets, and entered into their manufacture; but, on the cessation of this temporary need of those goods, he returned once more to his legitimate trade, and has since then made tickings a specialty. This establishment was the first in this country to engage in the manufacture of that article, and, naturally, the experience acquired by the proprietor has gained him a great reputation in the market for the superior quality of his goods. Although the business has been much increased, its locality has never been changed, a fact somewhat remarkable in this country, and especially so in this age of constant movement. The concern has, since his taking possession of it, gradually but surely progressed, and is now in a most flourishing condition, standing on a firm and solid basis, and enjoying a reputation for fair and honorable dealing equal to any in the country. He was at one time a Director in the Germantown Bank, and at present is a Director in the Fire Insurance Association; also Director of the Broad Top Improvement Company. His success in life he considers in some degree due to the fact that he has never used tobacco in any form, and that he has always abjured liquor. On the 15th of September, 1836, he was married to Anna Lord, of Cedar Grove, and has had by that union a family of thirteen children, eight of whom are still living; one son having lost his life during the war.

HAYWOOD, BENJAMIN, Manufacturer, was born at Southwell, near Nottingham, England. His father and grandfather had both been manufacturers of hardware, and at the age of twelve years he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, with whom he served his time. When twenty-four, he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York, in 1829. Not succeeding in finding work, he went to Philadelphia and thence, on foot, to Reading, where he was advised to try his fortune in Pottsville. After working there for a short time as journeyman, he contrived to commence business, in a small way, on his own account. The system of mining coal below the water level being introduced about this time, his keen foresight showed him the future mechanical needs of Pottsville, and he went to Philadelphia, in 1833, where he purchased a steam engine, and some other machinery, for his shop. This engine was put up by George W. Snyder, and was the first employed in Schuylkill county. In 1835, his sound judgment led to his formation of the well known firm of Haywood & Snyder, Pottsville (his small machine shop being removed from

Wm Whitaker

Benj. Hanchett

Port Carbon for that purpose), established for building steam engines, mining and other machinery. In 1845, the firm erected an extensive machine shop and foundry, at Danville, Pennsylvania. At that place, and in Pottsville, they constructed the machinery for the Montour Iron Company; the Phœnix Iron Company; for Peter Cooper, of Trenton, New Jersey; and for Bevan, Humphreys & Co., of Allentown, Pennsylvania. They made the first set of rolls for the manufacture of T rails, in the United States, and constructed (1845) the first apparatus for sawing hot iron. Aside from this business, they were heavily engaged in coal mining operations, as Milnes, Haywood & Co. The main burden of this large business fell on the subject of this sketch, who, in 1850, disposed of all his different interests and went to California; but was at first unsuccessful. He had shipped a large number of frame houses to San Francisco; but they proved unsalable, and did not realize the cost of freight. With customary energy, he engaged in the lumber business, erecting for that purpose a steam engine and saw mill, near Sonora—the first put up in California, outside of San Francisco. He was again unfortunate and returned to San Francisco, without means. Borrowing a little money from one of his apprentice boys, he started as a blacksmith; subsequently, adding the making of iron shutters, fire-proof doors, and bank vaults. In this he was highly successful, and while there, had many offers of positions of trust and responsibility, but declined them all. He became intimate with General William T. Sherman, and Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, remaining a firm friend of the latter till his death. He organized the Mechanics Institute, of San Francisco—now the most flourishing one on the Pacific coast—and was its president till his departure. After an absence of five years, he decided to settle in Pottsville, and disposed of his business in the West at a handsome profit. His return to his old field of action was a perfect ovation; the old workmen of Haywood & Snyder met him at the depot and escorted him into the town in triumphal procession. He then purchased an interest in the Palo Alto Rolling Mill, at that time a small concern. It was first carried on by the firm of Haywood, Lee & Co.; then by Benjamin Haywood & Co.; and still later, by Benjamin Haywood alone, who has been its sole proprietor for a number of years past; and the establishment has grown into vast proportions. The capacity of the works is 20,000 tons, annually; the number of hands employed, 500, with a monthly pay roll of $20,000; and the yearly amount of business from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. These works are continued, especially during the present depression, with the benevolent intention of giving employment to the men, as the proprietor is independently wealthy from other sources. In 1862, he superintended the erection of the works of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company, and was its president for some years. He also built, in 1865, the Lochiel Iron Works, at Harrisburg, by express desire of Simon Cameron. He is a man of almost universal powers and attainments; possessed of a large brain, a firm determined will, unusual activity and energy, an extensive knowledge of men and things, he seems to perform his work of all kinds by a species of intuition, and is certainly one of the most extraordinary men in the State. He has been active in politics (though uniformly declining office), and was a member of the old Whig or Home Industry party, but has since joined the Republicans. He was one of the commissioners for organizing the Union Pacific Railroad, with Colonel Thomas A. Scott and J. Edgar Thomson. His sound judgment and clear insight of the merits of a case have long pointed him out as a leader in his party, and one whose opinion it was well to obtain before deciding upon any important measure. He has been frequently summoned to Washington to aid with his counsel, on critical occasions, when serious matters concerning the politico-industrial interests and welfare of the country were at stake; and has been intimate with most of the eminent statesmen of the day, including several of our Presidents. He belongs to the Methodist Church, and has been, for forty-two years, an accredited minister of that body. In 1820, there was no church in Pottsville; but with others he labored wherever he had opportunity, and sowed some of the first religious seeds in the town. An ardent advocate of temperance, he is ever ready, by word or purse, to advance the cause. His mind being stored with correct information on most subjects, he is competent, at a moment's notice, to preach an impressive sermon, deliver a powerful temperance lecture, or make a telling political stump speech. He is a kind friend to the colored people; a generous benefactor to the working man and the poor. During the war, he was selected by Governor Curtin to visit the Pennsylvania troops, and look to their comforts; and by authority, re-clothed many regiments, one of them being the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which Governor Hartranft was colonel. He was also Chairman of the Investigating Committee, in the Girard clothing troubles, resulting in the complete vindication of A. G. Curtin. He is an entirely self-made man—the architect of his own fortune—and though his early education was much neglected, has a wide knowledge of books and is well read on most subjects. His most congenial studies are the Bible and the poets, of which Shakspeare is his favorite. In 1830, he was married to a daughter of Daniel Rhein—the first friend he found in this country, and a fine specimen of an honorable, godly man—who died at the age of ninety. His domestic relations have been peculiarly happy, and his marriage was somewhat tinged by romance, it being by his wife's father's directions that he settled in Pottsville. He has had five children, by this union—two sons and three daughters—of whom, two daughters only are living. One of them is married to Hugh W. Adams, a patriotic and active Union officer, who served under General Grant, at Vicksburg, gaining an honorable military record. He is now engaged in the wholesale dry goods business, at Lexington, Ken-

tucky, and in high commercial standing. The other is the wife of Thomas F. Wright, a successful iron and blast furnace proprietor, in New York State, and a worthy and excellent gentleman.

SHEAFER, PETER WENRICH, Geologist and Mining Engineer, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1819. He is a son of Henry Sheafer, of the same county, who was the leading coal operator of that section, being the first to open and bring to light the valuable mines of Lykens Valley, and also prominent in originating the "Lykens Valley Railroad;" he was also a railroad constructor. His son was educated at Oxford, New York, and immediately after leaving school, joined the party assembled by Professor Rodgers to make the geological survey of the State of Pennsylvania. He became one of the assistants to Professor Whelpley, of New Haven, and had charge of the anthracite coal district of the State. He remained at this occupation until, by the failure of the Legislature to provide for its prosecution, it was for the time abandoned. In 1850, by his exertions at Harrisburg, he secured an appropriation from the State, and aided in completing the survey in connection with Professor Lesley, of Philadelphia. Since 1848, he has been a resident of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, as geologist and engineer, having charge of large coal estates, which still occupy his attention. He has largely aided in the exploration and subsequent survey of numerous coal lands, and in the formation of large companies for operating the same. His observations have been made over a large extent of territory; from the Carolinas at the South, through the several States, and various provinces of the "Dominion." He is no politician, nor would he accept any office in the gift of the people; but takes a deep interest in the prosperity and future glory of the Republic. During the war of the Rebellion, he aided the Union cause liberally and energetically. He was married, in 1848, to Harriet M. Whitcomb, of Rochester, New York, and has a family of three sons and one daughter. One of his sons is now in the University of Pennsylvania, pursuing the scientific course, and will adopt the profession of his father.

WETHERILL, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN MACOMB, Soldier, was born in Philadelphia, February 11th, 1828. He is the son of Dr. William and Isabella (Macomb) Wetherill, and grandson of Samuel Wetherill, the first person to manufacture white lead and other chemicals in the United States; his son continuing the business and being the leading manufacturer in that line for many years thereafter. His great-grandfather, Samuel Wetherill, was a member of the Society of Friends; but when the Revolutionary war opened, discarded the particular tenets of that society in regard to non-resistance, and took up arms on behalf of the patriotic cause, deeming it proper in certain cases to act in defence of the right. He was the founder of the sect of the Free Quakers (sometimes called "Fighting Quakers"); and aided by others, erected the meeting-house at the south-west corner of Fifth and Arch streets, now occupied by the Apprentices' Library, and to the building fund of which both Washington and Lafayette contributed. John Macomb received a liberal education at the University of Pennsylvania. At the age of eighteen he removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the business of managing coal lands and mines, in Schuylkill county; the family being the owners of a large number of tracts in this section, he was selected to look after their interests; it was probably the most important property in the county. When he first arrived there, it was entirely undeveloped; the theories of mining were crude and the principles of practical mining had not been applied or even discovered. The undulating character of the veins and the basins which they formed were not known. While these lands were under his management, the theories which had been broached respecting them were practically proved and applied. In their investigation, he was prominent and indefatigable. Much credit, therefore, is due to him for the successful and grand results since obtained. He was always enterprising and courageous in making experiments, costing much time, labor and free expenditure of means. He has always taken an active part in politics, and holds Democratic principles. In 1857, he was the candidate of his party for State Senator in his district, but owing to a division in its ranks, he was defeated by Robert M. Palmer. Since he attained his majority, he has always been connected with the militia; entering a volunteer company as private, and being elected successively as Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he immediately joined the army, upon the first call made by the President for volunteers. On the 19th of April, 1861, he was mustered into the service as aide-de-camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of captain, and was attached to Keim's division of Patterson's command. This was a three-months' service, at the expiration of which he entered the 82nd Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, as Major, serving with them for three years and one month; seeing much active service during its entire connection with the "Army of the Potomac," his regiment forming a part of the Sixth Army Corps. A short time previous to the battle of Gettysburg (June 14th, 1863), he received promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for his very gallant and meritorious services. He served in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the seven days' fight before Richmond, Malvern, Chantilly, Antietam, Williamsport, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine

Silas D. Cozzens

Run, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, and was in the campaign on the Shenandoah under Sheridan. His courage and general course during the war obtained for him the high opinion of his superior officers; especially at the battle of Cold Harbor, where Colonel Bassett was wounded, and the command of the regiment devolved upon him. He was mustered out of the service, September 16th, 1864, at the expiration of his term, having done his duty bravely and nobly, and shown himself a fearless soldier and a gallant officer. On his return home, he resumed the management of his estates, which were sold to the Reading Railroad Company in 1871, though he continued to superintend them until July 1st, 1873. He was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia in 1872 and 1873, and gave a good account of his stewardship. In that body, he served as a member of the committee on Manufactures, Mining and Commerce. He proved himself to be a very useful member in shaping legislation for the benefit of the coal interest. He is mentioned prominently as the Democratic candidate for Congress at the next election, 1874. He has ever been a useful, honorable and consistent member of his party; seeking no remuneration, but laboring in its ranks from conscientious and patriotic motives, never having held any public office, save in the instance already referred to. His disinterested patriotism in the cause of his country, and his efforts for the advancement of his party stamp him as a man of generous and unselfish impulses.

MEADE, MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE GORDON, Soldier, was born in Cadiz, Spain, of American parents, December 31st, 1815, and brought to Philadelphia while an infant. He was educated at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and at West Point, where he graduated, June 30th, 1835, entering the army as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He served in Florida, and was made Second Lieutenant, December 31st, 1835, and resigned. He was re-appointed, May 19th, 1842, as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, and served in Mexico; was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and returned to the United States; was employed on river and harbor improvements, and again served in Florida, under General Twiggs. He was made First Lieutenant, in 1851, and Captain, in 1856, in charge of the survey of the great lakes. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, in 1861, and served under Generals McDowell and McClellan, in 1862; was raised to Major in the regular army, June 8th, 1862, and severely wounded at New Market Cross Roads. He returned to Philadelphia, but rejoined the army, August 13th, 1862, and was attached to General Pope's command; assumed the command of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and was slightly wounded at Antietam; held the temporary command of General Hooker's Corps, when that general was wounded, and was made General of Volunteers in November, 1862. At Chancellorsville he had command of the 5th Army Corps, covering Hooker's retreat across the Rappahannock; was ordered, June 28th, 1863, to assume command of the Army of the Potomac, and, three days later, fought the decisive battle of Gettysburg, defeating General Lee. He returned home on furlough in January, 1864, but rejoined the army in the following February, when the Senate confirmed his appointment as Brigadier-General, to date from July 3rd, 1863. He participated in many minor battles, including those of the Wilderness, and at the conclusion of the campaign was made Major General. In 1868, he was appointed to the command of the Third Military District. He was married, December 31st, 1840, to Margaretta Sergeant; and died, November 6th, 1872, in Philadelphia, his funeral ceremonies being conducted with great pomp.

CROZER, JOHN PRICE, Manufacturer and Philanthropist, was born in Springfield, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 13th, 1793, his father's family occupying the same house where the celebrated Benjamin West, the greatest American painter, first entered the world. He was the son of John C. and Sarah (Price) Crozer, and grandson of James C. Crozer, who, with his four brothers, in the early part of the eighteenth century, emigrated from Ireland. His grandfather, James C. Crozer, married into an English family, residents of Springfield township, and his son and grandchildren were all natives of that locality. The parents of John Price were persons of unusual culture, and were able to add to the knowledge their son gained in the inferior schools of the neighborhood. Beside this he had imbibed a taste for self-culture, which led him to devote his leisure hours, after the day's labor on the farm was over, to reading and study. His Christian mother early directed her children's attention to religious subjects, and he and his sister having been baptized by Rev. Dr. Staughton, in April, 1807, united with the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia. Owing to the disability of his father, he managed the farm for several years previous to attaining his majority, after which he was given an interest in its productions until his father's death, January 8th, 1816. He subsequently continued the management of the place until the death of his mother, which occurred in 1817, and he then rented it on his own account, working it for three years thereafter. In the spring of 1820, he procured a tenant, to whom he sold his stock and implements, and in April of the same year, made an extended tour on horseback to Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, returning in August to reside with his brother-in-law, John Lewis, until June 25th, 1821, when, in partnership with G. G. Leiper, who had purchased and taken possession of the old homestead, he commenced running a merchant and saw-mill on Ridley

Creek, about three miles above Chester. However, in the following autumn, the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, and he withdrew with the loss only of his labor and the interest on his capital invested. After mature consideration, he determined to engage in cotton spinning, and having rented the second and third, with part of the first, floors of G. G. Leiper's mill, he invested his whole capital of about $3700 in the new enterprise, to which John Lewis added $2000. The demand for new machinery largely exceeded the supply of funds; so he purchased about $4000 worth of old machinery in the fall and commenced operations in February, 1822. The unforeseen obstacle of an overstocked market having interposed, he was obliged to sell at a sacrifice. Ruin seemed impending, but he was temporarily relieved by a loan of $600 secured by his brother-in-law, Lewis, and he energetically and industriously struggled on, and fortune finally smiled upon him. In the fall of 1824, he purchased Mattson's paper mill, with 180 acres of land on the west bank of Chester Creek, for $7330, and having mortgaged it for $4000 to Thomas Woodward, he borrowed the balance on the security of his brother-in-law Lewis. In the spring of 1825 he took possession of his new property, which he named "West Branch," and having made the necessary alterations, removed his machinery and commenced operations in the following August. Although meeting with more success, he still conducted his business with rigid economy. In 1828, he erected a building intended as a place of worship and school for the children of his operatives. In 1835, by the insolvency and death of his chief customer, he lost $6500, which was about half the value of his entire estate. Recovering from this shock, with borrowed funds, he purchased twenty power-looms, and commenced weaving, thus becoming the consumer of his own yarns. He subsequently purchased another paper mill at the junction of the West Branch and Chester Creek, where he erected a new factory, and having transferred his residence thither in November, 1839, named it Crozerville. In the early part of February, 1842, financial difficulties obliged manufacturers to reduce wages, and in March there was a general strike of operatives, which continued for twelve weeks. Though many indignities were offered by the excited populace, he stood firm, and when they finally yielded, he freely forgave them all. Notwithstanding the great depression, he kept his mills running, and in January, 1843, all his looms resumed. In February of this year, he was severely injured by being thrown from his sleigh, which confined him to the house for three months, and even for nearly six months from the date of his injury he was unable to attend to his duties as a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Delaware County; for a long time, in fact, he experienced the crippling effects of this injury. By the great flood of August 5th, 1843, his new stone factory at Knowlton (76 by 36 feet), together with portions of the mills at West Branch and Crozerville, were demolished, involving a loss in buildings, machinery and goods of about $50,000; but he speedily repaired the damaged mills and resumed operations. He had long been an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and now manifested a great interest in the Bible and Tract Societies of Delaware county, giving them his time, influence and money. Amid the cares of business he also found leisure to minister to the temporal and spiritual wants of the sick among his people. He purchased the Flower estate, consisting of 65 acres, situated on Chester Creek, about two miles from Chester, in February, 1845, and, having named it Upland, commenced the erection of his first mill there. He now withdrew from his membership in the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, and united with the congregation at Marcus Hook, April 12th, 1845. To afford his children the requisite educational advantages, he secured a competent governess in the autumn of that year, and subsequently sent them to the best schools that the city of Philadelphia afforded. On January 1st, 1847, he received his son, Samuel O., into partnership with him, and removed to his new residence at Upland on the 19th of May following, but retained possession of West Branch and Crozerville. In April of the same year he had erected a temporary building at Upland for Church and Sunday school purposes, and in November 1850, completed an academy at Chester at a cost of $15,000, besides responding liberally to the calls from the University at Lewisburg. In January, 1851, he resolved to erect a church edifice at Upland, and the building was commenced in April of that year. It was completed at his own expense, and dedicated March 28th, 1852. It was "constituted" October 9th, 1852, and he was elected deacon thereof on November 6th of the same year. In February, 1853, he again responded liberally to the call for aid from Lewisburg, and secured a large sum in addition to his own munificent contribution, for its endowment. In July, 1856, he offered to endow it in the further sum of $50,000, providing it should be removed to the vicinity of Philadelphia, but his offer was declined. In 1857, he commenced the erection of a Normal School at Upland, which was completed in 1858, at a cost of $45,000, and opened in the following September. He had been made Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society in 1852, and its President in 1855. During his connection with it, he endowed seven scholarships of $1500 each; besides contributing liberally to the general fund. He succeeded Bishop Potter as the President of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, to which he had contributed over $10,000. He was also President of the Home for Friendless Children; of the Women's Hospital of Philadelphia; of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society; of the American Baptist Publication Society; and an officer and generous supporter of various other benevolent institutions, besides contributing largely to the American Sunday School Union (and one of the board of managers), Asylum for the Insane, Bible Societies, Tract Societies, etc. In

1861, he enlarged the church at Upland, at an expense of $8000; and during the hour of the nation's peril, gave it sympathy and aid, investing largely in the national loans; converting the spacious edifice erected for a Normal School into a United States Army Hospital; and assisting to raise troops. In November, 1861, in company with George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, he represented that city at the first meeting of the Christian Commission in New York, and from September, 1862, to its final dissolution, in June, 1866, he was a working member of its executive committee. His contributions to the Union cause amounted to $20,000. In connection with the American Baptist Publication Society he established by a donation of $10,000 a fund known as the John P. Crozer Sunday School Library Fund for the assistance of indigent Sunday Schools. He also contributed $5000 to the same society, to aid pastors of feeble churches, to secure necessary theological books. In April, 1866, his wife and children placed in the same hands the sum of $50,000, known as the John P. Crozer Missionary Memorial Fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the improvement of the religious condition of the colored people. In July, 1865, he contributed $20,000 to the University at Lewisburg, as his portion of the endowment of $100,000, which he had proposed to raise. With several members of his family, he started, February 1st, 1866, on a tour through the South and Southwest, but was obliged to return from Petersburg, Virginia, and gradually sank until his death, on March 11th, 1866. For nearly forty years he had been superintendent of a Sunday school, and his loss was deeply mourned by his family, friends, and the whole Christian community. The incidents of his life afford noble illustrations of the power for good emanating from a liberal heart and consecrated wealth; and one of the most fitting monuments erected to the memory of this great and good man was the donation by his family, November 2d, 1866, of the munificent sum of $275,000 (including the value of the property erected for a Normal School, and then occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy), for the establishment and endowment of the Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, to which have since been added large sums by the same family. He was married, March 12th, 1825, to Sallie L. Knowles, who survives him, with a family of seven children.

INGHAM, HON. SAMUEL DELUSENNA, was born, September 16th, 1779, at Great Spring, in Solebury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was the eldest son of Dr. Jonathan Ingham, a physician of eminence in the county, who died October 7th, 1793, of yellow fever contracted in attending, as a volunteer, upon the sick in Philadelphia during the dreadful pestilence of that year. The Doctor, an accomplished linguist, had directed his son's studies with a view to a professional career, but, at his death, his widow and nine children being left with an estate greatly embarrassed, it became encumbent on the eldest son to relinquish this hope and devote himself to business. As there was a fine site for a paper mill on the stream which gave the name to the family place, the choice was soon made, and Samuel was apprenticed to a paper maker. Here, while faithfully performing his duties, he neglected no opportunity of pursuing his studies, especially in mathematics. At the age of twenty-one he took possession of the family estate, assuming, as was the custom, the payment of the shares of his brothers and sisters. He built the proposed paper mill from his own designs, and was shortly after married to Rebecca Dodd of Bloomfield, New Jersey. He early began to take an active part in politics on the Democratic-Republican, as opposed to the Federalist, side, and in 1805 was elected to the State Legislature. He was returned for the two following years, declining a re-election. After the declaration of war, in 1812, he was elected to Congress, taking his seat at the May session of 1813, and was again elected in 1814 and 1816. During his second and third terms he was chairman of the Post-Office Committee and a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. At this time, the finances of the country being greatly deranged in consequence of the war, the labors of the latter committee were most severe. It was proposed by many of the members to create legal tender notes. This he successfully opposed, and carried through the committee a substitute, which Congress adopted, providing for the issue of treasury notes not bearing interest, but fundable in small amounts at such a rate of interest as would withdraw from circulation the redundant issues. The restoration of peace prevented a full trial of this scheme, but so far as tried it was successful, the treasury notes fundable at seven per cent. circulating more freely than those bearing interest. In 1818, he resigned his seat on account of his wife's illness, and accepted the position of Prothonotary of his native county, which he held till after her death in 1819. In October, 1819, he was appointed, by Governor William Findlay, Secretary of the Commonwealth. In 1822, he married Debora Kay Hall, of Salem, New Jersey; and in the same year was again elected to Congress. He resumed his place on the Committee of Ways and Means, and at the head of the Post-Office Committee, and held them in each successive Congress until the close of the session of 1829, when he became Secretary of the Treasury under President Andrew Jackson. During his long Congressional service he ranked among the business men of the House, and his strength was in the laborious sphere of the committee rather than as a debater on the floor. His work was of the kind which tells rather than shows, and while he was the acknowledged peer of the able men with whom he lived, little trace of his influence appears among the reports of the Congressional Debates. In 1831, the Cabinet was

broken up by the resignation of all its members. The reasons for this step were not made public at the time, but now it is known to have been caused partly by the interference of the President in a question of social etiquette between the families of some of its members, and partly from his hostility to the friends of John C. Calhoun, then the Vice-President, and his most formidable rival for the succession. After this he retired from public life and devoted himself to the retrieval of his affairs, which had suffered greatly from neglect. He took an active interest in the internal improvements undertaken by the State, and was one of the first to perceive the value of the coal fields of the Lehigh. He was among the originators of the Beaver Meadow and Hazleton Coal Companies, and to his energy and perseverance under difficulties much of the success of those corporations is due. In 1849, he sold the estate, which had been for 120 years in the family, and removed to Trenton, New Jersey. He died on June 5th, 1860, surrounded by his family, and in the enjoyment of the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was buried in the churchyard of the Solebury Presbyterian church.

STINSON, HON. CHARLES HENDERSON, Lawyer, was born in Norritton township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 28th, 1825. His father, Robert Stinson, was an excellent man, and a member of the Legislature, on the anti-masonic ticket, in 1835. His mother was Elizabeth Porter, daughter of Stephen Porter, and niece of General Andrew Porter, of Norritton township. His education was commenced in the common schools, but, about the beginning of 1840, he entered the select school of John McNair, at Abington, where he prepared for the freshman class in Dickinson College. Thence he graduated with high honor in 1845. Having travelled for a few months for the benefit of his health, in the winter of 1845–'46 he became a private tutor, and devoted himself to the preparation of pupils for college. He commenced the study of law with his brother, George W. Stinson, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, in the autumn of 1847, and continued with him until his death in 1848, when he pursued his studies under the direction of Addison May. He was admitted to the bar May 22d, 1849, and has since been engaged in practice at the Montgomery county bar. He served as a private in the Gettysburg campaign in 1863, and was an ardent supporter of the Union cause thoughout the war. He refused the nomination of the Republican party of Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware counties for the State Senate in 1864, but in 1867 was induced to accept, and was elected for three years as the colleague of Dr. Worthington of West Chester. He served on the General Judiciary and other important committees in 1868 and 1869, and at the adjournment of the latter session was elected Speaker, and re-elected at the opening of the session of 1870. He exercised the functions of that office with dignity and general acceptance, leaving a worthy record of his short public career. He declined the position of Additional Law Judge of the Courts of Bucks and Montgomery counties, tendered him by Governor John W. Geary in 1871. He was one of the originators of the First National Bank of Norristown, and has been its solicitor since its organization in 1864. He is active, public-spirited, diligent in the practice of his profession, and has been instrumental in securing the passage of many beneficial local measures.

ATKINS, CHARLES MINER, Manufacturer, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1827. His father, William Atkins, of the same place, was a miller. After obtaining his education in the common schools of the district, he served an apprenticeship, of two and a half years, to the tanning trade. On the conclusion of his term he was placed in his father's transportation office, at Columbia, in which position he remained for about six years, and gained, during that time, the severe mercantile training which served him so well in after life. In this place were raised many of the railroad magnates of the country, who were all engaged, sooner or later, by the Napoleon of railroads, J. E. Thomson. The transportation office having been abolished by the progress of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the employés of the concern were under the necessity of applying to the company for positions, or of seeking new fields of labor. Charles M. Atkins, preferring the latter course, moved to Pottsville in 1853, and in connection with his two brothers, purchased the property now known as the Pioneer Blast Furnace. The firm was originally composed of Hanson E. Atkins, Charles M. Atkins, and William Way Atkins. The senior member was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1820, and died at Pottsville, in 1870. In early life he had been engaged in the transportation business between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but, for the eighteen years preceding his death, was an active member of the above-named firm. The junior partner was also born in Chester county, in 1829, and died in 1863 at Duncannon, Perry county, where he had the management of the works operated by the firm. At the time of the purchase of the Iron Works at Pottsville, the business carried on there was comparatively small, but, by the able management of the firm, it rapidly increased, requiring successive and important additions to the premises, which enabled them to turn out annually from this establishment a product of nearly a million of dollars. About 1864, the firm bought the Pottsville Rolling Mills, which they rebuilt and refitted, greatly enlarging their capacity, and largely aug-

menting their business. These extensive operations did not, however, satisfy the activity of the firm, who bought, in conjunction with some other parties, the Montgomery Furnace at Port Kennedy, in 1861, which, under their skilful management, was raised from a financial failure to a prosperous and profitable undertaking. The firm of Atkins Brothers eventually sold out their interest to the other partners. In 1854, C. M. Atkins was married to a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Prior of Pottsville, the marriage resulting in a large family. He has eight children still living, one son, William, having just commenced his business life in his father's office. Since the death of his brothers, Charles M. Atkins has had the sole management of all the business of the firm, and it is no flattery to say that so vast a responsibility would severely tax the powers of the most competent man. He has always taken a lively interest in political matters, and, though his father was a Democrat and a member of the Society of Friends, he heartily embraced the Republican cause, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and did as much as any other man in the locality for the maintenance of the Union. He aided in raising and organizing troops from the county, giving much time and money for that purpose; equipped and sent out a number of young men, and made ample provision for all the families of soldiers in his employ, keeping their situations open for them on their return from the war. He has never allowed himself to enter into outside speculations, strictly confining his energies to his legitimate business, which has engrossed all his time and attention. He is one of the most successful and leading men of the region he inhabits. He obtains his coal and iron from his own mines, and is probably the largest individual proprietor in the State. The annual toll he pays to the Reading Railroad amounts to about $200,000, and the total product of his two establishments in Pottsville may be set down at about $2,500,000. He is a worthy and liberal citizen, a tender and affectionate parent, a kind and considerate employer.

DALE, RICHARD, Commodore United States Navy, was born in Norfolk county, Virginia, November 6th, 1756. When but twelve years old he went to sea, and continued in the merchant service until the Revolutionary War. In 1776, he was lieutenant of a ship of war belonging to Virginia; but shortly afterwards, while on public duty in a small craft, was captured by the British, and imprisoned. Regaining his liberty in a few weeks, he was created a midshipman in the United States Navy, and ordered to the brig "Lexington," Captain Barry. In December, 1776, this vessel was captured by the frigate "Liverpool," and, with a few others, he was removed from the vessel, and subsequently landed by the British at Cape Henlopen, whence he made his way to Philadelphia, and the "Lexington" having been retaken by the crew, was again attached to her. He was taken prisoner several times after this, but always managed to make his escape; once by donning the full uniform of a British officer and boldly walking out of prison, the sentinel on duty not recognizing the captive. He proceeded to London, where he succeeded in obtaining a passport for L'Orient, where he joined, as master's mate, the celebrated John Paul Jones, who, after a three months' thorough acquaintance with him, promoted him to the rank of first lieutenant. He was his executive officer on the "Bon Homme Richard" in the celebrated engagement with the "Serapis" frigate, and to his skill and prowess the victory was in no small degree due. In July, 1781, he sailed from Philadelphia in the "Trumbull" frigate, which had the misfortune to be taken by a superior vessel a few days after. He was severely wounded in this encounter, and was liberated on parole; towards the close of the year he was exchanged and returned to Philadelphia. After the termination of the war, he returned to the merchant service. In 1791, he married a lady of Philadelphia, named Crathome. In 1794, he was selected by President Washington as one of the six captains of the Navy. Obtaining a furlough, he again returned to the merchant service. In 1801, he commanded the squadron of observation in the Mediterranean, and by his care and vigilance effected the dispersion of the Tripolitan piratical fleet. He was an eminently pious man, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was also interested in religious efforts for seamen; and had a large sail-loft fitted up as a chapel, known familiarly as "Dale's Chapel." He died February 24th, 1826.

MILVAIN, WILLIAM, Manufacturer, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 1st, 1807. He is a son of James McIlvain, a prominent agriculturist of that section, who also paid particular attention to the improvement of the breed of cattle, especially sheep. He was among the earliest and largest importers of the celebrated Merino sheep, paying sometimes as high a price as $500 for the male, and $200 for the female; but he was far in advance of his times. His son was educated at the schools of the neighborhood, and worked on his father's farm until he had attained his majority, when he changed his occupation, and commenced working in a quarry, in a locality not far distant from his home. In 1836, he went to Berks county, and there effected an engagement as superintendent of an iron-ore mine, which occupied his attention for ten years. In 1846, he purchased an interest in the Gibraltar Iron Works, belonging to Simon Seyfert, the business being carried on in the name and style of Seyfert, McIlvain & Co. He remained in this partnership for ten years, when he dis-

posed of his interest to H. A. Seyfert. In 1856, he commenced the erection of the present establishment of William McIlvain & Sons, designed as a Rolling Mill for the manufacture of boiler plate. It has very materially increased since its original construction. It went into operation in July, 1857, with a force of about twenty men, and it produced, during the first year of its existence, 338 tons, valued at about $38,000. In April, 1862, they commenced working "double-turn," by which the increase in the amount produced was very perceptible. The average quantity manfactured during the first period of five years, July 1857 to July 1862, inclusive, was very nearly 800 tons per annum. During the period embraced between July 1862 and July 1867, the average was a little exceeding 2240 tons; and during the five years ending July, 1872, though it had not quite reached the last named figures, yet the amount turned out in the year ending with July, 1872, reached 2764 tons. The works employ at present a force of over 100 hands, and the value of the products may be stated roundly at about $700,000. They have the capacity of rolling sheets seventy-four inches wide, and from the thickness of one inch down to No. 16 wire gauge. In the year 1864 he erected a forge in the Susquehanna Valley at Duncannon, which still continues in active operation, and is employed in producing the best boiler iron, used in locomotives. He is no politician, and though frequently solicited to allow his name to be placed before nominating conventions, for positions of trust and importance, has always declined. During the war of the Rebellion he yielded a hearty support to the cause of the Union, and contributed freely of his means for its preservation and the triumphs of its arms. He is an earnest churchman, and takes a deep interest in the various organizations under the patronage and control of the Episcopal Church. He was married in 1834, to Sarah C. Morton, of Delaware county, a lineal descendant of John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He has four children now living: Morton C. and William R. are at the present time associated with him in the business, and are those to whom its duties will soon wholly belong, as the senior partner has almost entirely retired from active business life.

WHEATLEY, CHARLES MOORE, Geologist and Mineralogist, was born in England, March 16th, 1822, and is the son of John Wheatley, a merchant, who emigrated to this country while his son was yet a child. His primary education was received in New York; he entered upon a mercantile life in 1835, and was subsequently with John M. Cutlin. In 1837, he became a member of the Mercantile Library, was elected a director of the same in 1841, 1842, and 1843; and recording secretary in 1844 and 1845. He then discontinued mercantile pursuits, and in 1846 and the following year was the manager of the "Bristol Copper Mine," in Connecticut. In 1848 and 1849 he was the manager of the "Perkiomen" Copper Mine, Pennsylvania, and from 1850 to 1857 was general manager and part owner in company with E. F. Sanderson, John J. Palmer, and others, of the "Wheatley Silver Lead Mines," discovered and opened by him. These mines have yielded the richest metallic salts ever obtained in lead mining; and thousands of tons of rich silver-lead ore. He has been mining also in Pennsylvania and in California on his own account, and is now occupied, in connection with his partner, James Harvey, in smelting copper ore, in Phœnixville, Pennsylvania. They were the first parties, in Pennsylvania, to successfully reduce copper ores. During the first year of their operations, they produced 130,000 pounds of that metal by the old Swansea process. He is a most ardent student of geology and mineralogy, and has gradually brought together an admirable library, in which works on these subjects occupy so prominent a place, that a high authority has questioned whether the collection does not place within reach of the geological student a more complete apparatus for investigation, than any of the great libraries of New York accessible to the public. He possesses also one of the most complete mineralogical cabinets in the country, of over six thousand specimens, most of them of great beauty and rarity. In leisure hours has he acquired his knowledge, collections, and library, having inherited no wealth, and having always had to rely solely upon his own industry and economy. He was elected a member of the Lyceum of Natural History, New York, 1840; treasurer of the same from 1847 to 1853; corresponding member of the National Institute, 1843; honorary member of the Troy Lyceum of Natural History, 1843; member of the Association of Naturalists and Geologists; 1846; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1848; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, 1850; member of the Geographical and Statistical Society of New York, October 1856; and corresponding member of the Elliot Society of Natural History, Charleston, South Carolina. Yale College conferred on him the honorarium of "A. M." on June 29th, 1858. From 1836 to 1858 he made an extensive collection of minerals and shells, valued by Professor J. D. Whitney at $25,000, which were purchased by E. C. Delavan, and presented to Union College, Schenectady, New York, to be kept as "The Wheatley Cabinets" forever, subject to the control of the University of New York. He published a *Catalogue of the Shells of the United States*, in 1842–'45, the only one of this description ever written. He received a silver medal at the exhibition of 1855, for specimens shown from the Wheatley mine, the jury, in their report, speaking in the highest terms of the superior excellence of the specimens and prepared materials, the fulness and exactness of the plans of the mining operations, drawings of machinery,

etc., and especially noticing that the exhibition was the result of mining operations due entirely to the labor and skill of the exhibitor, and constituted a positive addition to previous knowledge of the resources of the country. In the course of his explorations he discovered a remarkable fissure or cave near Port Kennedy, on the Schuylkill River, from which he took many specimens of fossil remains. An account of these was read before the American Philosophical Society, April 7th, 1871, by Professor E. D. Cope, after whom one of the species entitled "Megalonyx Wheatleyi" was named. Professor Cope says: "This species is dedicated to Charles M. Wheatley, of Phœnixville, to whom Natural Science in the United States is under many obligations. The expense and much labor requisite for the proper recovery and elucidation of the remains contained in the cave are entirely due to his liberality and exertions. Similar devotion to science has preserved to us the finest series of fossils of the triassic period of the Northern States in existence, and the finest collection of fresh-water shells in America."

LEIDY, JOSEPH, M. D., LL.D., Physician and Naturalist, is of German extraction, but was born in Philadelphia, September 9th, 1823. He studied medicine and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844. In the same year he commenced to practise his profession, but soon relinquished it for other pursuits. In 1846, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Franklin Medical College, and from that period until 1852 delivered courses of private lectures on anatomy and physiology. In 1853, he was called to the chair of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. His accurate and extensive knowledge of the science of anatomy, both human and comparative, has made him celebrated; but while pursuing its study, he has devoted a great amount of time and research to natural history, especially to the branches of zoology and paleontology, and to these studies he may perhaps chiefly attribute his present celebrity among scientific men. Since 1846 he has been Chairman of the Curators in the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the valuable results of his labors during this time have been given to the public in a large number of papers. The third volume of the *Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, compiled by the Royal Society of London, gives a list of one hundred and eleven of his published papers up to 1860, and they have since been supplemented by many others. His works, all invaluable to scientific men, are too numerous for detail in this connection, but with his contributions to various scientific periodicals, they embrace a wide range of subjects comprising anatomy, physiology, paleontology, entomology, helminthology, and many other kindred branches of science. Those which will chiefly attract the general reader relate to the extinct mammalia and reptilia discovered in North America. The most important of his publications, however, appear to be those on the *Fauna and Flora* existing within living animals, and the *Ancient Fauna of Nebraska*, published by the Smithsonian Institution. Since 1860, he has published an *Elementary Treatise on Human Anatomy*, besides a large number of scientific papers, among them, is the *Cretaceous Reptiles of the United States* (Smithsonian Contributions, vol. xiv., 1865). The first volume of Professor Hayden's final *Report of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories*, recently published by the Government, was prepared by him. The work is entitled, *Contributions to the Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western Territories*, quarto, 37 plates. His contributions to scientific literature have been so numerous, that it is utterly impossible in a limited space to give a just idea either of their value or character; but his anatomical details of the species, coupled with dissections and drawings, in Dr. Amos Binney's *Terrestrial Air-Breathing Mollusks*, are so remarkable that the following is quoted from the preface to that work: "They constitute the most novel and important accessions to science contained in the work, and are honorable evidence of a skill and industry which entitle him to a high rank among philosophical zoologists." A proof of the esteem in which he is held in this country and abroad is found in the following list of the learned societies of which he holds membership: Natural Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Natural Historical Society of Boston; Lyceum of Natural History, New York; Academy of Science, St. Louis; Imperial Society of Naturalists, Moscow; Imperial Leopold Carol Academy of Sciences, Jena; Royal Zool. Bot. Society, Vienna; Royal Academy of Sciences, Munich; Royal Bot. Society of Prague; Biol. Society, Paris; Geol. Zool. Linnean Societies, London; Natural History Society, Dublin.

ECKERT, HENRY S., Iron Manufacturer, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1829. He is a son of Isaac Eckert of that city, a sketch of whose life appears in another part of this volume. He received a liberal education, and after the usual curriculum graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. As it was his father's intention that he should at some future period succeed him as the operator and one of the proprietors of the iron works he then controlled, he immediately entered the establishment in order to become fully acquainted with the various manipulations and processes therein effected; and he shortly became the active and able manager of the same. He remained in this position until July 1st, 1873, and on that day formed a copartnership with his brother, under the firm name of Eckert & Brother, who thus at that time succeeded

their father, who retired from active participation in the enterprise. Previous to this date, however, he had also been engaged in a separate enterprise, as a member of the firm of Eckert, McHose & Co. in the rolling mill business. It will be remembered that the financial troubles of the country culminated in September, 1873, but two months after he had become one of the firm of Eckert & Brother. The operations of this firm, however, have been continued as though no panic whatever had taken place. They neither reduced their force of operatives nor diminished in any degree the amount usually produced at the works, but continued to turn out 250 tons of pig-iron as heretofore. Neither is the firm dependent on any outside party for the supply of material. They have acquired the possession of extensive mines and beds of iron ore, both by purchase and lease of grounds, and thus mine their own ore, believing this the most judicious course they can adopt. They employ in their mines and works together a force of about 250 men. Henry S. Eckert has always taken a lively interest in political matters, especially as the principles of protection to the iron and coal interests of the State are due, in a great measure, to a rightful application of such doctrines by the party which has always advocated them, and which now controls the destinies of the nation. During the war, and towards its close, he was the Republican candidate for Congress against J. Lawrence Getz. He carried the city of Reading against the latter, after a very hard-fought and bitter contest; but the district outside the city being intensely Democratic he failed to be elected. He was, in 1872, presented as one of the "Congressmen-at-large," but inimical operations against the West defeated the object and cut the district out. In local politics he has taken a very prominent and important part, and is now serving his second term as President of the Board of Control. He is also at present representing his district in the Select Council, and was elected, in 1872, the President of that branch of the city government, which position he still retains. He was the author of the plans to fund the city debt, which he succeeded in carrying after much opposition had been made thereto. He is prominent in all matters affecting the welfare of the general public, more especially on financial topics, of which he has made a long and profound study. His efforts and influence in this direction have been productive of much good, and his labors are constant and unflagging. In the Berks County Railroad, which forms the connecting link with the Delaware River at Wilmington, he has been very prominent, and has served as one of the Directors of the Company since it was first projected. This improvement is nearly completed, and it is expected that the road will be in full and successful operation early in the spring of 1874. He is a Director of the Farmers' National Bank of Reading. He is, to some extent, interested in military matters. At the time of General Lee's invasion, he volunteered and marched with the "emergency men" for the defence of the State; and during the war he labored incessantly at home, both with his means and by his personal efforts, to support the Union cause. He is one of the vestrymen of Christ Church Cathedral, and is prominent and zealous in the cause of religion, and in the advancement of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married, in 1857, to Carrie, daughter of Nicholas Hunter, of Reading, and has four children; two of these are attending the High School, keeping them in the line of his devotion—the free schools.

ROGERS, EVANS, Merchant, was born near the town of West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 14th, 1792. His paternal and maternal ancestors had long been residents of that part of Pennsylvania, and were members of the Society of Friends. Before attaining his majority, he came to Philadelphia, and entered the mercantile house already established by his older brothers. By the retirement of the latter, he became the head of the house at an early age. He was an active, enterprising merchant, and was gifted with remarkable foresight. He saw the advantages that would accrue to those who would embark in the same line of business in another locality, and himself established a flourishing branch of his house in New Orleans, in which city he resided for several winters. He was, in reality, the pioneer in building up the hardware business in the southwest on an enlarged and liberal scale. Another house was subsequently established in St. Louis, Missouri, by graduates of the Philadelphia concern, which is still the most important firm in that city. Early in his connection with the West, he had the sagacity to discover the many advantages there offered for the investment of capital; and throughout his whole life his transactions with that region were on a large scale, and contributed, in a marked degree, to the development of the city of St. Louis. After a short but very active business career, he retired from mercantile pursuits in 1830. He was an active Democrat, and during the administration of President Jackson took a prominent part in the movement against the United States Bank. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, true to the principles of the great chieftain who first combated the leaders of "Nullification," and who uttered the sentiment that the "Union must and shall be preserved," he went with his whole heart into the cause of that Union, contributing to its cause largely with his means and by his labor and influence. He was one of the Philadelphia Associates of the United States Sanitary Commission, and contributed to its success in alleviating suffering on the battle-field and in the hospitals by every means in his power. Although he avoided political office, he filled many positions of trust and honor on boards and commissions; and, at the time of the re-organization of the Board of Prison Inspectors, was appointed by the Court a member of that body, and dis-

Jas. L Suffitz

charged the duties thereof with great zeal for many years. He was married, in 1830, to a daughter of Colonel Gideon Fairman, a well-known resident of Philadelphia. He died October 6th, 1870.

SELFRIDGE, GENERAL JAMES L., Merchant, Soldier and Politician, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 22d, 1824. His father, General Matthew Selfridge, was a Scotch-Irishman, and an extensive merchant and miller of Allentown, Pennsylvania, whither he had removed during the infancy of his son. The latter, after a preliminary training in the schools of that borough, passed several years at a private academy, at Plainfield, Connecticut, and subsequently, in 1840, entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, where he continued until after his father's death. He left this institution in 1843, and engaged in the study of the law in the office of Hon. Henry King, but at the expiration of a year was induced to go to Philadelphia as the Agent of the Lehigh Transportation Company, of which his father had been one of the projectors. In 1847, he became a clerk in the commission house of Perot & Hoffman, and afterwards, 1852, engaged in business on his own account on Delaware avenue. This he continued until 1857, when he removed to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and opened an office for the purchase and sale of real estate, and also for the sale of coal on commission. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he raised a company of volunteers and reported to Governor Curtin on the 18th of April, four days after the surrender of Fort Sumter. On the 20th, he with his command was mustered into the service for three months, as company A First Pennsylvania Regiment. Their time expired on the eve of the first battle of Bull Run, and in response to his earnest appeal they remained, with three or four exceptions, about ten days over their time in order to meet the crisis. Immediately after his return home, he was tendered a Colonel's commission by Governor Curtin, and began to recruit a regiment; but being very impatient to take the field, he took part of a regiment to Harrisburg and united with a body of men under Joseph F. Knipe, afterwards General Knipe, and the 46th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers was thus constituted, of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment was organized on September 1st, 1861, and left Harrisburg for Washington, District of Columbia, on the 17th of that month, whence they were ordered to join General N. P. Banks at Darnstown, Maryland. In appreciation of his merit he was commissioned Colonel on November 29th, 1862, and, as the leader of his regiment, was conspicuous for gallantry and for his brave conduct at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 16th, 1864. He was appointed Brevet Brigadier-General March 13th, 1865, receiving his full commission as Brigadier-General at a later date. His command never moved without him, and he shared with them the perils of every encounter in which they participated. He was attached to the Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, when he was assigned to the Twentieth Corps, under General Hooker, and participated in all the important movements in Tennessee, and the celebrated march of Sherman's army from Atlanta to the sea. After a service of four years and four months, he was mustered out of the same, August 25th, 1865. Though in the service, he received the Republican nomination, in 1864, for Congress in the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania, but the district being largely Democratic he failed to be elected, although he ran largely ahead of his ticket. He was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania before he was mustered out of the military service, and took charge of the office September 1st, 1865. Declining to join the "new departure" under the leadership of Andrew Johnson, he was decapitated politically by that President, September 16th, 1866. He was appointed by Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, one of the commission to investigate the expenditures at the Antietam and Gettysburg cemeteries, with instructions to report to the Legislature; and he was also by him appointed and commissioned a Major-General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He was nominated in the Seventh Senatorial District of Pennsylvania as the Republican candidate for State Senator in 1867, but though running far ahead of his ticket failed to be elected. In January, 1868, he was elected chief clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, which position he still holds. He became proprietor of the "Old Lehigh Hydraulic Cement Works," at Siegfreid's Bridge, Pennsylvania, in September, 1872, which he still continues to operate. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the old members of the Artillery Corps of Washington Greys, of Philadelphia, in which latter organization he attained a great knowledge of military affairs, eminently fitting him for his future military position. In the service of his country he left a pure and noble record, and in the public and private walks of life his actions have challenged the admiration of all. His generous hospitality and kindly sympathy attract the good of every station in life, and win the encomiums and esteem of his fellow men.

POTT, ABRAHAM, Coal Miner, was born at Oley Forge, Berks county, Pennsylvania, May 20th, 1799. He is a son of John Pott, the founder of Pottsville. The family is of German origin, and springs from two brothers who came to this country in 1732. John Pott was one of a large family, all of whom became residents of Schuylkill county. About the year 1804, he purchased the "Physick Tract," upon which Pottsville is now built, beside other large parcels of land, including the site of the present town of Port

Carbon, his intention being to engage in the manufacture of charcoal pig-iron. In 1806, he erected a furnace in that part of Pottsville now known as the "Orchard," at the northwest corner of Coal and Mauch Chunk streets. A forge was built shortly afterwards near the present location of the Pioneer Furnace. The ores used were bog ore, procured in the neighborhood, and ball ore gathered from the surface of the ground, the latter being the richest in quality. These remained in operation until 1827, when John Pott, the elder, died. It was demolished to make room for the canal basin. The Pott family moved to the furnace in 1810, at the time the Centre Turnpike was approaching completion. The present site of Pottsville was in a state of nature, except a log-house with a half acre of cleared ground. The iron, as run from the furnace, was cast into hollow ware and stoves, and traded to farmers, generally from the Susquehanna for grain, etc. This was ground in the "Shollenberger Mill" which John Pott erected, and in digging for the foundation the outcrops of coal veins were struck, but this was not regarded as of any value. One David Berlin, a blacksmith, however, conceived the idea that it might be used in a blacksmith's fire, and did so use it for four months during the erection of the mill. He built his fire with charcoal. Some others followed his example. It was not until 1816 that the method of burning it in stoves and grates was understood, and then Abraham Pott, who slept in the mill, discovered it by accident. On a bitterly cold night during that winter he built a roaring fire with hickory staves, and on this threw some small pieces of the anthracite and retired to rest, but was awakened about four A. M. by the intense heat, and found the stove red hot. He was much alarmed and ran for his father, who came; an investigation was made, and the true mode of using the coal in small pieces, and not in the large lump, was made apparent. At this time the Schuylkill Canal was being built, but it was designed for the benefit of the lumber trade. Coal was taken to Philadelphia in 1821 on flats by Abraham Pott, also in 1822 and 1823, two or three trips being made each year. The first boat built for the canal was by the company called the "Pioneer." Abraham Pott shortly after built the "Stephen Decatur." They each carried about twenty-eight tons. In 1824, they started on their first trip to Philadelphia, but only proceeded as far as Reading. In 1821, the speculators in land began to arrive, and during this year Abraham Pott started mining coal from the Salem and Tunnel veins, continued it for four years, and then operated and worked coal from Guinea Hill. In 1826, he took a contract from the North American Coal Company to deliver coal for $1.70 per ton into boats at the mouth of Mill Creek. The canal at this time was just being completed from Mount Carbon to Port Carbon. He had been a diligent reader of William Strickland's *Reports on English Railways*, and appreciated the fact that coal could be moved cheaper by this mode than by wagons to the canal. Though he had never seen a railway, yet from these reports he undertook to construct one, devising even the car to run on the road, and the style has never been altered. This was the first railway laid down in Schuylkill county, and was of forty inch gauge. The building of the railway necessitated the erection of a schute or bin to hold the coal, and this he also constructed. When the canal was finished the directors of the company visited the work, and were amazed to see a single horse drawing a train of eight or ten loaded cars with ease, and the ingenious device for dumping the coal into the bin. The projector was proud of his work, and advised the directors to enlarge their canal, and at the next session of the Legislature to have railroad privileges added to their charter—but they treated the matter as chimerical. In 1829, he went into partnership with Burd Patterson in the mining of coal on the Mayfield tract, and was also connected with him in his early experiments in the manufacture of pig-iron with anthracite coal. Rev. Dr. Geisenheimer believed in its practicability, and he with Abraham Pott succeeded at the Valley Furnace in manufacturing some thirty pigs, but the machinery of the furnace was defective and only one casting was made; but to Rev. Dr. Geisenheimer and his coadjutor is due the credit of having made the first anthracite pig-metal. The latter is still living, a hale, hearty old man, universally loved and esteemed. He is almost the last of the old pioneers of this region, and on account of his long practical experience, his judgment as to location of coal veins is still highly regarded. Possessed of pleasant manners, and a memory singularly accurate, many a pleasant hour is passed in his company by the young men of the present generation, in learning the history of the past from one who part of that history was.

THOMAS, MOSES, Publisher, Bookseller and Auctioneer, was born in Frankford, Philadelphia county, in the year 1787. While quite young his parents removed to the city, where he received a liberal education. He commenced his business life as a clerk in a bookstore in Baltimore, where, however, he did not remain very long, but on his return to Philadelphia became a clerk in the bookstore of Samuel Bradford, where he acquired a full knowledge of the business. He had barely attained manhood when he opened a store on the southeast corner of Chestnut street and Hudson's alley, for the sale of books, and commenced the publication of *The Analectic Magazine* in 1813, which he continued with great regularity for a series of years. It was edited for some time by Washington Irving, with whom he had long been a correspondent, and with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. During the War of 1812 particular attention was drawn to the naval and military heroes of the day, and the magazine furnished its readers with biographical sketches of the most noted, adding occa-

sionally portraits, which were so faithfully drawn that they have been repeatedly copied to embellish the pages of more modern works. The first American edition of Scott's *Waverley* was published by him; also Johnson's quarto *Dictionary*, which proved a heavy loss; likewise other numerous and popular works. At this period he took an active part in the Fire Department, and was an active member of the "Resolution" Hose Company. In 1828, in connection with his brother, he founded the celebrated Auction and Commission house of M. & S. Thomas. The first stand was at (old) No. 87 Chestnut street, where it remained for many years. Having long understood the wants of book publishers and dealers, he originated the annual "Trade Sales," receiving consignments from the various publishers throughout the country, which were publicly sold to the many dealers who were attracted by this then novel method of disseminating and developing trade. For a long series of years these trade sales were carried on to the entire satisfaction of his patrons. But although the foregoing was his specialty, the business transacted embraced every description of goods, and by the means of able assistants it was carried on in the name of M. Thomas alone, his brother having retired. The firm of M. Thomas & Sons succeeded, two of his sons assuming a share in its cares and responsibilities. Business demanding more extended space, it was found in the present establishment, five stories in height, on Fourth street, below Chestnut. Here are conducted sales of furniture, books, pictures, coins, and invoices of fancy goods and articles of vertu. At the Philadelphia Exchange weekly sales are held of stocks of all descriptions, loans, bonds, mortgages, ground rents and real estate, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The long establishment of the house and its admirable direction have caused it to become known all over the country and in Europe. As a private citizen, its founder was possessed of many admirable qualities. He died August 15th, 1865.

WATTS, DAVID, Lawyer, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 29th, 1764. His parents were Frederick Watts, a native of Wales, and Jane Murray, a niece of the celebrated David Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, a partisan of the Pretender, Charles Edward, who after the unsuccessful battle of Culloden fled into France. About 1760 they emigrated to Pennsylvania, then a province of Great Britain. After a short residence in Chester county, they moved westward and built a cabin on the western shore of the Juniata, near its confluence with the Susquehanna, a locality in that day on the extreme verge of civilization. It was about twenty miles from Carlisle, where Great Britain had, at that early period, erected a large brick barrack for the comfort of the soldiers employed in repelling the attacks of the aboriginal Indians. Frederick Watts must have enjoyed the advantages of education in the mother country; for he soon became prominent among the disaffected of the Colonists, and was an active partizan of the Revolution. He was appointed, and accepted the commission of General of a body of troops from Pennsylvania and Virginia, called "Minute Men," and served in that capacity during the war. When peace was declared, he became a member of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania — a provisional government formed prior to the adoption and establishment of the Constitution of the State. Under these unfavorable circumstances, the education of their only son, David, was a subject of much interest and difficulty. The duty chiefly devolved upon the mother, whose strong traits of Scotch character seemed to be deeply impressed upon the immature mind of her son, and showed their bearing upon his conduct in after life. Dickinson College, in Carlisle, was founded in 1783, and there he received as finished a classical and general education as the State could at that time furnish. He graduated in the first class which left its halls, and bore away with him a taste for, and appreciation of, the literature of Greece and Rome that he retained throughout his subsequent life. Attracted to the legal profession he went to Philadelphia, where he entered as student the office of that eminent jurist, William Lewis, and was admitted to the bar after the usual course of reading. He then returned to his native county, and commenced the practice of his profession in Carlisle, where he soon obtained a large patronage, and took a prominent part in the political as well as in the legal questions which at that period occupied public attention. One of the most celebrated of these was what led to the so-called "Whiskey Insurrection" of 1794. That spirit was distilled in large quantities by the farmers of western Pennsylvania, and constituted their principal source of revenue. Therefore when the United States passed acts levying an excise duty on the liquor, the measure was so distasteful to this generally peaceful class of the community that they rose in open resistance to the law. So serious was the trouble that General Washington went to Carlisle and reviewed there four thousand men under arms, preparatory to enforcing submission to the authority of the general Government. One of these was David Watts, who had joined a company of local infantry. He was fully alive to the threatened danger to the Commonwealth, and so resolute in his opposition to the "Whiskey Boys," that when they had planted a "liberty pole" near Carlisle and threatened to shoot any one who would disturb it, he shouldered his axe, and alone and unarmed rode to the spot, where it stood and felled it to the ground. He was distinguished for courage and energy, and these characteristics, united to a thorough education, soon placed him at the head of the bar in Cumberland county, the acknowledged equal of Thomas Duncan, who had been for years the recognised leader on that circuit. They were both men of extensive and varied acquirements in professional and general literature, and both were distinguished for learn-

ing, polished manners, and integrity. It is to be regretted that he should have passed away in the maturity of his intellectual powers, and left so few traces of his great ability beyond the printed volume of his arguments in the State Reports of Pennsylvania. In this early day, the lawyers were obliged to attend the circuit, extending over several counties, often exposed to inclement weather, travelling on horseback, and provided with poor accommodations. These exposures led to his early death, which occurred on September 25th, 1819. He married, in September, 1796, Julia Anna Miller, daughter of General Henry Miller, an eminent soldier of the Revolution. They had twelve children, of whom the majority still survive. They were brought up in the doctrine of the Episcopal Church, of which their parents had been life-long members.

KNEASS, STRICKLAND, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, was born in Philadelphia, July 29th, 1821. He is a son of William Kneass, for many years Engraver to the United States Mint. He was educated chiefly at the Classical Academy of the late James P. Espy, and left school to enter the house of T. Albert Haven & Co., where he remained a year, and as he intended to adopt civil engineering as a profession, was sent into the field upon the surveys for the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, of which his eldest brother, Samuel H., was chief engineer. This work was, however, abandoned after $300,000 had been spent upon it. He then became a student in the celebrated mathematical schools of Charles B. Trego and Peter Stewart, after which he entered the field upon the surveys of the Philadelphia & Wilmington Railroad, his brother, above named, being chief engineer. On the completion of this road, he became a student in the "Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute," at Troy, New York, whence he graduated in 1839 as Civil Engineer, taking the highest honor, besides a complimentary testimonial from Professor Eaton. He soon was made assistant engineer and topographer on the State surveys, between Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, looking forward for the construction of a railway between those two cities; but the times were not propitious to accomplish it. He next became draughtsman in the Naval Bureau of Engineering at Washington, and was afterwards employed by the British Commission in preparing the maps of the northeast boundary between the United States and the Provinces; and subsequently by the United States Government on the general map of the boundary survey. In 1847, he was named by J. Edgar Thomson, Chief Engineer, as one of his assistants in conducting the explorations, etc., which resulted in the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he was engaged not only in the surveys, but also in constructing that division of the road from Barre Forge to Tyrone, including nine bridges and the Tussy Mountain Tunnel. He was promoted to the position of Principal Assistant Engineer, and designed the first shops and engine house erected by the Company at Altoona. It may be added that his powers were severely tasked, as the construction of the road from Altoona to the summit of the Alleghanies was one of the most difficult engineering feats of the day. In 1853, he resigned to accept the position of associate engineer on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, where he remained two years, leaving in 1855 to accept the office to which he had been elected, as chief engineer and surveyor of the newly-consolidated city of Philadelphia. To that position he was re-elected three times, each for a term of five years. He here organized the Department of Surveys, and its development, under his direction, may be regarded as one of the most valuable results attained in the city. Not only has it occupied itself with the necessary survey of building-lots, recording them in the Registry Bureau, and carefully mapping them in atlases, so that they are available at all times for reference; but the entire drainage system of the city was provided for in the surveys, which resulted in the construction of the great sewers to carry off the waters of Cohocksink creek on the northeastern, and of Mill creek in the western part of the city; filling up the hollows, and not only providing an immense number of building sites, but improving the salubrity of the atmosphere and the consequent health of the city. Of the various bridges that span the Schuylkill, those at South street and Chestnut street are from his designs; the last named was the first of its kind built in this country. He was one of the first to encourage the project of city passenger railways, and has been chief engineer of many of these companies. He was also the designer of the rail now principally in use all over the country, though he never applied for a patent. Governor Parker employed him in 1859 to ascertain the probable cost of completing the Sunbury & Erie Railroad. In 1862, during Lee's invasion, he was despatched into the interior, and during his absence made an extended survey of the Susquehanna river, from Duncan's Island to Havre de Grace. He also assisted Professor Bache in preparing topographical maps of the surroundings of Philadelphia, with a view to the location of forts, etc. In 1866 he was appointed on the commission to determine the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Delaware, and, in 1871, made a survey and report on the feasibility of improving Jones' Falls, Baltimore, so as to prevent damages by freshets. He resigned his position as City Engineer, April 12th, 1875, to accept the post of Assistant to President Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Select and Common Councils passed a series of complimentary resolutions, as was also the case with the Board of Surveys, the Park and South street Bridge Commissions, etc., etc. The public journals also attested to the value of his services by numerous appreciatory notices. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society; of the Franklin Institute; and of the American Society of Civil

Strickland Kneass

Chas. Lamb

Engineers. He is by education and conviction a Presbyterian. He was married, in 1853, to Margaretta Sybilla, daughter of Hon. George Bryan, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

VANDERSLICE, JOHN, Merchant and Capitalist, was born about three miles from Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, May 27th, 1801. He is the son of John Vanderslice, a prominent and prosperous farmer. He was educated in Pikeland Township, and, at an early age, worked with his father. In 1840, he removed to Phœnixville, where he purchased a fine property and real estate, on which he realized a handsome fortune. In the following year he entered into the coal and lumber business, at the same time keeping a store. He was successful in these undertakings, and maintained a high reputation for integrity and benevolence. In 1851, he admitted his sons, J. and A. S. Vanderslice, into the coal and lumber business. He is a strong Republican, and did much to assist the Union cause during the Rebellion by his liberal contributions and heavy investments in bonds. He has held many important positions of honor and trust in the community, having been several times elected member of the Town Council, and having served as director of banks, besides holding other offices of prominence. In all these, his sterling qualities and marked ability have been conspicuously displayed. He has been a very extensive and intelligent traveller, having visited all the States in the Union, more than once, also extending his journeys to Cuba, and the other West India Islands. In 1851, he purchased an extensive tract of land in the West, comprising 180,000 acres, which he resold, realizing by the operation a very handsome profit. This was a very extensive transaction, and exhibits his skill and judgment in a most favorable light. In the same year, he made a comprehensive tour in Europe, when he visited England, Ireland, and Scotland, and other countries. In 1873, he again crossed the Atlantic, travelling through the Holy Land, and other countries of ancient and historical associations. His letters from those biblical lands, published in the local newspapers, gained him a reputation as a descriptive writer, and a man of education, culture, and progressive views. They are entertaining and instructive, giving graphic and picturesque accounts of his travels and the sights he witnessed. In style, they are clear and forcible, and contain historical facts and incidents of the most interesting and valuable character. He has been a Mason since 1832, and has attained the highest rank, having taken his thirty-second degree. He has been treasurer of the Phœnix Lodge, No. 75, for more than twenty-five years, and treasurer of the Chapter since 1861, having passed all the chairs. He has always been a good worker in the cause. He was married in 1824, to Elizabeth Custer, and has seven children living. At the time of his marriage he scarcely possessed a dollar, but now, through his enterprise, energy, and foresight, he is worth over three hundred thousand dollars. He is in every respect a most extraordinary man, both in regard to his mental and physical faculties. Although seventy-three years of age, the former remain absolutely unimpaired, the activity and vigor of his intellect being as conspicuous as in youth; while his physical appearance does not indicate more than fifty years of age, as not a gray hair can be seen. His countenance is pleasant and agreeable, his manners courteous and affable to all, indicating the benevolence which has led him to be so great a benefactor to the poor, and to all those deserving of assistance. In religious matters, he belongs to the Baptist Church, of which he is a valuable and conscientious member.

DREW, JOHN FREDERICK, Comedian, was born in Dublin, Ireland, September 3d, 1827. He was the son of Francis Nelson Drew, who with his family emigrated to the United States in 1840. He received his education in the city of New York, but having a penchant for the sea, entered the merchant service, and passed three years of his life on shipboard. On his return to New York he resolved to make the stage his future profession, and, though still a youth, made his debut at the Richmond Hill Theatre, New York. Thence, he travelled West, performing in various towns and cities with much success. After his tour was completed, he reappeared in New York at the Bowery Theatre as "Dr. O'Toole," in the "Irish Tutor." His first appearance in Philadelphia was on the boards of the (old) Chestnut Street Theatre, as "Trapanti," in "She Would and She Would Not," August 28th, 1852. He became, in conjunction with William Wheatley, a lessee of the Arch Street Theatre, August 20th, 1853. In 1855, he visited England and Ireland to see his family, and in 1858 he sailed from New York for San Francisco, in which city he first appeared in December of that year. Afterwards he embarked for Australia, where he passed some time, meeting with unvaried success. He returned to New York from England January 9th, 1862. He soon afterwards effected an engagement at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where he played for one hundred nights, terminating on the 9th of May of that year. It was his intention to have returned to Ireland, to fulfil an engagement there, and his friends and patrons in Philadelphia had arranged for a complimentary benefit to be tendered him prior to his departure, when he was suddenly stricken by a severe illness, which terminated fatally in less than three days from the first attack. He died May 21st, 1862, leaving a widow and three children, one boy and two girls. He was married July 27th, 1850, in the city of Albany, New York, to Mrs. Mossop. This lady's maiden name was Louisa Lane, and she was born in England, January 10th, 1820. She

made her debut at the Liverpool Theatre, as "Agib" in "Timour the Tartar." Her first appearance in America was on September 26th, 1827, at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, as the "Duke of York" to Booth's "Richard." She appeared at the Park Theatre, New York, June 3d, 1828. In 1836, she was married to Henry Hunt, and in 1848 to Mr. Mossop, and, as noted above, two years thereafter, to John F. Drew. She has been lessee of the Arch Street Theatre for the past thirteen seasons. She is, without doubt, the most wonderfully versatile actress on the American stage. Especially for her impersonations of the leading characters in the sterling old English comedies is she celebrated. In that of "Lady Teazle," in the "School for Scandal," she is unrivalled; her thorough appreciation of the character, her elegant reading and very effective delivery of the salient points, combined with singularly easy and graceful movements, render her impersonation of that character without a peer on any stage.

SWAYNE, FRANKLIN, Lawyer, was born in the old city proper of Philadelphia, January 25th, 1844. His father, the late Dr. Huson Swayne, was a highly respected citizen of Philadelphia, and a near relative of Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court. On the maternal side, he is a grandson of the late George Tryon, a well-known merchant of Philadelphia, during the early part of the present century, who was a prominent member of Old Christ Church, being a lay delegate to the Annual Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in connection with the venerable Horace Binney. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and graduated at the High School with honor to himself and that institution. He, shortly after leaving school, was appointed financial clerk in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, at the Arsenal at Bridesburg, Pennsylvania, and held this position for three years, giving the fullest satisfaction to those in authority. He then resigned, to accept the appointment of receiving teller in the National Bank of the Republic. His business tact was here thoroughly tested, and the president and directors recognized that the careful and conscientious manner in which he performed his duties added no little to the success of the institution. But, although occupying a position to which few of those just entering manhood attain, his ambition was by no means satisfied. He had long cherished a desire to study law, and accordingly registered himself as a student in the office of the late Charles E. Lex, one of the foremost counsellors of Philadelphia. His leisure time was now devoted to study, and he applied himself as closely as his arduous duties at the bank would allow. In a comparatively short time he was admitted to practice as an attorney at the bar, and entered vigorously upon the duties of his chosen profession. During the few years that he has thus devoted himself to this service, he has come prominently before the public through the important cases entrusted to his charge. All his time is entirely given to his legal duties, and his industry makes it lucrative. His prominence at the bar, his youth being considered, places him in the foremost rank of the young men of mark in his native city. In politics, he is thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Republican party, but is not a "politician" in the modern signification of the term. His family connections are among the most ancient and respected of the city, dating from the landing of William Penn.

TODD, WILLIAM A., Journalist, was born in Philadelphia, January 14th, 1834. He was educated in the public schools, leaving the Zane Street Grammar School at the age of sixteen to enter the publishing department of the *Saturday Evening Post*, where he remained until August, 1855, a period of over five years. His predilections being in favor of the West, he turned his face towards Minnesota, and tarried for a while in St. Paul, afterwards effecting an engagement with the proprietor of the *Minnesota Democrat*, a weekly Republican journal, published at Minneapolis. This town he saw grow greatly both in inhabitants and wealth; in 1855, the population numbered about five hundred souls, while in 1858, it contained over four thousand. He remained in connection with this paper for some time after its change of name to the *Minneapolis Gazette*. Being a leading and unflinching Republican, he was complimented by receiving the unanimous nomination of the Senators of that party for the post of Secretary to the Senate at the first session of the State Legislature, but failed at the election, owing to the Democrats having a majority of two votes in that body. He returned to the East in 1859, with a view of entering college, for which he had prepared himself during his leisure hours, but he changed his purpose, and entered upon the study of the law. The Rebellion soon broke out, and, being an ardent Union man and a member of the "Republican Invincibles," of which organization he had been one of the founders, he, in company with some of his brother members, opened a recruiting office for the enrolment of such parties as would be willing to uphold the honor of the flag. By the evening of April 16th, 1861, nearly three hundred men had volunteered, and three companies were organized as "Pennsylvania Guards;" he was nominated and elected as First Lieutenant of Company A. A few days after, he, with a detachment of men, was ordered to Fort Delaware, for its protection, where they remained for a short time, until they were relieved by three full companies, which had been detailed to garrison the fortification. He then returned with the detachment to Philadelphia, and on May 21st, 1861, the company was ac-

cepted in a body and mustered in as Company C of the "First California Regiment," Colonel E. D. Baker, afterwards known as the 71st Pennsylvania Regiment. He served with this regiment until September, 1862, when, on account of physical disability, he was invalided, and admitted into the Seminary Hospital, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, whence, after a short stay, he was sent home on leave of absence by special permission of the Secretary of War. He was honorably discharged from the service, October 21st, 1862. Elected by the officers to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 176th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in November, 1862, ill health obliged him to decline. He remained in Philadelphia until January 1st, 1864, when he accepted a position in the establishment of Reaney, Son & Archbold, at Chester, and in May, 1864, left them, to become the General Book-keeper and Receiving Telier of the First National Bank, of Chester, in which the above firm were largely interested. Here he continued for eight years and a half. On October 1st, 1872, he returned to newspaper life again, by becoming the Proprietor and Editor of the *Chester Evening News*, a daily paper, which he still publishes. During his residence in Chester, he has been an active and leading Republican. As such, he has been complimented by the nomination and election as Councilman for three successive terms, from 1866 to 1872, in which body he has served as Chairman of the Committee on Ordinances, and is the author of many city statutes. He was also President of this body, being elected to that position three successive times. Of the South Ward Water Works he was one of the projectors and first corporators, and for several years was Secretary and Treasurer thereof. Desirous of devoting his whole time to his business, he changed his residence from the South Ward to the Middle Ward, and this made it necessary for him to resign his Councilmanship and his connection with the water works. He is now the Treasurer of the Middle Ward Building Association; a Director of the William Penn Building Association; and was a Director and the first President of the Chester & Delaware River Railroad Company. He has also been, on two occasions, a prominent candidate for the nomination of Mayor. He married, June 11th, 1863, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Archbold, of Chester.

JAUDENSLAGER, JACOB, Carriage Builder, was born in Philadelphia, July 12th, 1809. His grandfather, Michael Laudenslager, was a native of Germany, and, having emigrated to the United States, settled in Bridgeton, New Jersey, where George Laudenslager, the father of Jacob, was born. He attended the school of Charles Keyser, an eminent teacher of the Society of Friends, at German Hall, on Seventh street above Chestnut, now used as the office of the Gas Company, and completed his scholastic education in a school near Girard College, in what was then a suburban district of Philadelphia. In 1824, he became an apprentice to the saddling business with William Colesberry, on Market street above Fourth. After the expiration of his six years' apprenticeship, he continued to work as a journeyman and manufacturer until 1837, when he went to the coach making establishment of George W. Watson, and took entire charge of the harness department. He subsequently became the superintendent of the whole establishment, in which position he continued until the death of Mr. Watson, February 8th, 1857, when he succeeded to his business, and has since conducted the factory on Clover street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, with office and repository at 1217 Chestnut street. He married Sarah W. Foering, the daughter of Abraham Foering, of Philadelphia, in 1833. He has been for over forty years a member of the Pennsylvania Fire Company, and for a long time a member of the Washington Greys, the Old Guard of which he now commands. During the late civil war, he served as Captain of Company E, First Regiment of Infantry, Gray Reserves, and took an active part in the campaigns of 1862 and 1863, under the command of Colonel Charles S. Smith. Upon the organization of the Paid Fire Department, March 15th, 1871, he became the President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and still (1873) continues to exercise the functions of that office. He has held many other prominent local positions, and has uniformly acquitted himself as a man of true public spirit, actuated by a desire to promote the best interests of the whole community.

CHAIN, BENJAMIN EVANS, Lawyer, was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, October 15th, 1823. His father, John Chain, was also a native of Norristown, where his ancestors settled more than a century ago. His education was commenced in the schools of his native town, and continued principally under the care of Eliphalet Roberts until he went to Lawrenceville, New Jersey, to be prepared for college by Hugh and Samuel Hammell. He entered the Sophomore Class in Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1839, and, having graduated in 1842, engaged in the study of law with G. Rodman Fox, of Norristown. Having removed to Easton about January 1st, 1844, he continued his studies with Hon. James M. Porter until he was admitted to the bar, in November, 1844. On the 22d of the same month, he was enrolled as a practitioner in the courts of Montgomery county, and has since been actively engaged in his profession at that place. He was the first District Attorney elected by the people under the law making it an elective office. Previous to the war of the Rebellion, he had been a prominent Democrat, and during

that struggle gave his whole energy to the maintenance of the Government. Since that time he has taken no active part in political affairs. He is a public spirited man, and has contributed much to the advancement of the public good. He was one of the originators of the Gas Company, and for the first ten years of its existence was its President; he was also one of the founders of the First National Bank, of Norristown, of which he has been a director since its organization.

ROSS, THOMAS, Lawyer, was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, December 3d, 1806. He entered the Junior Class of the College of New Jersey, and became a member of the American Whig Society. He graduated in 1825, and commenced the study of the law under the supervision of his father, John Ross, then one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar, in the county of Northampton, in 1829, and removed to Doylestown, Pennsylvania, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1830, he was commissioned, by Philip Markley, Deputy Attorney General of the counties of Bucks, Northampton and Montgomery, at which time he was but twenty-four years of age. While acting in this capacity, he conducted the trial of Mina and Mrs. Chapman, a leading case in the annals of American poisoning, with such marked ability that from that date he became one of the most prominent lawyers in Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1832, he was nominated by the Anti-Masonic party as their candidate for Congress, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1838, he was appointed one of the Board of Visitors from Pennsylvania to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and in the same year was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate to the convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, but was defeated. In 1848, he was nominated by the Democratic party of the Sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania as their Representative in Congress, and was elected, being again returned in 1850; in 1852, he declined a renomination. While in Congress, he voted for the Compromise of 1850, against the Wilmot Proviso, and for the Fugitive Slave Bill; although representing a district which was Free Soil in its tendencies, he was sustained and re-elected after giving those votes. From 1852 to 1858, he pursued the practice of his profession, and was in the full tide of a lucrative business when he was attacked with paralysis, at the age of fifty-two, while in the court room, at the close of a laborious session. From this attack, which shattered his whole physical organization, though his mind was unaffected, he rallied in a great degree, and was able to resume his professional duties; but, after a lapse of four years, he was attacked with softening of the brain, which, without diminishing his intellectual powers, depressed his whole system and compelled him to retire from the active pursuits of life. He died suddenly, on the night of July 1st, 1865. He had a keen, bright, discriminating intellect, that operated with wonderful rapidity, enabling him to arrive at results, as it were, by intuition. He was admirably fitted to perform the duties of an advocate at Nisi Prius, and had few equals as a Nisi Prius lawyer. He was a man of great pride of character, boldness of thought, and fearlessness of expression. He was not a member of any religious denomination, but his whole life was characterized by an honesty of action and integrity of purpose that are rarely manifested. Though actively engaged in politics, and full of ambitious projects, he never sacrificed a single opinion for his own advancement. He was an advocate of free trade in the iron and coal region of Pennsylvania, and the opponent of Congressional legislation upon the subject of slavery, though living among members of the Society of Friends; and indeed, such was his energy of purpose and strength of will, that he controlled, in a great degree, the ideas of his community. In every relation of life, lawyer, politician and citizen, he maintained the reputation of an able and upright man.

JAMES, BUSHROD W., M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, in 1836. He is the eldest son of Dr. David James. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and eventually graduated from the Central High School. Having selected the medical profession as his future calling, he matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College, and graduated therefrom at the age of twenty-one years. He had ever been a close student, an ardent reader, and a steady inquirer after new theories, hypotheses, and scientific discoveries, as was natural to one of his temperament. He commenced at once to practise his profession, which has become more and more lucrative with each successive year. As a surgeon, he has attained great reputation. His practice in this department is conservative, when possible, rather than operative, but he is firm and skilful when occasion demands an operation. Through his instrumentality the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia was inaugurated, in which he served for seven years as Recording Secretary, and now holds the honorable position of President. He is connected with a number of scientific and literary associations in Philadelphia and elsewhere. He has travelled extensively through Europe and America. Being a close observer of men and things, he has of late acquired a high reputation as a lecturer, and has ably described the scenes through which he passed while abroad. His extensive practice, beside other professional duties, have prevented him from appearing before the public, although frequently solicited to do so. In 1867, he was selected as a delegate to represent the American Institute of Homœopathy in the World's Congress of Physicians attached to that school, held in Paris.

Ad: Lippe.

He is an active member of the Executive Committee of the Institute, created for the purpose of arranging and developing plans for a similar convention to be held in Philadelphia during the approaching Centennial of American Independence. As a writer, he is widely known. He is Surgical Editor of the *American Observer*, of Detroit, and for two years was Surgical Critic for the *Medical Investigator*, of Chicago. He is a contributor to the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, of Philadelphia, and also to numerous other medical journals.

LIPPE, ADOLPHUS, M. D., Physician, is a native of Germany, and was born at the family estate of "See," May 11th, 1812. He is the eldest son of the late Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta zur Lippe. He was educated at Berlin, and is a graduate of that university. He was originally destined by his parents for the profession of law, and, while prosecuting his legal studies, taste and opportunity attracted him to the more congenial pursuits of medicine, and at the close of a year he devoted himself thereto. He emigrated to the United States in 1839, and presented himself to the only homœopathic school there sustained, at Allentown, Pennsylvania. After a critical examination, he graduated at that institution, receiving his diploma from the President, Dr. Constantine Hering, July 27th, 1841. He located at Pottsville, and practised his profession with success and growing ability until called to a larger field at Carlisle. There the prevalent epidemics of the Cumberland Valley gave him a new distinction, by means of which he was, six years later, induced to settle in Philadelphia. Here he speedily attained a distinction that needs no publication and cannot be overthrown. Aside from his strictly professional labors, he has been a regular contributor to the literature of his school. He filled the chair of Materia Medica in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania from 1863 to 1868 with distinguished success and universal acceptance. He also translated valuable Italian, German, and French homœopathic essays and treatises that are now standard; augmented and improved Homœopathic Materia Medica, and, by his clinical reports, has shown how this may be rendered practically available and utilized in the application of homœopathic knowledge and principles. Having adopted homœopathy after careful examination, when qualified to institute and conduct it; believing it to be progressive, rather than stagnant; and having devoted the best years of a prosperous life towards establishing its claims in America, he has rejected all solicitations that recalled him to Germany. Defending the school in its infancy, and nurturing it through a crescent youth, he has had the rare felicity of witnessing the realization of his best hopes, and enjoying a success to which his labors have contributed a full share. Unwilling to abandon results he did so much towards securing, hopeful of farther progress and more decisive victory, when all but the last blow seems won, and supported by both pupils and patients, he is continuing his career in the field of its greatest triumphs with undiminished energy, and an ability that is increased by every day's labor, study and experience. He is assured of an honorable niche in the American chapter of homœopathic history, and may eventually challenge a foremost position.

SHANAFELT, REV. ANDREW FULLER, Clergyman, was born in McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 10th, 1832. In 1836, his father, Nicholas Shanafelt, with his wife, Keziah, and little family, removed to Clarion county, Pennsylvania, then called the west. His parents were persons of exemplary piety, and his father was for forty years a prominent member and a deacon of the Baptist Church. His paternal grandfather was a native of Germany, and served with honor in the Revolutionary army, being with Washington at Valley Forge, and wounded at Brandywine. Two uncles also served in the War of 1812. His maternal ancestors were English. His father being engaged in gunsmithing, then a lucrative employment, he grew up in the business, and at sixteen was a very expert mechanic and rendered his father valuable assistance. Having been convinced of the truths of Christianity, in January, 1851, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he subsequently became a member, he felt that he was called to preach the gospel. He accordingly spent a year in the academy at Clarion, and then pursued his studies for a similar period in Allegheny College, designing to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His views of doctrine having changed, he united with the First Baptist Church, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, the infirmities and solicitations of his parents induced him to return home and assume the management of his father's business. He married Eliza S. Potter, of Clarion county, December 23d, 1852; but still feeling the irresistible call to the ministry, he entered the University at Lewisburg in 1853, whence he graduated, with his brother, John R., July 30th, 1856, and entered the Theological Department of the same institution, supplying adjacent churches during his theological course. Having graduated July 27th, 1858, he was ordained pastor of the churches at White Hall and Derry on the 29th of the same month. He resigned that charge in 1864, and accepted a call to the Logan's Valley Baptist Church, of Blair county, Pennsylvania. A call was extended to him by the First Baptist Church of Chester, Pennsylvania, in November, 1866, and having been accepted in December, he entered upon his duties as pastor in March, 1867, and still labors with great acceptability and efficiency. He left home June 1st, 1873, for an extended tour to Europe and the Holy Land, whence he

returned November 17th following, and afterward gave many interesting discourses upon subjects suggested by his travels. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Baptist State Association, and has sustained a relation to many other boards of the State. Of his three brothers, two are graduates of the University of Lewisburg and ministers of the Baptist denomination, while the third is a worthy and exemplary deacon. He has been eminently successful in his work, having baptized over 500 persons. He founded a new church at White Hall, Montour county, Pennsylvania, and has been a prominent preacher of dedicatory, installation and ordination sermons. His literary attainments are of a high order, and his presence in the social circle is ever hailed with pleasure.

THOMAS, AMOS RUSSELL, M. D., Physician, was born at Watertown, New York, October 3d, 1827. He is the son of Colonel Azariah Thomas, who served under General Jacob Brown, on the Northern Frontier in the War of 1812. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he acquired his education, both literary and professional, by his unaided individual efforts. Living in the country until nearly twenty years of age, by manual labor upon a farm, he acquired a robust and vigorous physical constitution. His love for books led him to devote his evenings and other intervals of leisure to study, and in this manner he qualified himself, and commenced teaching school in the western part of New York, in 1846. Four years after, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Ogdensburgh, New York, but finding this employment an uncongenial one, he turned again to his books, and resolved to devote his future to a professional pursuit. By getting possession of an old Indian skull, which had been exhumed in making an excavation near his place of business, and borrowing a work on Anatomy, for the purpose of studying this skull, he became so much interested as to engage at once in the study of medicine. He entered the Syracuse Medical College in 1852, and graduated in February, 1854. He thence repaired to Philadelphia, and, after attending a course of lectures, again graduated in the Penn Medical University. He was immediately offered the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy by this medical school, which he accepted, and made Philadelphia his home. In 1856, he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy, which position he filled for ten years. In the same year, also, he was chosen Lecturer on Artistic Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where he delivered annual courses of lectures to artists and art students, up to the time of the sale of the old Academy buildings, on Chestnut street, with the exception of two years during the war. These lectures were the first of the kind ever given to art students in America. In 1863, he was appointed lecturer upon the same subject in the School of Design for Women, where he has since delivered annual courses. After the second battle of Bull Run, during the late war of the Rebellion, he volunteered his services as surgeon, and was assigned a position in the Armory Square Hospital, at Washington, where he remained in charge of one of the wards until the wounded from that disastrous field were cared for. Becoming interested in an examination of the merits of homœopathy soon after settling in Philadelphia, he was finally led to adopt that system of practice. In 1867, he was called to the chair of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, which position he still holds. As a lecturer on Anatomy, he has acquired a reputation for clearness and accuracy, and for an impressive manner, which at once attracts and retains the attention of the student. In addition to attending to a large professional business, he has found time to contribute a number of important papers to the medical journals, besides writing a work on *Post Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy*, which has been highly commended by the medical press, and also to act as General Editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*. He has two children, a son and daughter; his son, Charles M. Thomas, M. D., having recently returned from a two and a half years' course of study and travel in the Old World.

SHARSWOOD, GEORGE, Lawyer, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 7th, 1810. After receiving a thorough academical and classical education, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated, A. B., in July, 1828. Having determined to embrace the legal profession, he entered the office of the late Joseph R. Ingersoll, pursued the usual course of study, and was admitted to practice in September, 1831. His tastes led him to devote himself exclusively to the civil courts. He was elected as one of the Representatives of the city in the Legislature, for the session of 1837–'38. At the following October election, he was nominated and elected a member of Select Council, and served for the term of three years as a member of that body. In the autumn of 1841, and also of 1842, he was again elected a member of the Legislature, where he represented the (old) city for two years. In April, 1845, he was commissioned, by Governor Shunk, a Judge of the District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia, and, in February, 1848, was appointed President Judge of the same. Shortly after this period, the office of Judge of the various courts throughout the Commonwealth was made elective, and, in October, 1851, he was elected by the people President Judge of the same court for the

A. R. THOMAS, M.D.

A. R. Thomas,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA

period of ten years, and at the election in October, 1861, was re-nominated and re-elected to the same dignity. Before his term had expired, he was chosen, in October, 1867, as Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He is noted for his learning, the copiousness and perspicuity of his charges, the ability and thoroughness with which he takes hold of the subject matter in litigation, the faithfulness and impartiality which mark his decisions. He is the editor of numerous legal works, issued from the press during the past thirty years, all of which have been well received by the profession in this and other States.

FREAS, PHILIP RAPIN, Journalist, was born at Marble Hall, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 22d, 1809, and is descended from ancient and honorable families. His paternal grandfather was from Saxony, and uncle to Jacob Frederick Fries (the correct orthography), the founder of a philosophic school in Germany, and a Professor at Heidelberg in 1805. He was a man of profound learning, and the author of numerous scientific and philosophical works. The maternal side claims descent from the celebrated Paul de Rapin de Thoyras, an eminent historiographer, born in Languedoc, in 1661, who fled to England soon after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He subsequently went to Holland, and entered the military service, but returned to England with the Prince of Orange (afterwards William the Third), under whom he served with distinction at the battle of the Boyne and at the siege of Limerick. He was also for some time tutor to the Earl of Portland's son; but, in 1707, he retired from public service, and devoted the last seventeen years of his life to the *History of England*, which he brought down to the Accession of William and Mary, in 1689. This work he published in eight volumes. In America, the collateral branches of the family have borne themselves nobly, and especially in times of public danger. Philip Rapin, a maternal uncle of Major Freas, and whose name he also bears, was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary War, and fell at the battle of Germantown. Daniel Rapin, another uncle, is still remembered as the first Mayor of Washington City, and was afterwards appointed Justice of the Peace by President Jefferson. He was also the first and only bookseller at the Federal Capital for many years. In 1814, he had the distinction of having his dwellings, store and stock of books burned by the British, on the ground that he held office under government. He was Postmaster of the House of Representatives at the time of his death, in 1825. Like many other men who have won honorable distinction, the early educational advantages of Major Freas were small, and ended at sixteen. He then entered the printing office of the *Norristown Herald*, where he served an apprenticeship of five years. On the day he attained his majority (February 22d, 1830), he went to Germantown, for the first time, and saw it as a stranger. He was unheralded and uninvited, yet he resolved to make in it his abiding place. He had but little capital, save his heart and brains, his industry, energy and perseverance. He turned at once to journalism as his natural task, and forthwith arranged for the issue of a weekly family and agricultural paper. It should be remarked that this had been the dream of his life from childhood until he reached the measure of a man. A secret and powerful purpose seems to have urged him on from the very beginning. The printing materials were obtained from Jedediah Howe, a type founder, on a credit of sixty days, without note, security, or reference of any kind whatever. When afterwards asked why he had been so liberal of credit to an entire stranger, the type founder simply answered, that all he required was an honest face. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the obligation was discharged on the day it was due. The first number of the *Germantown Telegraph* was issued March 17th, 1830; and it may be mentioned, as an evidence of its wide and lasting success, that during the forty-three years of its intervening history, it has been enlarged no less than six times. The favor which greeted its first appearance has known no abatement, but has gone on, steadily increasing. As a weekly visitor to the fireside of a large constituency, it has held its own in the presence of near and formidable rivals; and its reputation as a leading family and agricultural paper rests upon a solid and enduring basis. Its proprietor is a true and worthy representative of the Franklins of the American printing press, and his name should go down side by side with a host of others, who have won their laurels on the same field of useful and honorable exertion. As long as such qualities as a steadfast and enduring purpose, a strict integrity, an unflagging industry, an editorial independence, a high sense of personal responsibility and a great practical intelligence shall be deemed worthy of public recognition, his name and fame may be safely held aloft as a just example and incentive to those who follow after.

ROSS, JOHN, Lawyer, was born in Solebury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 24th, 1770. He was a son of Thomas Ross, a well-known and influential preacher of the Society of Friends. After receiving such education as the schools of his day afforded, he studied law under the care of his cousin, Thomas Ross, of West Chester, and was admitted to the bar. He settled at Easton, Pennsylvania, in the practice of law, in 1792. On November 19th, 1795, he married Mary Jenkins, of Jenkintown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and on this account was disowned by the Society of Friends, she not being a member. He was elected Prothonotary of Northampton

county, and served for several years; he was a member of the State Legislature from 1812 to 1816, and represented his district in Congress from 1816 to 1818. In the latter year he received an appointment as Judge of the Common Pleas, and held the scales of justice upon the same bench now occupied by his grandson, Hon. Henry P. Ross, until April 16th, 1830, when he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and filled the position with honor until his death, on January 31st, 1834. The clearness of his searching intellect, together with his sterling integrity and high sense of justice, eminently qualified him for the exalted position to which he was elevated.

GRIFFEN, JOHN, Engineer, Inventor, and Iron Master, was born in the township of Mamaroneck, Westchester county, New York, in 1812. He is the son of John Griffen, a farmer of the same place. He is one of the fifth generation, born in the same house, which is one of the oldest in the country. His early education was derived from his mother, a school teacher, who instructed him till the age of fourteen years, when he was sent to a Friends' school, at Nine Partners, in Dutchess county. On completing his education, he entered the store of an uncle, in New York, staying with him till he was twenty-one years old, when he engaged in business with another uncle. This occupation, however, being unsuited to his tastes, he travelled for some time in the West, and took a position as book-keeper, following that profession till the age of twenty-nine years, when, finding his health somewhat shaken, he came to Pennsylvania, and engaged as book-keeper at the iron works and nail manufactory of R. C. Nichols & Co., of Norristown. With them he remained three years, conducting the works during the latter portion of the time. He seemed now to have found his true sphere of action, as, while with that firm, the talent for engineering and mechanical pursuits, which subsequently made him so celebrated, found an opportunity for developing itself. His first attempt in that direction was the erection of the works of Moore Hooven, of the same place, which he was unexpectedly called upon to do. While so engaged, he conceived and successfully applied a novel method of economizing the cost of using steam power, by saving the waste steam lost under the old system, of nests of boilers, and thus enabling steam to compete with water power in point of economy, and consequently rendering it superior as a motor. He experienced much opposition in this matter; his theory was almost universally condemned, and his employers had nearly decided not to make the trial; but he overcame all obstacles, and his principle finally remained triumphant. Though the idea had been previously suggested, he can fairly claim the merit of being the first to successfully apply it. In 1847, he was commissioned to erect the works of Reeves, Abbott & Co., at Safe Harbor. The design of these works had already been furnished, and closely resembled that of the Phœnixville Iron Works; his duties were consequently chiefly of an executive character, but served, nevertheless, to strikingly display his abilities. He remained with that firm till 1856, and, while with them, introduced the governor for controlling steam engines used in rolling iron, a great desideratum, but theretofore supposed impracticable; and likewise machinery to run the carriage transporting the rail from the rolls to the saws, instead of employing hand labor. His well-known invention for making wrought iron cannon was also made here. It consists in winding rods, spirally and in several layers, around a central piece, in which is the bore, and then welding them between rollers, thus virtually making a twist gun, possessing great power of resistance. Experiments were made with these guns, by Government, and one of 620 pounds (regulation weight, 988 pounds,) was tried, which only burst after 568 discharges. The charges and ammunition were gradually increased, the last three trials being with seven pounds of powder and thirteen balls, while the test for a bronze gun of the same calibre is two pounds of powder, one wad and one ball. Many hundreds of these guns, made by the Phœnixville Iron Company, and known as the Griffen gun, were used during the late war. He went to Phœnixville in 1856, to take charge of the works there, and remained till 1862. His next invention was for rolling the large wrought iron beams, used in buildings, on the small rollers then in use. He obtained a patent for this in 1857, and put it into successful operation. His process was a complete success, and has undergone no change whatever. Thousands of tons of these beams are now made annually, and for several years he rolled the largest beams rolled in the world, getting them up to 15 inches on rollers 10½ inches in diameter, while, by the old method, 9 inches was the maximum size obtained on larger rollers. He assigned all rights to this process, except that of employing it in any other mill with which he might be connected, to the Phœnix Iron Company. In 1862, he engaged to erect the Buffalo Union Iron Works, for a firm engaged in the general iron manufacture and also in making the wrought iron beams, he having conceded to them his reserved right in consideration of a royalty. These rolling mills, although built in 1862, are still considered among the best in the country. In 1867, he again accepted the position of mechanical and civil engineer, and, eighteen months later, returned to Phœnixville, where he was placed in charge of the works, as superintendent. He is now (1874) engaged in erecting a new and large works for the same company. It is intended to be equal to any in the world, and will cover 6¼ acres, and is to be used for the finishing of iron. It will be the first mill in the world in which compound high and low pressure engines will be introduced. The general plan and the

H. H. Muhlenberg

arrangement of the machinery are his own. He was elected Burgess in 1857, and served as School Director very efficiently. On accepting the latter office, he found the facilities afforded very insufficient and set to work to remedy the defects, and in a short time obtained the construction of the fine new school-houses now in use. He designed and superintended their construction and had the schools graded. He was unanimously elected a second time, being the first man in the borough to receive that honor. He is one of the stockholders and a director of the Phœnix Iron Company, and also a member of the firm of Clark Reeves & Co., being one-fifth owner. A fine draughtsman and designer, he has designed many of the finest residences in Phœnixville. He was married, in 1837, to Esther, daughter of Reuben Leggett, of New York, by whom he had five children, only one of whom is living. His first wife died in 1849, and in 1851 he was espoused to her sister, by whom he has had five children, four of whom are living. His eldest son, Robert N., was in the United States navy, and lost his life, by yellow fever, in the service of his country.

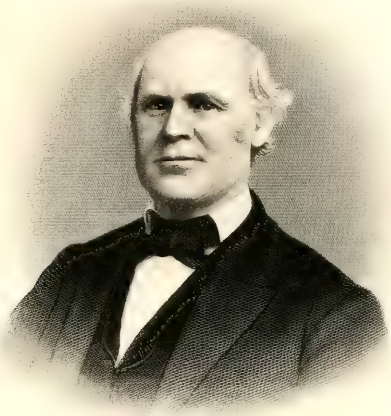
MUHLENBERG, HIESTER H., M. D., Physician and Financier, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, January 15th, 1812. His father was Henry A. Muhlenberg, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, and his mother was a daughter of Governor Hiester of this State, whose life also finds a record in these pages. His primary education was received in his native city, under the Rev. John F. Grier, D. D., an eminent classical scholar. Subsequently, he entered and attended the Sophomore class, under the Rev. Dr. Neill, at Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1829. He then studied medicine, under Dr. Thomas Harris, a naval surgeon of high reputation, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832. Thereupon he commenced the practice of his profession in Reading, continuing the same for about eight years. After the panic of 1837 his remarkable financial ability was first brought into prominent notice, as he then took charge of the affairs of the Farmers' Bank of Reading for the purpose of restoring them to a proper condition, expecting to resume his practice in the course of a year or two. This intention, however, was not carried out, as in March, 1842, he was elected cashier of the bank, a position he continues to hold. His capacity carried the bank successfully through the great panic of 1857, through the troubles incident to the Rebellion, and, finally, through the severe crisis of 1873. During all these monetary difficulties the institution has been able to maintain its ground and secure the entire confidence of the public. He served in the first councils which changed the borough of Reading to a city, and had been previously a member of the Borough Councils for nine or ten years. He was the leading member of the Finance Committee, and largely instrumental in reducing the municipal debts. These services established his well-deserved reputation as an able man of business and skilful financier. He entered the army, under the old volunteer system, as a private, but worked his way up from the ranks to be Lieutenant; and during the riots of 1844 proceeded to Philadelphia from Reading with that rank, as a part of William H. Keim's command. In the late war, though somewhat advanced in years, the same patriotic spirit impelled him to enter the emergency volunteers at the battle of Antietam, and subsequently to join the thirty days' re-enlistment during the excitement caused by the battle of Gettysburg. He is one of the three surviving (out of twelve) Trustees of the Charles Evas Cemetery Company, and was its President for many years. He served (about 1840) as Director and President of the Reading Water Company, and by his able management maintained the high character of that company, as indeed he has always done of every institution to which he has given his services—invariably gratuitously, all his public positions, official or otherwise, having been honorary ones. He has been a member of the Vestry of the Lutheran Church since 1835, and in religious matters has displayed the same energy and talent as in enterprises, patriotic or otherwise, having for their object the benefit of the city or the welfare of the country at large. Since about 1860, he has been interested in the Leesport Iron Works, at Leesport, and with Mr. Eckert's Iron Works. Besides his other attainments, he is a good German scholar and a fair French one. In short, he is possessed of superior and varied talents, while the good he has accomplished would furnish an exemplary record not merely for one life but for several. He has been married twice: first to Amelia Hanold, whose father was a citizen of Louisiana at the time of its purchase, and afterwards to Catharine S. Hunter, of Berks county, by whom he has seven children, all young.

BRICK, SAMUEL REEVE, Architect and Civil Engineer, was born November 1st, 1809, in Woodstown, Salem county, New Jersey. He is of Quaker parentage; the son of Joseph (jr.) and Elizabeth (Smith) Brick, and the fifth in the line of descent from John Brick, who as early as 1690 settled at Cohansey, where he purchased extensive tracts of land. For it appears when Joseph Miller re-surveyed Samuel Demming's large tract of land on Gravelly Run or the southern branch of Stoe Creek (it being the boundary line between Salem and Cumberland counties at this time), Miller said he was assisted by John Brick and his two sons; and that the difficulty they had to contend with proved more chargeable than he expected it would be to the proprietor. John Brick soon afterwards pur-

chased the whole tract. His son, John Brick, jr., who was the first President Judge of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, New Jersey, married, in 1729, Ann Nicholson of Elsinboro' (who was born November 15th, 1707). They commenced life together at Cohansey, and had eight children. Previous to his death, he purchased a large quantity of land lying on the south side of Alloway's Creek; part of a neck of land, called "Beesley Neck," he devised to his second son, Joseph. John Brick, jr., died January 23d, 1758, and his widow some twenty years thereafter. Joseph Brick married, first, Rebecca Abbott of Elsinboro,' about 1758, and they resided together for a short time on his property on Alloway's Creek, when they removed to a farm in Elsinboro' which had been left to his wife by her father, Samuel Abbott. Their family consisted of two daughters, Anne and Hannah, and one son, Samuel. His first wife died November 16th, 1780, and he afterwards married Martha Reeve and removed to Cohansey Creek, where he resided until his death. By Martha Reeve he had two sons, Joseph John and Samuel Brick; the eldest son of Joseph married Ann Smart of Elsinboro'. Joseph married Elizabeth, daughter of David Smith, a resident of Mannington. He was a native of Egg Harbor, and removed from there to Salem county when he was at middle age. He was greatly respected for his uprightness and quiet deportment among the people of the neighborhood in which he dwelt. Joseph and his wife had five sons, among whom was Samuel Reeve. He received his primary education in Salem, and subsequently at the school in Mannington. In accordance with the custom of those days, he was at the age of fourteen years regularly indentured as an apprentice, which was done at Philadelphia, to one Robert Evans, a member of the Society of Friends, to learn the business of bricklaying, and, as customary then, he became an inmate of Friend Evans' household. He remained with his preceptor and master until he attained his majority, and became a thorough master of the trade and calling which he had acquired. He then carried on the business as master for ten years, after which he commenced to study in the city of Philadelphia the principles of architecture, and also of civil engineering. Having given his whole attention to these new and important subjects, and become thoroughly proficient in their various details, he commenced the practice of his new profession, which he still continues. He has paid particular attention to the construction of gas-works, and has superintended the erection of many of these important improvements in various and distant parts of the country, in British America as well as in the United States. His labors in this direction may be understood and appreciated when it is stated that their fruits dot the streets of larger and smaller localities of the several States of the Union from Maine to Florida. He holds at present the position of President of the Richmond County Gas Light Company, at Stapleton, New York. He also served for three years as a Trustee of the Philadelphia Gas Works. His political life commenced as a faithful adherent to the doctrines of the Whig party as expounded by the statesman Henry Clay, and he was nominated by that party and elected as one of the Commissioners of the (old) District of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county. Since the dissolution of that party he has given his adherence to Republican principles. He is a life-member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was married March 23d, 1831, to Esther, daughter of James Gardiner, who was a prominent soldier of the War of the Revolution, and has had eight children, six of whom are now living. He is also Consulting Engineer of several works in the United States. His son Joseph is in the fifth generation of that name.

MORGAN, JOHN, Builder, etc., was born in Radnor township, Pennsylvania, in the year 1786. He settled in Phœnixville when but a boy, and lived to see it grow from a mere village to one of the most prosperous business centres in the State. By trade he was a carpenter, and by care, energy and thrift succeeded in amassing a handsome fortune. He built the first brick house in Phœnixville, and was one of the originators and promoters of the Reading Railroad. In 1828, he and the late Isaac Trimble, of West Bradford, were elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Legislature, and, in 1839, he was again elected on the same ticket, with Joshua Hartshorne, Joel Swayne and Joseph Baily. He was President of the Phœnixville Bridge Company till the time of his death, having been a member of that association for a long time. He died in 1872, universally regretted by his fellow-citizens and all those who knew him. In his business character he was upright and exact in all his transactions, quick and determined in his judgment, which usually proved correct, and in private life affable and courteous to all, extending his hand to the rich or the poor with equal cordiality.

KALER, LEVI B., Merchant, was born in Robeson township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 26th, 1828. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Kaler of the same place. His grandfather, Matthias, was a native of Germany and settled in Berks county. He was a Justice of the Peace, and performed the marriage ceremony in the county. He had a family of ten children, John being the only son. Levi B. was educated chiefly in the common schools of his native county, with some additional assistance from his pastor. He attended school during the winter, working on the farm in the summer. In 1847, he went to Phœnixville, at the age of nineteen, and engaged as salesman with Wil-



Samuel R. Brick

Levi B. Kaler

liam Nyce in the dry-goods and grocery business, with whom he remained till 1855, with the exception of an absence of three months passed in the West. In that year the proprietor retired from the business, which he, in connection with Nathan Wagoner, a fellow-clerk, purchased and carried on under the name of Kaler & Wagoner. This association lasted till 1873, when it was dissolved by the death of his partner, the utmost harmony having prevailed in the firm during the eighteen years of its continuance. The business under their management grew rapidly until it became one of the most prosperous in the county, the amount of sales in the wholesale and retail departments, at the time of the dissolution, being $80,000 a year. During his residence at Phœnixville he has occupied a prominent position among the citizens, and has filled many important offices of honor and trust in the community. In 1856, he was elected member of the School Board; was re-elected twice and served till 1862. During his term of service all the schools were graded and new houses built, he being very active in the promotion of the same. He was also Treasurer of the Board for over three years. He was elected member of the Town Council, in 1872–'73, and was very influential in the successful building and completion of the new Water Works for the borough. He was one of the originators and first directors of the Phœnixville Bank, and one of the corporators of the Morris Cemetery, having acted as Secretary of the same from the date of the charter, in 1865. He is Treasurer and clerk of the Union Association of Baptist Churches and member of its Board of Trustees, and has been for seven years Superintendent of Sunday-schools. Is President of the Workingmen's Building and Loan Association, and since the death of his partner has been elected Treasurer of the Black Rock Bridge Company. During the Rebellion he was Treasurer of the Board of Relief, to which he contributed with his usual liberality. He took a prominent part in the construction of the Masonic Hall; was President of its Board of Managers; has served in all the positions in the lodge up to that of Knight Templar, and has filled for several years by re-election the position of trustee. He is a stockholder and Director (1873) of the Pickering Valley Railroad, and a Director in the Pennsylvania Mutual Insurance Company of Chester county. His firm was the first to introduce gas into Phœnixville. He has also acted as executor and guardian for estates and children. He is an entirely self-made man. He went to Phœnixville with only $1.62; but now, through energy, industry and careful attention to business, is in the enjoyment of a handsome competence. He is one of the most active business men in the county, and is ever busy doing good for its own sake. He has always borne the highest character for morality and integrity, and his advice and example are of excellent service to the rising generation. He was married, in September, 1860, to Anne Oliva Nyce (now deceased), by whom he has had four children, of whom the last, a daughter, only survives.

MORRIS, REV. ROBERT DESHA, D. D., Clergyman, was born in Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, August 22d, 1814. He is the eldest son of Colonel Joseph Morris, who removed from New Jersey to Kentucky in 1794. The Morris family—Maur-rwyce: literally, "warlike, powerful"—trace their descent from a chieftain primogenitor in Wales in 933. In later times, they had important commands, and fought in the battles of the Parliament against Charles I.; but after the death of Cromwell they were obliged to flee from Monmouthshire to escape the vengeance of Charles II., and took refuge in the Island of Barbadoes. From this island his fourth grandfather, Lewis Morris, soon after sailed for New Jersey, and settled in that part now termed Monmouth county, where he was one of the Judges of the first Monmouth court. Another branch of the family, about the same time, settled at and gave the name to Morrisania, New York, and have become famous in the history of the country. His paternal grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, and having been taken prisoner was confined with many other patriots in the "Old Sugar House," in Liberty street, New York, where they endured untold sufferings, pounded glass being sometimes mingled with their miserable food. His maternal ancestors, the Deshas, fled from La Rochelle on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., in 1685, and came to New Rochelle, New York. They subsequently settled on the Delaware, above the Water Gap, where they lived many years. In 1784, the Deshas and the Overfields emigrated to Kentucky. They were with the Kentons, Simon and John, in their stations, and shared in their struggles with frontier life and the merciless Indian. His mother being descended from the Huguenot stock, held tenaciously to the Reformed or Calvinistic faith. Her only son early imbibed these tenets, to which he has steadfastly adhered. Having been prepared at Bracken Academy, Augusta, Kentucky, he entered Augusta College in the same place, and after a four-years' course graduated August 7th, 1834. He then went to the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey, where he completed another four-years' course, September 24th, 1838. During vacations he attended lectures at the Theological Department of Yale College, and travelled extensively over the country. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in that city, April 18th, 1838. His first sermon was preached in the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 22d, 1838, and his second discourse was delivered on the afternoon of the same day in the old Ben Salem Presbyterian Church near the Philadelphia line. Having been called to Newtown, in August following he was ordained and installed pastor of that church by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, October 23d, 1838, and sustained that relation for eighteen years. He removed thence to Oxford, Ohio, where he has been for over fourteen years President of Oxford Female College. He received the

honorary degree of D. D. from Centre College, Kentucky, June, 1870. He was married, May 3d, 1842, to Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Matthew L. Bevan, an eminent merchant and Christian gentleman of Philadelphia. The old Newtown Church was built before the Revolution, and had many historic associations. Washington's Headquarters were near by, and when the Hessians were captured over at Trenton almost in sight, many of them were lodged within the solid stone walls of the old church. A British officer, annoyed at the curious crowds, took a piece of charcoal and wrote on the wall opposite the pulpit:

> In times of war, and not before,
> God and the soldier men adore;
> When the war is o'er and all things righted,
> The Lord's forgot and the soldier slighted.

These memories aided not a little to increase the zeal of the young pastor; and the old church was renovated and enlarged, and continues to flourish. Besides diligent attention to his pastoral duties, he was abundant in labors and in preaching and planting churches in other places. Several important churches in Bucks county owe their formation to his persistent efforts. In general improvement, in temperance and educational movements, he was very active, having been President of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention at Harrisburg, in 1846. He served as Director in the common schools, and established a superior Parochial School and Classical Academy, now in successful operation at Newtown. He was for years an energetic and laborious Trustee for Lafayette College, helping to raise her endowment and sending her many promising young men. In Ohio his educational efforts have continued with unabated interest. The Oxford Female College, over which he presides, has the well-deserved honor of being one of the best educational establishments in the country.

SPENCER, JOHN, Journalist, was born in Heywood, Lancashire, England, March 15th, 1835. When but one year old his father died leaving a family of five young children to the care of their mother, whose strong will and sterling merit enabled her to successfully raise and educate them. Her youngest son, when he had attained the age of fourteen years, was regularly indentured to learn the printing business in Oldham, and during seven years of his apprenticeship faithfully applied himself to the craft, so that on attaining his majority he was a thorough master of his art. Leaving Oldham he repaired to London, where he worked for a short time and then emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York in 1856. In that city he effected an engagement with John A. Gray, printer, Jacob street, with whom he remained for six years. After spending some time in other offices in New York, he passed to Boston, Augusta, Maine, and thence to Philadelphia, pursuing his calling in all these cities. In March, 1866, he first reached Chester, Pennsylvania, where he opened a job printing office in Market street, and commenced business on his own account. In the following month of October, in conjunction with Dr. Taylor, he started the *Advertiser*, a small paper ten by thirteen, which after a little more than a year was enlarged to eight columns. In the course of the following year he disposed of his interest in the paper to his partner, and finding his job business increasing removed to more commodious quarters, to the upper rooms of the Post-office building, subsequently changing to the present council chamber, where, on June 6th, 1868, he issued the first number of the *Chester Advocate*, intended purely as an advertising sheet, and distributed gratuitously. Business connected with the job printing continuing to increase, a further change to more enlarged space was soon deemed necessary, and, in January, 1869, the present location on Edgemont avenue was first occupied. The *Advocate* had been enlarged to the dimensions of six columns, and now sold at the nominal price of one cent per copy. In October, 1872, the size of the paper was still further increased by the addition of a column to each page, and the price raised to two cents; the circulation continues to increase gradually but surely, and its proprietor is reaping from his enterprise in this direction. An additional building has been recently erected, which is also occupied by him, with a total frontage of forty-two feet and a depth of fifty feet. It is of fine brick and three stories in height. The basement is used as a press-room, where four presses are worked by a five-horse power engine. An elevator communicates with the floor above, and is used for the raising and lowering of forms, etc. The first floor contains the office, composing rooms, etc., while the upper stories are occupied as a dwelling. Every convenience is to be found in and around the composing and press-rooms, which are well lighted and ventilated. The building is heated throughout by steam from the boiler. The success which has attended the proprietor of the *Advocate* is solely due to his untiring industry and energetic perseverance. He takes particular pleasure in doing his work well, and in this way cannot fail to meet the approbation of his patrons.

WALTERS, GEORGE, Mechanical Engineer, was born in Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 22d, 1810, and is a son of William and Catharine Walters. He was educated in the district schools, and at an early age was apprenticed to learn the coach-making trade, at which he faithfully served until attaining his majority, when he continued as a journeyman for a year or more longer; and then finally set up on his own account in the same calling, having first erected his own shops, etc. In 1838, he removed to Phœnixville, and effected an engage-

Robt. D. Morris.

Geo. Walters

ment as pattern maker and draughtsman in the establishment of Reeves & Whitaker, where he has ever since remained, with them and their successors, a period of over the third of a century. He has, during this time, been regularly advanced through all the various grades, and is now, and has been for the past twenty-five years, the Chief Engineer and Chief Draughtsman of the Phœnix Iron Company. These works, the most complete of their kind in the United States, have been erected from time to time, mainly according to his plans and designs and under his immediate supervision; and the perfection to which they have been brought bears witness to the very great ability and deep study which brought them into being. In 1844, he planned the blast furnaces at Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, erected there by Reeves & Whitaker, having been selected by the proprietors as the Engineer and Designer; and here, for the first time in the history of iron manufacture, was the gas taken from the tunnel head of the furnace, and introduced under the boilers for the purpose of generating the steam and heating the blast. This was his own invention, which has since been universally adopted. In 1845, under the direction of David Reeves, he planned the blast furnaces at Phœnixville, and superintended their erection. Here, likewise, was the gas successfully introduced under the boilers, where it fulfilled all the purposes above mentioned. These two furnaces having proved eminently prosperous, he was again selected by the same gentleman to furnish the plans and superintend the construction of what was then termed the new Rail Mill at Phœnixville. It was commenced early in May, 1846, and on the 16th of November following all the furnaces, machinery and other appliances necessary in the manufacture of railroad iron were completed, and rails successfully made. Immediately after this, the firm of Reeves, Abbott & Co. selected him as the Engineer to superintend the erection of a large rail mill at Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, for which he made all the necessary drawings. In the same year also Reeves, Nichols & Co., of Bridgeton, New Jersey—in addition to their already great manufacturing establishment—commenced the erection of a large rolling mill, and selected him as the Engineer to plan and arrange the greater part of this improvement, all of which he accomplished to their entire satisfaction. In 1849, David Reeves became the proprietor of the Spring Mill Furnaces, and again made choice of the same Engineer to superintend the construction of the various buildings at this point. He also was engaged by the same gentleman in re-constructing and re-arranging the furnaces, etc., of the Cambria Iron Company, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, which had likewise become the property of the same operator. Shortly after this had been successfully accomplished, Reeves, Nichols & Co., of Bridgeton, added still further improvements to their already extensive works, and he was called upon as Engineer for the construction and equipment of a large pipe mill for the manufacture of butt-welded gas tubes. Following these came many changes and new improvements at the Phœnix Works, to enable them to roll and manufacture all the various shapes of iron used in the construction of bridges, truss-girders, compound and other beams known to the trade. He was the Chief Engineer in the construction of the iron work of the great International Bridge crossing the Niagara River, at Buffalo, connecting the latter place with Fort Erie, all the drawings, etc., for which were prepared by him at the Phœnix Company's offices—where the iron-work was fabricated—and duplicate copies of every drawing sent to the contractor who erected the bridge. He is now engaged, as Chief Engineer, in the construction at Phœnixville of the New Mill, both frame-work and roof, which, when completed, is intended to be the most perfect of its kind in the New or even the Old World. Every thing, in fact, in and around the vast establishment owned and occupied by this company bears the mark of his skill, ability, and ingenuity. Having had all the varied details of the business to superintend, he has probably done more actual work in devising and constructing them than any one else. He has, during the course of his long and useful life, invented and perfected many contrivances, which he has patented, and which have proved of great benefit to the manufacturing world. He is known by these and his great prominence in connection with iron manufacture, all through the Middle States, as one of the best mechanical engineers of the day, and is highly esteemed, not only for his professional ability, but for those social qualities and that sterling integrity which are ever the characteristics of an able, intelligent and worthy citizen. He is a zealous and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, December 27th, 1832, to Rebecca, second daughter of Philip and Catherine Gougler, of Chester Springs, Pennsylvania, and has one son, Noah, living, who is also in the employ of the Phœnix Iron Company.

HUBBELL, WILLIAM WHEELER, Lawyer, and Inventor of the famous Thunderbolt Shell Fuzes, etc., was born in the former District of the Northern Liberties, now Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 4th, 1821. He is a son of Truman M. Hubbell, and grandson of Silas Hubbell, of Massachusetts, who fought at Bunker Hill, afterwards was with Washington in five battles, and sold his mill seat to purchase shoes and blankets for his comrades in arms. The ancestors named Hubbell emigrated from England in 1649, and settled in Connecticut, while those on the maternal side were members of William Penn's colony of Friends, and settled near Chester, Pennsylvania. Sir Henry Hale Graham and Richard Flower were his maternal great-grand and grandparents. He was educated at Eustace's, and Shipper's Classical School, in Philadelphia; but, owing to his parents' misfortunes during the disastrous panic of 1837, he was

obliged, at sixteen years of age, to leave school and labor for his daily bread. Being of an inventive turn of mind, and having made some discoveries in chemistry, which he was enabled to turn to good account, he managed to earn the means to prosecute the study of the law. This, in the office of his preceptor, Hon. John W. Ashmead, now deceased, was successfully carried out, but owing to his numerous experiments, to be presently noticed, he was delayed in applying for admission to the bar until March 5th, 1845. His career as a counsellor at law has been a marked one; in five years, he had attained to the dignity of an advocate in the Supreme Court of the United States. Being conversant with the various mechanical sciences, which he had acquired in his leisure hours by hard study and constant observation, as well as with chemistry and its several handmaids, he possessed that knowledge which eminently fitted him to be a solicitor in "patent cases," generally so termed. It was in 1853 that he was selected as counsel by a committee of the now New York Central Railroad Company, and made his mark in connection with W. A. Beach, of Troy, New York, and William Whiting, of Boston, Massachusetts, in arguing for the defendants, in the case of Ross Winans against O. Eaton, et. al., commonly known as the "Great Eight-wheel Car Suits," for infringement of a patent for the eight-wheeled car for railroads. This case was now heard for the third time before Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Cooperstown, New York (in the United States Circuit Court), and he opened the case for the defendants in one of the most lucid arguments ever delivered, which, for its fulness of detail—covering, as it does, 193 pages of matter—admirable arrangement, and strict adherence to the truth, redounds to his credit, industry and thorough knowledge of equity and law. The case had been by other counsel previously tried in the New York District, and a jury had given the plaintiff a verdict; under his preparation of defence, a decision for the defendants was obtained in this and another case, and, upon being carried to the Supreme Court at Washington, it was there sustained, and the decision so secured, in favor of the defendants, was virtually in favor of all the railroad companies in the United States, as they were all interested as much as any one in the decision. The case occupied four years, and involved nearly two millions of dollars. He was also of counsel in the great case against the Wheeling Bridge Company, in 1850, and the Woodworth Planing Machine, which was commenced in the previous year. He followed his profession of the law steadily until the close of the winter of 1856–'57, when he had the misfortune to be one of the victims or sufferers by the "National Hotel disease," so-called by reason of the fact that the guests of the National Hotel, at Washington, at the time of President Buchanan's inauguration, when that house was very much crowded with travellers, were simultaneously prostrated with a deadly sickness or poison; many died in a few days, while the majority lingered only to die after many years of suffering. By his intimate knowledge of chemistry and antidotes, he was enabled to withstand the effects of the deadly arseniated poison so received, saved his life, and finally recovered his health. Not only in the highest court of the land has he earned laurels, but on a far different arena has he made himself world-wide famous. When but a lad of thirteen years, he was playfully experimenting with armed percussion arrows and projectiles, which, in after years, in explosive shells for naval and army service, he brought to perfection. It should be stated here that on his mother's side he is lineally descended from the renowned Grahams and Stuarts of Scotland, which families for many generations were oppressed by Great Britain; consequently, it can be easily understood that his feelings of determination to resist the encroachments of that country were innate. When, in 1840, there was a speck of war between the United States and Great Britain, about the "Northeastern Boundary Question," he began to devise some plan whereby this country, if forced to fight, might prove the victor by land and sea. After two years of patient investigation and continued experiments, he exhibited his famous explosive "Thunderbolt Shell Fuze," and its effects on a target at close quarters and at a distance. The results of these trials were reported to the Secretary of the Navy early in 1843, by Lieutenant William A. Wurts, who had been especially assigned to this duty by Commodore Frederick Engle, who greatly assisted in making known its great explosive powers and its general success. He was the first one to call, in an official manner, the attention of the Government to this new projectile. Commodores Perry and Stockton, in 1843, and General George Cadwalader, in 1846, took a personal interest in the matter by affording the inventor various facilities to experiment with the shells. It was introduced into the United States Marine Service as a secret, in 1847 (then termed the "Navy Time and Impact Fuze"), and he filed an application for a patent therefor (in the Secret Archives) in 1846, where it remained quiescent for many years, when the war of the Rebellion broke out, and he obtained his patent, January 7th, 1862. It sunk the "Alabama" in the British Channel, and has never suffered a defeat. He also is the inventor of the great Land Shell Percussion Fuze, patented in 1866, which turned the scale in favor of the North, beginning with Antietam. This is technically called the "Percussion Fuze Explosive Shell" for rifled cannon, allowing time for the shell to explode after it shall have penetrated the object at which it is fired, or against the field and by percussion. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government had availed itself of his inventions, several millions being used, to successfully prosecute the war to a glorious triumph for the Union cause, and now arm the navy and army batteries therewith, yet the inventor had never reaped his pecuniary reward. In 1864, Congress directed him to prosecute his case in the Court of Claims, and for six years he urged his suit before that body. In 1870, it was concluded, and the following year

Wm. Wheeler Hubbell

the United States Supreme Court dismissed and refused the motions and appeals of the United States, which affirmed a royalty of $200,000 to him as the inventor. Up to 1873, Congress had only authorized the payment of one-third of this amount, leaving the balance unpaid, though reported since in Congress in his favor, where it is admitted that his inventions saved the country in the war. Away back, in 1844, he patented the first adjustable breech-loading gun, compensating for expansion in heating by a screw and sectional breech. The British Government ordered one of him, which was made and forwarded, and upon this the Snider Rifle and Armstrong Gun of the British service are modified improvements, in the shape of the elements, "the compensating screw, and gated or sectional breech." Upon this latter, the original inventor has improved and patented, on a decision in his favor by the United States Patent Office. The use of breech-loading arms is largely due to his early inventions. In the civil arts and sciences he has made and patented many inventions; these embrace the Draft and Spark Arresters of Locomotives (in 1841); others in Refining Iron and Metals by the use of Nitrates (1867–'70); the Solar Magnet and Engine (*Fire Insurance Journal*, 1850); others in chemistry and medicinal agents, with which he restored his own health, as before stated, and extended the same blessing to many of his friends. His aged parents survive and live with him. On December 14th, 1848, he married Elizabeth Catharine, daughter of Paul Remley, of South Carolina, and has children living, Walter, Lawrence, Eleanor, Albert, Elizabeth and Paul. He is prosecuting his right to the full adjudicated compensation before the Forty-third Congress. It may be safely said, that his inventions of explosive shell fuzes of the army and navy of the United States have proved a great power to open the portals of the barbarian world to the advance of civilization and Christianity, China, Japan, and slavery having yielded to the influence of their fearful power. Forts, ships, and armies have failed, been destroyed, or surrendered before them, and, by the direction of Providence, the Union, freedom, peace, commerce, and national arbitration made to prevail.

GROSS, SAMUEL D., M. D., LL. D., D. C. L. Oxon., Physician and Surgeon, was born near Easton, Pennsylvania, July 8th, 1805. After receiving a classical education at the academy at Wilkesbarre, and at the High School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph K. Swift, at Easton, and subsequently entered the office of the late Professor George McClellan, whose private tuition he enjoyed for nearly two years, graduating at the Jefferson Medical College in 1828. He forthwith opened an office, and commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, employing his leisure hours in close study and translating several standard French and German medical works, which he subsequently published. In 1830, he gave to the profession his first original work on *Diseases and Injuries of the Bones and Joints*. Among other matters of interest, particular mention is made of the use of adhesive plaster as a means of extension in the treatment of fractures, now so generally employed by surgeons of this and other countries. During the same year, he returned to his native county and pursued his avocations at Easton. In 1833, he was tendered the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, which he accepted, and removed to Cincinnati. In this position he remained for two years, when he was invited to the Professorship of Pathological Anatomy in the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College, and, in the autumn of 1835, entered upon its duties. Here he delivered the first systematic course of lectures on Morbid Anatomy which had ever been given in the United States, and while thus occupied he composed his *Elements of Pathological Anatomy*, the first methodical treatise on the subject ever published on this side of the Atlantic. The third edition was issued in 1857. He occupied this position for four years, when he was invited by the Trustees of the University of Louisville to accept the Chair of Surgery in that school, and in the fall of 1840 he removed to that city. For a period of ten consecutive years he gave his undivided attention to the duties of the lecture room, when he resigned to accept, in 1850, a similar professorship in the University of New York, which had just been vacated by the retirement of the venerable Dr. Mott. At the end of the first session he withdrew from this school, and, at the earnest solicitation of his former colleagues, returned to Kentucky to re-occupy the chair which he had relinquished the previous summer. In 1856, he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, a position which he then accepted and still occupies. He is a very voluminous author. In addition to the works already named, he has, among others, written his *System of Surgery*, upon which his posthumous fame will most probably depend mainly; it appeared in 1859, has passed through five editions, the last being thoroughly revised and brought up to the existing state of the science (1872), and is comprised in two volumes, 8vo, pp. 2400, illustrated by upwards of 1400 engravings. It has been translated into the Dutch language and published at Nieuwediep, 1863. Within the past few years, an edition in the Russian language has appeared at St. Petersburg. The work is the most elaborate and exhaustive one on surgery ever written by a single man. He has also found time to edit a large work on *American Medical Biography*. He was one of the founders and chief editors of the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, which, after a successful career of five years, was finally suspended at the outbreak of the Rebellion. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society; of numerous medical societies in the United

States; of the Imperial Medical Society in Vienna; of the Medical Society of Christiana in Norway; of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, and of the British Medical Association, to which, on two occasions, he was an accredited delegate. He was one of the founders and one of the early presidents of the Kentucky State Medical Society. During his residence at Louisville, he drew up and published an elaborate and exhaustive *Report on Kentucky Surgery*, in which he first established the fact that the late Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Danville, in that State, was justly entitled to the honor of being the Father of Ovariotomy, an honor until that time erroneously ascribed to other surgeons. Shortly after settling in Philadelphia, he founded, in conjunction with Dr. Da Costa, the Philadelphia Pathological Society, of which he was the first president, and which now embraces a membership of nearly one hundred and fifty. In 1867, he was elected President of the American Medical Association, and, in April, 1870, presided at the Teachers' Medical Convention, held at Washington City, to consider the subject of Medical Education. In June of the same year, he was appointed President of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. In 1872, during his second visit to Europe, the University of Oxford, at its One thousandth Commemoration, conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. C. L., the only compliment of the kind ever bestowed upon an American physician. The Jefferson College, of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, had previously conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He has always been a warm and decided advocate of professional progress and of a higher standard of medical education. No one on this continent, perhaps, has so often and so fearlessly denounced the existing mode of instruction as he has, or more deeply lamented its many deficiencies. As a member of a great and noble profession, he has been most faithful to its interests and its honor. From the moment of his graduation down to the present time, he has been a zealous and devoted student, seeking solace among his large collection of books, which he justly ranks as among his most instructive and cherished friends and companions. He has been eminently a man of system in all his pursuits and undertakings. As a lecturer, he is never a minute behind time; and as a consulting physician and surgeon, no one could be more punctual or more conscientious in the fulfilment of his engagements. It is this characteristic trait which has enabled him to accomplish so much in the way of authorship. He has always been fully impressed with the value of minutes, well knowing that the hours would take care of themselves. Large portions of his works have been composed while riding about the city in the daily routine of his professional visits. He is still a young man, fresh, hale and vigorous. Years have brought with them no signs of decay, mental or physical. He lectures with the same force and animation as he did a third of a century ago; his eye is not dimmed, nor does his hand tremble: and he performs the most difficult operations in surgery with the same grace, ability and coolness that characterized his movements in his earlier manhood.

MORGAN, JACOB B., Banker, was born in Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, in 1814. He is the second son of John Morgan (deceased), whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the country schools and Westchester Academy. On completing his education he entered a store, at the same time teaching school. He was appointed Postmaster of Phœnixville under the Pierce and Buchanan administration. In 1868, he was elected Cashier of the Bank of Phœnixville, a position which he still ably fills. His management of the bank has been signalized by a large increase of its business and a great extension of public confidence; the institution at the present time having the reputation of being one of the strongest in the State. He has occupied many important public offices in the town; has been Justice of the Peace and four times Burgess, also Director and Treasurer of the School Board; and for his ability and general conduct during his administration of the last-named offices received a testimonial from the school teachers in 1873. In 1872, he was authorized to negotiate the water loan of $175,000, and brought that large and important undertaking to a successful issue, without making any charge for his services. He is a Democrat and a firm supporter of the Union cause, which he sustained by liberal contributions and active, earnest efforts in raising and dispatching volunteers. He is also President of the Perseverance Building Association, and his influence has done much towards advancing its interests. He is a fine business man, conspicuous for his straightforward conduct in life, and for his constant efforts to assist in every thing tending to improve the city and its inhabitants, by whom he is universally loved and respected. He was married, in 1849, to Lavinia C., daughter of John Vanderslice, of Phœnixville, by whom he has four children living.

ROGERS, GEORGE W., Lawyer, was born in Warrington, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, June 15th, 1829. He is the son of David Rogers, a native of Connecticut, and a member of one of the oldest families in that State: on his mother's side, he is of Irish descent. When quite young, his father removed to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and he placed his little son at first in the common schools of the district to receive his preliminary education, which was afterwards completed at an excellent private academy in Little Britain township. At the age of twenty years, he commenced life as an instructor of youth, which pursuit he

Geo. W. Rogers.

Wm. L. Dennis

followed in both Bucks and Montgomery counties for about three years. In January, 1852, he entered the office of Joseph Dorrance, of Norristown, as a student of law, and remained there until the death of that gentleman, in the following month of November, when he chose David Krause as his preceptor, and with him completed the usual course, and was admitted to practice at the bar in January, 1854. He at once opened an office in Norristown, and commenced the practice of his profession. His business qualifications were recognized at once, and during the spring of this same year he was elected Chief Burgess of the town, which office he held for a year. In the autumn of 1856, he was elected District Attorney, and served in that capacity for the full term of three years with credit to himself, and gave great satisfaction to the community who had selected him for so responsible a position. He was the Democratic candidate for the additional Law Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, in 1873; but, although he secured a handsome majority in his own county, he failed to be elected, owing to the preponderance of Republican voters in the other portions of the district. He was elected a director of the Stony Creek Railroad Company, and was a member of the Board for one year. He was married, July 1st, 1858, to Cara, daughter of Jesse Bean, of Norristown, Pennsylvania.

ELKINS, WILLIAM LUKENS, Oil Refiner, was born in Western Virginia, May 2d, 1832. He is of Quaker parentage, and the son of George W. Elkins, one of the earliest paper manufacturers of the country. When he was eight years old, he came with his parents to reside in Philadelphia, and obtained his education in the public schools, though he devoted his leisure hours to private study, and may almost be termed self-educated. At the age of fifteen, he left school and went into a store as entry clerk, where he remained about a year. He next engaged in the lumber business, but here he was unfortunate, a freshet occurring which swept away the fruits of his toil and industry. About the year 1851, he went to New York, where he embarked in the produce business, and was successful in this undertaking. In a year's time, he returned to Philadelphia, where he associated himself with Peter Saybolt, under the firm of Saybolt & Elkins, in a similar calling, with their establishment at Callowhill and Second streets, and where, in connection with their house in New York, they transacted probably the largest produce business in the country. The firm continued prosperously until 1860, when, by the purchase of his partner's interest, he became sole proprietor, and so remained until the "oil fever" broke out, when he repaired to Western Pennsylvania, having previously purchased certain shares in various oil companies. He then made an unbiassed investigation of the region where petroleum was said to abound, and became convinced that it would be a growing business; but he believed that his proper sphere was in the refining of the crude article. He accordingly returned to Philadelphia, and was the pioneer in this branch of the trade. He erected works at his present location, near Lancaster avenue and Fiftieth street, Hestonville, Twenty-fourth Ward, in March, 1862, and gave them the name of the "Belmont Oil Works." There was no other establishment of a similar character save the "Crescent" (since out of business) for some time, and he then had almost the whole field to himself. His buildings and yard scarcely occupied the extent of half an acre, and he was possessed of four or five stills of the small capacity of twenty-five barrels each, producing—by the then slow process—only about 150 barrels per week, and giving employment to about twelve hands. For the past twelve years, the business has wonderfully increased, necessitating enlargement of the buildings from time to time, as also of the area required to carry on the establishment to the large proportions it has assumed, so that at the present time (1874) it covers an area of two and a half acres. There are six stills in operation, each of the capacity of 300 barrels, and capable of refining about 10,000 barrels per month. The tankage capacity is about 20,000 barrels. The average time required to convert the crude article into a marketable commodity is about three days. The works give employment to over thirty hands. The crude oil is received in tank cars, which are run upon a siding directly into the works, and are so arranged that the contents can be spontaneously emptied into a large iron tank holding 5000 barrels. He has provided an abundant supply of water by sinking wells in various parts of the premises; it is raised by steam power. The engine is of fifteen horse power, and, besides being utilized as above noted, is also employed for the blowers used in agitating the oil in process of refining. The works are in operation night and day, never stopping for any purpose whatever. The first gasoline ever manufactured was produced at these works. Notwithstanding that the greatest care is exercised at these works, he has had the misfortune on three several occasions to be burned out, but each time he has rebuilt without delay, improving on the character of the buildings so destroyed. In 1866, he established the "Park Refinery," which he operated till March, 1869, when the property was sold to the Park Commission. It had a capacity of nearly 5000 barrels per month. He purchased, in March, 1867, of Bowers & Kitchenman, the Monument Oil Works, which he disposed of during the February following, to Taylor, Harbert & Co. While he was in possession of this property, he increased its capacity from 200 barrels to 11,000 barrels per week. In 1870, he purchased of James Miller the Riverside Oil Works, which are situated on the Alleghany river, at Willow Grove Station (Western Pennsylvania Railroad), about two and a half miles from Alleghany City.

The capacity was about 500 barrels per week at the date of purchase, which has since been increased to 6000 barrels per month. In December, 1871, he associated with him George W. Elkins and David Ely, under the firm name of Elkins, Ely & Co., who now operate the works. He is also the part owner of some ten producing oil wells, and has, from time to time, assisted in sinking many others, at least fifty in number. He has now invested in his various oil enterprises about $300,000. When it is remembered that he embarked in business primarily with no capital, except his energy and ability, his present abundant means is an ample proof of what industry will accomplish. In the midst of his oil operations he found time to engage in another enterprise. In 1865, he purchased of Robert Culin an establishment at Coates and Third streets, where he manufactured alcohol and vinegar for four years, disposing of the concern in March, 1869, to George O. Beach. He is likewise an active promoter of various public enterprises, and is known everywhere as a thorough, active, energetic business man. He was appointed, in 1873, by Mayor Stokley, one of the Commissioners to represent the city of Philadelphia at the Vienna Exposition, and the results of his observations, together with those of his colleagues, are embodied in an able Report, containing most valuable suggestions for the management of our own Centennial Exposition.

THOMPSON, THOMAS, Merchant, was born in England, and emigrated to the United States, arriving in Philadelphia March 11th, 1834. He was a marble mason by trade, and commenced that business on a limited scale on Seventh street, north of Coates street. He had no cash capital whatever, but relied upon his industry, energy and perseverance to accommodate and please his patrons. From the first he was successful, as his undoubted talent and skill was recognized, and fortune smiled upon his efforts. In a short time he rented a piece of ground at the northeast corner of Green and Thirteenth streets, where he erected a work-shop, and here his business prospered and increased. In November, 1836, he associated himself with his brother, Lewis, forming the firm of T. & L. Thompson, and very shortly afterwards opened a branch of their establishment, which included marble work of every description, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, and which latter they continued with the most flattering success for several years. In 1842, the brothers purchased land at Ridge avenue and Thirteenth street, and, in 1845, erected a spacious marble and mahogany saw-mill and turning shop, which in May, 1848, was totally destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss upon the enterprising firm. It may be mentioned that this destruction was caused by an incendiary, who was subsequently arrested, tried, convicted, and imprisoned for the offence. With that undaunted zeal which had thus far carried the firm so safely on the tide of prosperity, they at once commenced rebuilding their establishment; and, like the fabled Phœnix emerging from its ashes, the new mill arose more beautiful in appearance and grander in its proportions. In its interior arrangements many very important and valuable improvements were introduced, such as machinery for the manufacture of furniture on a large scale, and for various other purposes. Prior to the last named date, viz., in 1848, Thomas Thompson had commenced a new line of business at No. 134 Dock street, for the importation and sale of upholstery goods, being the first to engage in this line, not only in Philadelphia but in the United States, as it comprised not only a complete stock of upholstery goods but also that of cabinet findings. He purchased the properties Nos. 236, 238 and 240 south Second street, and upon it erected the magnificent five-storied brown-stone store now in his occupancy, and since known as No. 240 south Second street, which has been, and continues to be, the most extensive establishment in this country for the manufacture and sale of the articles named above. The combined business of the mill and store having become of so vast a nature, it was deemed advisable by the firm of T. & L. Thompson to dissolve the copartnership, that each brother might assume the control of a separate branch; Lewis taking charge of the manufacturing business at the mill, while Thomas should continue the warehouse. In thus briefly narrating the business changes that have occurred during the residence of Thomas Thompson in Philadelphia, it is well to remark how steadily he has progressed from comparative poverty to affluence, and that this is entirely owing to exertions that have never flagged, notwithstanding the heavy disaster that in a few hours laid waste the accumulation and industry of years. It is a most gratifying feature of his career that as he has prospered so he has given, and given generously to the various and manifold charities for which Philadelphia is so eminently noted. He has acted the part of a faithful steward "in doing good to all men, especially to those of the household of faith." During his long connection with the "Church of the Nativity," he has not only given his personal services towards its well-doing, but has contributed to its funds to the amount of thousands of dollars. He has also been for many years a member of that noble charity, the "Society of the Sons of St. George," and his purse is ever open to assist the needy and comfort the suffering stranger in our midst. True to the needs of the country of his adoption, when its unity was endangered he manifested as ardent a love for the maintenance of the cause as the most ardent of those of native birth, and devoted a large amount of his fortune for the purpose of raising recruits, thus, with others, relieving the Fourteenth Ward from the inconvenience and hardships of a draft. Having, of late years, the valuable assistance of his two sons, Thomas M. and Lewis A. Thompson, who are now partners in the active management of his large and

Thos Thompson

ever-increasing business, his position has become merely supervisory. Through life his greatest solicitude has been to maintain a spotless name, and the importance of ever keeping this object in view he has thoroughly impressed upon his sons, who may succeed him.

HILL, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Corporation President, was born in Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 27th, 1831. He is the youngest of eleven children, and the only one of the family born in this country. His father, John Hill, was by birth an Englishman, a manufacturer of cotton goods, and was noted for being possessed of the strictest integrity. His mother's family is somewhat remarkable for the longevity of its members, one instance of which is presented in his great-grandmother, who is yet alive (November, 1873) at the great age of over one hundred years. He received his education at the Rittenhouse Grammar School, in Germantown, Charles S. Wilson, Principal. His moral and social life was, in a great measure, shaped by his intimate companionship during his boyhood with a most estimable young man, the son of a clergyman, and through such associations he was led, at the early age of fourteen years, to join the Methodist Church. After leaving school he was placed by his father with a confectioner, in Philadelphia, to learn the trade, but was not satisfied with it, and in the course of a year left that employment. He resolved to start in business for himself, buying and selling yarns on commission. In this he proved moderately successful, but knowing that "in union there is strength" he associated himself with his brothers, and commenced the manufacture of cotton yarns. The copartnership lasted three years, when it was dissolved, and he entered into the business of carpets and yarns, on Third street, in which he was most successful. After eight years of great prosperity he retired from active mercantile pursuits, although he yet retains a large interest in the firm which succeeded him, as a special partner. In 1866, he was elected President of the Seventh National Bank, which position he ably filled for three years, giving the most entire satisfaction to the Board of Directors, as well as to the numerous stockholders and patrons of the institution. After his connection with the bank had terminated, he resolved upon a season of relaxation, and with his family sailed for Europe, remaining abroad for eighteen months, during which time they visited many countries, and extended their tour as far as the Holy Land. Soon after his return he was elected President of the American Life Insurance Company, which position he still holds. He never aimed at political distinction, although he has held the honorable office of Elector, having been elected thereto on the Republican ticket in the campaign of 1868, which resulted in the choice by the people of General U. S. Grant for his first term. His selection for this position was made without his knowledge or consent. He has also served as School Director of the Twentieth Section for five years. During the war he espoused most warmly the cause of the Union; he also labored earnestly on behalf of, and contributed generously to the funds of, the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, besides donating largely to other channels of benevolence which were instituted for the welfare and comfort of the soldiers. Having been, as already stated, a member of the Methodist Church from boyhood, he has been prominent in matters connected with that denomination. For six years he was President of the Board of Trustees of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church. He has also been a Manager of the Church Extension Society ever since its formation; and likewise Manager of the American Sunday School Union, which has done so much to promote the well-being of the young. Dickinson College, at Carlisle, which is a denominational institution of the Methodist faith, numbers him among its friends and patrons, and he has served on the Visiting Committee for some time. He is identified also with the Masonic Order, his membership therewith dating back some seven years. His relations with all with whom he has been connected have been of a pleasant nature, exhibiting his benevolent and amiable disposition. As a merchant, he never engaged in speculations of any kind, his rule being to avoid all that was hazardous, and confine himself strictly to legitimate profits. Judging from his life and character, he has inherited the strict integrity which was so markedly displayed in his father's character. He was married, September 21st, 1852, to Sarah J. White. His children all give great promise; his eldest son especially bids fair to honorably sustain the name he inherits. One daughter, of seventeen years, has already made her mark as a superior musician.

GEORGE, JESSE, was born in Philadelphia, November 23d, 1786. He was a son of Edward and Sarah George, both of whom were of English descent, and whose ancestors emigrated to Pennsylvania at an early day. He was, at the period of his death, the last survivor of a family of eight children, two of whom died young, and all unmarried; the only representatives of the family now living are his cousins, who are also his executors. He led a quiet, unostentatious life on the estate which his father had devised to him, on the right bank of the Schuylkill river, within the present city limits, and was noted for his cheerfulness, urbanity and charities. His name, however, was not brought prominently before the public until 1868, when he presented the corporate authorities with the munificent gift of eighty-three acres of land, now included within the limits of Fairmount Park, and thenceforward designated as "George's Hill," in compliment to the donor. It had previously been

called "Chestnut Hill," and had come into the possession of the family in the year 1721, and was a portion of a tract of 455 acres which his father had divided among his three sons. He died February 14th, 1873, leaving a large and valuable estate, which, after various legacies to his kinsmen, was bequeathed chiefly to charitable and benevolent societies.

TAYLOR, ENOCH, Lawyer and Conveyancer, was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, April 25th, 1818. He is the son of Maris Taylor, formerly of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and his mother was the daughter of John Elkinton, a farmer of Cumberland county, New Jersey, of which he was a very prominent and influential citizen. When he was four years of age his mother died, and subsequently, in 1828, his father with his family of small children removed to Norristown, Pennsylvania, where he received his elementary education. In 1833, he was placed in the private academy of Professor Roach, in Philadelphia, and there remained two years. After leaving school he entered the office of Samuel J. Curtis, conveyancer, and, in 1838, being twenty years of age, commenced that business on his own account. He afterwards read law, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Philadelphia, in July, 1841. Since that period he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, giving particular attention to conveyancing and the law of real estate. In May, 1840, he was elected one of the Managers of the Monument Cemetery and Secretary of the Board, and has held both positions ever since. In October, 1852, he was appointed by Samuel Allen, High Sheriff of the county, as his Chief or Law Deputy. This was the most important position in the office, as in his hands were placed all the responsible business necessitating the utmost care in the performance of the duties required. In October, 1862, he was elected to represent the Twenty-second Ward in Common Council, and re-elected in October, 1864. In December, 1867, he was appointed by Henry C. Howell, High Sheriff, his confidential Law Deputy, being the same position he had occupied fifteen years previously under Sheriff Allen. Again in December, 1870, this important post was placed in his possession by William R. Leeds; and once more in December, 1873, he was called upon to fill the same position by William B. Elliott. In June, 1868, he was elected by Councils a Director of Girard College, and remained in that position until the manner of holding the City Trusts was changed. In politics, he commenced as an Old-line Whig, his first vote for President being cast for General Harrison. He was twice a candidate on the County ticket nominated by that party for the Legislature previous to its division into districts; as the majority in the (old) county was largely Democratic, the candidates of the Whig party were always defeated by as heavy a majority as those on the same ticket for the (old) city were victorious. When the old Whig party ceased to exist as a distinct organization he became a Republican, and has ever since adhered to that party. In October, 1867, he joined the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown, of which Rev. J. H. M. Knox, D. D., was pastor. In the spring of 1868, he was elected a Ruling Elder, also Superintendent of the Sunday-school; and subsequently a Trustee of the church, also Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, all of which positions he still occupies. In fact, every trustworthy office to which he has been called seems to cling to him. He says himself that "the difficulty with him has been that when he once accepted a position, either in his church or corporation (Monument Cemetery), etc., he was obliged to retain it, from their unwillingness to release him from it." He is a retiring, diffident man; had he not been such, he would probably have held important political stations himself instead of acting for others. He is liberal towards any deserving object that appeals to him for help, and is conscientious to a remarkable degree. He is very guarded, and carefully abstains from speech or act that might offend or wound the feelings of others. He is of a nervous temperament and rather delicate constitution, although he has done, and is still doing, a great deal of mental labor.

WADSWORTH, REV. CHARLES, D. D., Clergyman, is a native of Litchfield, Connecticut. His early years were passed in the struggle, so common to New England youth, for self-support and education. The latter was received at Union College, State of New York, where he graduated. He subsequently studied for the ministry in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. He has ministered in the pastorate of four churches. His first call was to the Second Presbyterian Church, at Troy, New York, whence, after some years of labor, he was chosen as the spiritual head of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. When he entered upon the charge of this congregation he found but twelve families; the church edifice had been recently purchased at sheriff's sale, and the society burdened with the debt for its purchase, together with large sums necessarily incurred for repairs, refurnishing, organ, etc.; and the last portion of the incumbrance was not removed until during the closing year of his ministry. Having restored this church to a state of activity, sound religious health and prosperity, he turned his face westward, in answer to an appeal from the Calvary Presbyterian Society of San Francisco. On his arrival in that city he found the congregation deplorably demoralized by internal dissensions, which had culminated in the expulsion of the pastor from the pulpit and the city on account of political proclivities. Under his ministrations the congregation became

Enoch Taylor

Galaxy Pub Co Philada

Geo. P. Beard

once more harmonious, and its season of strife came to an end. By his energy it recovered completely from the blow it had received, and under his care and guidance it became a happy, thriving and vigorous community. After an absence of several years on the Pacific Coast, he once more returned to Philadelphia, to take charge of the former "Third Reformed," now known as the "Immanuel Presbyterian Church," so long under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Bethune. After the latter's resignation and death, it gradually declined in its numbers and influence, and its Trustees being aware of the name and power of its present pastor for effecting a general reconstruction of a disintegrating mass, tendered the vacant pulpit to him. It was accepted, and since his accession he has infused a new spirit into the remaining members; the scattered portions have been gathered in, and the body is gradually becoming sounder and augmenting in numbers. His life-work has ever been the building up of weak, or the rebuilding of disorganized congregations: ever pouring the oil of peace on the troubled waters of dissension and strife. During his ministry he has been repeatedly called from his chosen sphere of labor to other positions, self-considered, much more eligible and desirable; and these from some of the most prominent churches in New Orleans, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Baltimore, but the calls have been disregarded. His additions to the literature of the country consist in the publication of a number of single sermons, as also a volume of discourses preached in Calvary Church, San Francisco, during 1869 (12 mo., pp. 367). In the pulpit he is remarkable for the force of his argument, the beautiful imagery in which the subject is presented, and the impressive manner in which it is delivered. He is earnest and eloquent, clear as a thinker, concise and powerful as a logician; and he carries out in his practice that determination which characterized his great ancestor, Joseph Wadsworth, who secreted the Charter of the Connecticut Colony in the famous "Charter Oak," at Hartford, Connecticut.

BEARD, GEORGE PETRIE, President of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, was born in Orange, Vermont, June 3d, 1834. He is the son of Kendall and Roxcinda (Richardson) Beard, who are respectively of Scotch and English descent. He was educated at an excellent public school in the neighborhood of his birth-place, subsequently at the Barré Academy, and finally entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, where he graduated with honors in 1860. That "the boy is father of the man" was forcibly illustrated in the early traits of character and the incidents of his life. He was the acknowledged and chosen organizer and leader among his associates in school, in the debating club, in the literary society, and everywhere where leadership was demanded. In his course of studies he ranked high as a scholar, especially in language, literature and mental philosophy, and its kindred subjects. His attention was early given to the philosophy of teaching, and he was one of the first and most efficient advocates and organizers of Normal Schools in his native State. In May, 1865, he settled in Chillicothe, Missouri, where, as City Superintendent of Public Schools, he organized a graded system of schools for that city, which soon became noted for their excellence and marked success in their results. By the fame of these schools, his efforts before the people, the teachers and the members of the State Legislature, he was largely instrumental in securing the necessary legislation and appropriations, by which the public and Normal Schools of Missouri have been inaugurated. He labored several years as organizer, instructor and lecturer in teachers' institutes throughout that State. In 1867, he represented the Missouri State Teachers' Association in the National Teachers' Association; and subsequently, in 1870 and 1871, was elected President of the State Teachers' Association, a position which he filled with great credit to himself and acceptance to the body over whom he presided. In the autumn of 1870, he received the unanimous nomination as the candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Republican ticket; but was defeated in consequence of the union of the (so-called) Liberal Republicans and Democrats. In the spring of 1871, he was elected President of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri, and in ten days after accepting the office opened the institution with an attendance of thirty pupils. He organized and administered the affairs of this establishment, increased its membership to nearly two hundred pupils in the space of fifteen months—the first class of fourteen graduating in 1872—and raised the school to a high grade of merit and success. In the fall of 1872, he was elected President of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, at Shippensburgh, Pennsylvania (the position he now holds), and entered at once upon his duties. He organized and opened this school in April, 1873, with upwards of three hundred students in attendance. The unprecedented success of his efforts in the organization and management of this institution has given him rank with the foremost educators of the State. He has already labored largely as Instructor and Lecturer in institutes and associations in Pennsylvania, and is a universal favorite with the teachers and people. Personally, he is tall, straight and robust, with dark hair and eyes, and agreeable manners; sympathetic, genial-tempered and a lover of wit, he has many and warm friends. As a scholar, he unites the liberal and thorough culture of the university with the practical and progressive utilization of the learning of the present day. His oratory is elegant and forcible, and often eloquent. His enthusiasm warms and moulds every thought and argument into living, vitalizing power. He speaks fluently, and habitually without manuscript or notes. He has contributed largely to educational

literature. Several original poems and hymns from his pen have been published and much admired. He has been an earnest Christian worker in the Sunday-school and church from youth. He ranks with the most liberal of orthodox believers, having his church-membership with the Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians, at different times, as Providential circumstances have ordered. All his talents, time, and efforts are entirely consecrated to the cause of education, in which he profoundly believes himself especially called to labor. This devotion has won him a position in the front rank of the educators of the State. He was married, in December, 1862, to Luna C. Griswold, of Randolph, Vermont, and has three daughters: Stella S., Lucy E., and Luna L.

ALLEN, GEORGE, LL.D., Professor, was born in Milton, Chittenden county, Vermont, December 17th, 1808. He is a son of the late Hon. Heman Allen, who was a native of Massachusetts, but left that State for Vermont at an early day, and having studied law was admitted to practice in 1803. He was a man of marked superiority of intellect, a great lawyer, an eloquent speaker, and universally respected for the virtues of his private character. He was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court by the Legislature, but declined to accept the office; and, afterwards, sat through four successive Congresses as a Representative. On the mother's side, Professor Allen is descended from the New-London Prentises, who reckon among their ancestors representatives of Sir Humphrey Gilbert and that branch of the Edgecombe family of which the Earl of Mount Edgecombe is now the head. He was educated primarily in the district school, which was taught during the winter by some of the students of the University of Vermont; then at Mr. Osgood's Academy in Burlington, and partly by two graduates of Dartmouth College, who were successively students in his father's office. In 1822, he was sent by his father to Canada to acquire a knowledge of the French language, which he obtained by a residence with M. Consigny, the Curé of St. Matthias at Pointe Olivier, opposite Chambly. In August, 1823, he matriculated at the University of Vermont, which was at that time in a very precarious condition. During the last eighteen months of his connection with that institution it was under the Presidentship of Rev. Dr. Marsh, for whom he ever after entertained the most profound veneration and affectionate regard; and he it was who probably influenced his future course of life, especially in introducing to his notice the writings of Coleridge and Wordsworth, the best old English authors, and the Germans. He graduated in 1827, and began to study law in his father's office, in conformity to the latter's views rather than expressed wish. In the spring of the following year his father removed to Burlington, Vermont, and Professor Torrey of the University being about to travel in Europe, the corporation to which his father belonged appointed him his substitute, and this connection with the institution lasted for the greater part of two years. During this period he was a passionate student of the classics, so much so as to injure his health. It was the wish of President Marsh that he should remain a member of the Faculty, and as Professor of English Literature; but to meet his father's views he returned to the study of the law, and completed his course of reading in the office of Judge Turner, at St. Alban's, who had been his father's preceptor thirty years before. He was admitted to practice in 1831, and at once opened his office in Burlington. He had been trained up in the faith of "Congregational Calvinism," but during his college life had come in contact with the *Book of Common Prayer*, through a room-mate who was a Churchman. With him he had attended the private services held by Rev. Dr. Robertson, his Greek and Latin Professor in the University. In 1832, Bishop Hopkins arrived in Burlington, became Rector of St. Paul's Church, and opened a Family School, afterwards the Vermont Episcopal Institute, in which Professor Allen assisted as Classical teacher. He now commenced the study of Hebrew and theology, and in the following year was ordained by Bishop Hopkins to the Diaconate, and for some time thereafter acted as a home missionary, though still retaining his connection with the institute. Having been elected Rector of the Episcopal Church at St. Alban's, he accepted it, being ordained Priest in 1834. He retained the charge of this parish for three years, and was most happily settled. His old literary tastes were revived, and he studied all his favorites with renewed energy and avidity. During this period also he became a contributor to the *New York Review*, and his first article, *On the Study of Works of Genius*, attracted great attention, and drew forth the congratulations, among others, of the poet Halleck. In the spring of 1837, an attack of bronchitis caused him to resign his pastoral charge, and he was immediately offered the choice of four professorships, which were tendered him by different institutions. Through the kind offices of his friend, Rev. Dr. Henry, editor of the *New York Review*, among these, was offered for his acceptance that of Professor of Languages at Newark (Delaware) College, which he accepted; he removed to the place in November, 1837, and remained there for eight years. During this time he became warmly attached to one of his colleagues, Rev. William N. Pendleton, of Virginia, who was afterwards the General Pendleton, Commander of Artillery in the Confederate Army from the first battle of Bull Run to the Surrender at Appomatox. While residing at Newark, Professor Allen frequently visited Philadelphia, and through his love for Wordsworth made the acquaintance of the American editor (the late Professor Henry Reed) of that poet's works. About that time, the venerable Rev. Dr. Wylie, Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor of Ancient Languages, having become very advanced in years, Professor Reed

wished very much that his new friend might become his assistant and successor ultimately. In 1845, he was elected to the full Professorship, and, in September of that year, commenced his duties in that institution. He found the Department of Languages greatly curtailed and cramped. When the opportunity was given him, by some act of the Board of Trustees, he recommended such modes of remedying the deficiency as were possible with the Faculty as it was. On the death of Professor Reed, in 1854, with the cordial co-operation and help of his colleagues, Professors Vethuke and Frazer, he was enabled to carry his point; twenty-four hours of Greek and Latin per week, instead of sixteen, became the rule, and he was entrusted with the sole guidance in the Greek language. His former pupil, Francis A. Jackson, was elected Assistant Professor of Languages, and to him was confided the Department of Latin, of which he has since been made full Professor. Professor Allen co-operated actively with the present Provost, Dr. Charles J. Stillé, in his reconstruction of the University; and the Trustees of the University, as a compliment and in recognition of his services, took the unusual step of conferring upon him, although one of their own Faculty, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. During his early connection with the University, his theological opinions underwent a change, and, in 1847, he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. This action, however, produced no change whatever towards him on the part of the Trustees of the University. He was married, July 7th, 1831, to Mary Hancock Withington, of Boston, as near a descendant as exists of John Hancock of famous memory. It may be considered remarkable that the marriage was celebrated by no less a personage than Ralph Waldo Emerson, of whose church the bride was a member.

JACKSON, SAMUEL, M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, March 22d, 1787. He was a son of Dr. David Jackson, of Chester county, and his mother, Susan Kemper, belonged to a New York family of German descent. Having acquired a thorough classical education, he began the study of medicine with Dr. James Hutchinson, Jr., and, at his death, selected Professor Wistar as his preceptor, meanwhile attending the regular courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in 1808. After devoting his attention for some time to the branches of chemistry, botany and pharmacy, as connected with medicine, he commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, and soon his energy and genius obtained for him a prominent position among the physicians of that city. During the War of 1812, he manifested his patriotism by joining the "First Troop of City Cavalry," and became an active member of that organization. In 1820, he was elected to the Presidency of the Board of Health, a position of much responsibility and importance, as, at this period, an epidemic of yellow fever was then prevailing and spreading through the city, causing a great dread and much agitation in the community. In this connection, he displayed the utmost energy and the highest personal courage in combating the advance of the disease, and in ascertaining the laws of its dissemination. Throughout the infected localities he fearlessly took his way, and by his timely efforts in behalf of the sufferers, aided by the skill and wisdom of his ministrations, he succeeded most happily in diminishing the rate of mortality and restoring to health and usefulness many of his fellow citizens. In 1821, he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, then just entering upon its successful career. His selection for this position was peculiarly appropriate, as the attention he had previously bestowed upon pharmacy and its kindred branches enabled him, at the start, to judge of the requirements necessary to instruct apprentices in this art. Neglected for the most part by physicians, pharmacology was but little cultivated or known throughout the country; and there were no means provided to train up those who were willing and anxious to acquire a knowledge of this important practical science. By his personal efforts, in which he was aided by the venerable Dr. G. B. Wood, this institution was successfully established, and its influence has been felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. He had now fairly entered upon his career as a teacher. He joined the association which was organized by Dr. Chapman, and here he first taught Medical Chemistry, and afterwards Materia Medica and Therapeutics. This association was the germ of the "Medical Institute," which had its own special hall, and in after years (1837) was regularly chartered. In 1827, he was chosen by Professor Chapman as his Assistant in the University of Pennsylvania, and there lectured with great success on the Institutes of Medicine. In these addresses, he first introduced to the American medical public the important discoveries of Laennec, in regard to Auscultation and Percussion, the influential doctrines of Broussais on Physiological Therapeutics, and the profound pathological studies of Louis. The advent of the cholera, in 1832, furnished him another opportunity to manifest his disregard for all personal considerations when the welfare of the community was at stake. He was appointed, by the Board of Health, one of a professional committee to visit Montreal, where the disease had first appeared on this continent, and the result of his and their observations was embodied in a report, published July 8th, 1832. He subsequently took charge of one of the city cholera hospitals himself, and published two elaborate papers on the disease, after its subsidence. In 1835, a separate chair of the Institutes of Medicine was created in the University, and its duties assigned to him. In this professorship he devoted himself with great zeal.

In his introductory, delivered early in 1837, he advocated the theory of the correlation of forces, a doctrine which, in later years, has been adopted by the scientific world. He filled this position for over a quarter of a century, when the advancing infirmities of age warned him to retire from the scenes of active life. He resigned his professorship in 1863. Although the hand of time began to show its weight upon him, the mind was ever bright and active, and he pursued his studies and wrote medical articles as late as 1870. Always ready with the pen, his productions were generally in the form of contributions to periodical literature or the transactions of societies, and confined to questions of professional interest. His professional practice was very large, and he retained it during the entire length of his active years. His remarkable sagacity in appreciating the causes of disease, and his wonderful skill to discern and suggest remedies, induced his professional brethren to seek his advice constantly in difficult cases requiring consultation. His opinions were sought by physicians from all parts of the country, and often from abroad. He was entirely unsparing of self to soothe the sick and dying, and especially to reconcile the latter to the inevitable decree—the lot of humanity—as much the duty of a Christian physician as of a Christian minister. He never deceived, except when the consequences might prove fatal. Few ever possessed a deeper hold on his fellow beings. In all the chequered scenes of many-colored life, an attractive influence pervaded, and drew many around him to enjoy the inexhaustible resources of a mind that enriched and enlivened, at the same time adding a zest and force to the originality of his ideas. He died April 4th, 1872. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society; and also a corresponding member of the "Académie Royale de Mé lecine," of France.

STILLÉ, CHARLES JANEWAY, LL. D., Lawyer, Professor and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, September 23d, 1819. He is a son of John and Maria (Wagner) Stillé, and of Swedish descent on his father's side, being descended from that Olof Stillé who accompanied Printz—the first Governor of the Swedish Colony on the Delaware—on his voyage, in 1641, and who also, as the millwright of the colony, was probably the builder of the Swedes' mill on Cobb's creek, the oldest in Pennsylvania. On his mother's side, he is descended from Rev. ——— Wagner, one of the companions and fellow laborers with Muhlenberg, the great missionary pioneer among the German emigrants of this State. He received his preliminary education in the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, then in charge of Rev. Dr. Crawford, and at the Edge Hill School at Princeton, of which Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines was Principal at that period. He matriculated at Yale College in 1835, and graduated A. B. in 1839. During his college life, he was a close student in history and the belles lettres, and gained a high reputation both as a writer and a debater. On his return to his native city, he entered the office of the late Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, as a student at law, and was admitted to practice in 1842. A short time after this, he went abroad and passed two years in Europe, travelling through many of its countries, beside passing a considerable time in study. After his return home, although nominally an attorney at law, he devoted his time chiefly to the management of important private trusts, and to the prosecution of his favorite studies. In October, 1861, a few months after the outbreak of the Rebellion, he became one of the members of the Philadelphia Associates of the United States Sanitary Commission, the object of which organization was to collect money and supplies to aid the commission in its work of mercy in affording relief to the sick and wounded of the army. He was soon made Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, and served in that capacity during the whole of the war. With the aid of the late Horace Binney, Jr., and Robert M. Lewis, he organized the Women's Branch of the Philadelphia Associates; and also initiated the movement which culminated in the great Central Fair, commonly called the "Sanitary Fair," in aid of the funds of the United States Sanitary Commission, which was held in Philadelphia during the month of June, 1864, in Logan Square. All these agencies contributed upwards of a million and a half of dollars to the general treasury of the commission. After the close of the fair, and at the request of the Executive Committee, he prepared a volume descriptive of the same, entitled, *A Memorial of the Great Central Fair in Aid of the Sanitary Commission*, held in Philadelphia, June, 1864. Shortly after this event, he became a member of the Standing Committee of the Commission, and, at the close of the war, he compiled, at its request, *The History of the United States Sanitary Commission*, which is the official record of its labors. During the war, he was engaged not only in benevolent but also in patriotic work. In December, 1862, he published a small pamphlet, entitled, *How a Free People conduct a Long War*, which produced an extraordinary impression. Its object was to prove that the discouragements which our Government and people met with in their efforts to put down the Rebellion were paralleled by the events of the Peninsular War in Spain. Whether it was that the parallel seemed complete, or, simply because words of encouragement in an hour of deep despondency are specially welcome, the result was very remarkable. In a short time, more than a half million copies were distributed throughout the country. The author received letters from many of the most eminent men throughout the Union, bearing testimony to the great good which had been effected by it. Among others, President Lincoln wrote: "The pamphlet is by far the best production upon the subject it treats which I have seen; the read-

ing and re-reading of it have afforded me great pleasure, and I believe, also, some profit." A short time afterwards, its author printed another pamphlet: *Northern Interests and Southern Independence.* In May, 1866, he was chosen by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor of History and English Literature. He soon felt that the instruction in that institution, although admirably conducted, was on too narrow a basis to satisfy the demands of popular feeling. In December of that year, he proposed to the Trustees, as a first step towards reform, that a system of elective studies should be adopted by the Board. Rev. Dr. Goodwin having resigned the office of Provost in June, 1868, the Trustees unanimously elected the present incumbent as his successor. Yale College, his Alma Mater, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, during that summer. He was inaugurated to the high position he has since so ably held, September 30th, 1868, and, in his (inaugural) address, took strong ground in favor of the establishment of a Scientific School on the general plan of the Sheffield School at New Haven, as a new department of the University. Shortly afterwards, the Trustees applied for the purchase of the site of the present University buildings in West Philadelphia. After a most tedious negotiation, which lasted more than a year, during which time he was a most active laborer, the City Councils consented to the sale. Arrangements were soon made to erect the present beautiful building for the Collegiate and Scientific Departments. He prepared the plan of organization, which was adopted in March, 1872. The building was opened for the reception of students in September, 1872, with the two Faculties, that of Arts, and that of Sciences, filled with some of the ablest men in the country as professors, and thoroughly equipped with the best means of instruction. The number of students has more than doubled within the past five years, and is increasing annually. His labors in this direction are appreciated not only by his colleagues and the Trustees, but by the public in general. He married, in 1846, Anna, daughter of Joseph H. Dulles.

FALES, GEORGE, Merchant, was born at midnight, on December 1st, 1787, in Bristol, Rhode Island. His father, Nathaniel Fales, was of Welsh extraction, his ancestors having emigrated from Wales to America in 1640, and settled near Boston, Massachusetts. His mother's name was Elizabeth Bradford, a lineal descendant of William Bradford, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who crossed the Atlantic in the famous "Mayflower," in 1620, and became the Governor of Plymouth Colony in 1621, retaining that office for a period of about thirty years. Nathaniel Fales was a farmer in Rhode Island, and sustained a position of considerable importance, having been at one time a Judge of the Common Pleas Court in that State, and also a member of the Legislature. George Fales is thus descended from the oldest American stock, the history of his family being bound up with that of the country; and he may well point with honest pride to the record of his race as that of men whose names are part of the annals of the New World, which Americans at least "will not willingly let die." On the completion of the ordinary school curriculum, he went, in 1802, to Boston, and there entered the office of his brother, Samuel Fales, who at that period carried on the business of a dry goods merchant in that city. Here he stayed some considerable time, learning his business thoroughly, and acquiring those firmly fixed habits of steady perseverance and integrity, to which, through a long life, he has persistently adhered, and which have had no small share in the success which has throughout marked his course. In 1814, aiming at an independent position, he struck out a line of action for himself, and went to Philadelphia, there establishing himself in the dry goods commission business, in partnership with a Mr. Cheever, under the style of Cheever & Fales. In 1827, the former died; and subsequently (in 1830), the firm became Fales, Lothrop & Co., dealing principally in goods of American manufacture. The firm has continued, with slight modifications, up to the present time (1874), the style of the house now being Wharton, Atkinson & Co., in which he is special partner. He has just completed his sixtieth year in the same business, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, is still hale and hearty, with every prospect of many years yet before him. He may well be considered one of the representative men of Philadelphia; a successful merchant, who is an honor to the city of his adoption, and who presents a worthy example of the natural result of persistent integrity and perseverance. He became, in 1840, a director of the Commercial National Bank, and, in 1857, of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, both of which positions he still holds. He was married, in 1830, to Anne Rush, daughter of the celebrated Colonel Louis Rush, an old Pennsylvanian, who held the command of the regiment known as "The Philadelphia Blues." He still retains a connection with, and interest in, his native city and State, being the owner of property in Rhode Island which has descended to him from his paternal great grandfather, Timothy Fales, who graduated at Harvard, in 1711.

GORDON, ISAAC GRANTHAM, Lawyer and Judge, was born December 22d, 1819, in the borough of Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania. His father, Zaccheus Gordon, was a coppersmith by trade, and was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. The family is originally of Scotch descent, but passed subsequently into Ireland, his grandfather—John Gordon—being what is known as a Scotch-Irishman. He is one of that most hon-

orable class of men who are called "self-made"—men who by force of hard work and steady persistent effort raise themselves to eminence among their fellows. Having received—with the exception of a period of three months' tuition in the Lewisburg Academy, which he with difficulty obtained at a subsequent time—but the rudiments of an ordinary English education in the common schools of Lewisburg, he has succeeded, by dint of the strictest economy of time—studying closely and earnestly at night and in the intervals of work—in giving himself a classical and scientific education not excelled by many who have enjoyed the full advantages of a university course. When about sixteen years of age, his father fell sick, and by this event the support of the whole family devolved upon him. He accepted the situation, and got employment in the Lewisburg Iron Foundry; in the first instance, as a common laborer, afterwards learning the trade of a moulder. Thus he continued for about two years, with the intention of eventually establishing himself in business as an iron founder. It was not to be so, however. By one of those events called accidents, the whole course of his life was altered. When about eighteen years of age, his left foot was so badly burned by molten iron that he was injured for life. Being thus rendered unable to work, or even to leave the house for many months, through the kindness of his friends in lending him books to alleviate the monotony of his condition, his attention was turned to literature, at first merely as a pastime. But, by degrees, he became more and more interested in literary and scientific pursuits, and acquired a habit of study which "grew with his growth, and strengthened with his strength." The value and importance of mental culture and development being by these means impressed upon him, he determined, by a steady, persevering and systematic course of study, to acquire a more perfect and complete education. This aim, most difficult of realization to one in his circumstances, he accomplished, as already stated, by studying at night, and whenever opportunity offered. As soon as he could manage, with the aid of a stick, to limp to the foundry, he again began work for his father's and family's support. Thus he went on for four years, working hard by day in the dust and roar of the foundry, and, when evening came, sitting down determinedly to his books, and allowing no allurements to draw him away from his self-imposed task. So he acquired, during these years, simply by utilizing the odds and ends of time, a liberal and classical education, and prepared the way for passing to a more congenial occupation. At length, in 1841, he commenced the study of the law in the office of James F. Linn, attorney at law, of Lewisburg, and in the same year joined the communion of the Presbyterian Church. He continued his legal studies for two years, and finally, in April, 1843, received the reward of his toilsome perseverance, by being admitted to practice in the several courts of Union county. In July of the same year, he left Union county, and opened an office in Curwensville, in Clearfield county, shortly afterwards entering into partnership with the Hon. G. R. Barrett. In 1846, he settled in Brookville, the county seat of Jefferson county, and, in the following year, was married to Mary C. Jenks, daughter of Dr. John W. Jenks, of Punxatawney, Jefferson county. Here he continued to reside and practise law until his election to the Supreme Bench, in October, 1873. He served in the Legislatures of 1860 and 1861 for the district composed of Clearfield, Jefferson, Elk, and McKean, and in the latter year became Chairman of the Judiciary Committee General. In 1866, he was appointed by Governor Curtin to the President Judgeship of the Twenty-eighth Judicial District, to serve the unexpired term until the following December.

GRIER, ROBERT COOPER, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 5th, 1794. He was the eldest son of Rev. Isaac Grier, and grandson of Rev. Robert Cooper, both of whom were Presbyterian ministers. In the autumn of 1794, his father took charge of the academy at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, having a full complement of scholars. At the same time he taught a grammar school, preached to three congregations, and tilled his own farm for the support of his family. He was a superior Latin and Greek scholar, and, as may be imagined, a man of remarkable energy of character. He educated his son in the best manner, commencing with the Latin tongue at six years of age; and when he was but twelve years old, he had mastered both it and the Greek language. He continued his studies with his father until 1811, when he entered the Junior Class at Dickinson College, and graduated therefrom in 1812. There he surpassed all his fellow students in his profound knowledge of the ancient languages, beside excelling in chemistry. He remained at the college, after he had taken his degree, for a year, and taught a grammar school therein. His father's health having failed about this time, he returned to Northumberland and assisted him in his educational establishment. After his father's death, in 1815, he succeeded him as Principal, lectured on chemistry, astronomy, and mathematics, beside teaching Greek and Latin. His leisure hours he devoted to the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1817, and opened his office in Bloomsburg, Columbia county; in 1818, he removed to Danville, in the same county. His practice increased till 1833, when he was appointed by Governor Wolf, Judge of the District Court of Alleghany county. He now removed to Pittsburgh. On the 4th of August, 1846, he was nominated by President Polk one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, and unanimously confirmed the next day. In 1848, he removed to Philadelphia, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred September 25th, 1870. He was eminently

distinguished for integrity of purpose, fidelity to his client, and benevolence to those of limited means, preferring justice to gain. The esteem of his legal brethren was exhibited in the great deference given to his decisions, and their warm personal friendship. At the death of his father, he took charge of his brothers and sisters, ten in number, cared for and educated all, as a faithful guardian, until they were settled in life. He married, in 1829, Isabella, daughter of John Rose, a native of Scotland.

EARP, THOMAS, JR., Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, April 8th, 1819, and was the only son of Thomas and Rebecca Earp. His father was a native of England, and emigrated to this country at a very early age. He received a common school education, and on its completion became a clerk in his father's office, who at that time had a hardware store on Market street. Here he continued until 1842, in which year he commenced a produce commission business in partnership with his cousin, John Young; who shortly afterwards died. He continued, however, by himself for a number of years, and was most successful, enlarging his trade and developing it to a considerable extent. In 1852 he relinquished this calling, and established himself as a dealer in lard, oils, etc., succeeding to Charles S. Williams, who had begun the trade many years before. This was the first business of that nature established in Philadelphia, and he continued it, having a factory at 246 north Water street, until the year 1868, when he resigned it to his two sons, and retired from active mercantile life. This concern has been greatly extended since it was undertaken by him, and at present (1874) is not only the oldest established but bids fair to become the largest of its kind in the city. He was married, in 1841, to Ellen, eldest daughter of George W. Fobes, and has issue four children; one of whom, a son, died in 1869. Though always systematically declining political offices and distinctions, he strongly espoused the Republican cause in politics, and was for many years a member of the Union League of Philadelphia. He died November 21st, 1872, and will be remembered as one of the most prominent and respected citizens of the State.

WHITALL, JOHN MICKLE, Merchant, was born at Woodbury, New Jersey, November 4th, 1800. The family is of English extraction. His parents were John S. Whitall, a native of Red Bank, New Jersey, who traded extensively with the West Indies, and Sarah (Mickle) Whitall. He received his education at the common school at Woodbury; and when about sixteen years of age went "before the mast" in the ship "William Savery," owned by Edward Thompson, which ran from Philadelphia to China for tea. In 1821, he had risen to be second mate in the ship "Benjamin Rush," and in the following year was chief mate of the ship "Dorothea," also trading to China, owned by Louis Clapier, a well-known ship owner and merchant of those days. He also made some voyages to Gibraltar and Antwerp, as chief mate of the "America;" and, in 1824, while yet scarcely more than a boy, he reached the summit of his profession, and received the reward of his steadiness and ability by being appointed Commander of the ship "New Jersey," which sailed from Philadelphia to Liverpool, and thence to Canton. He made four voyages to China in this ship, some of them being unusually quick. While captain of the "New Jersey," he did a noteworthy act by beating right up the China Seas, out of season, against the northeast monsoon, instead of taking, as is customary at that period of the year, the eastern passage; or what is commonly known among seamen as "East-about." By this means he effected a great shortening of the voyage, and opened up, out of season, a more direct route to China. While quite young he had been deeply impressed with religious truths, and endeavored to bring them to bear also upon those around him. He succeeded so far in influencing the seamen under his command that all profanity was banished from his ship; no oath was ever heard there; a fact which he records with pleasurable satisfaction, and which is a remarkable incident in connection with that class of men. In 1829 he left the sea, and in 1830 commenced a wholesale dry-goods business in Philadelphia, under the style of Capp & Whitall. Within some four or five years his partner retired, and he continued it alone until 1837. He was compelled to succumb in the great financial panic of that year, and effected a compromise with his creditors. This heavy trouble he met with firmness and decision. Not considering that his responsibility was removed by the ordinary legal discharge, he mentally determined to pay his creditors in full. This he believed to be a duty enforced upon him by his religious tenets, and not merely a point of honor. The self-imposed task, however, was not accomplished easily or quickly; nor without steady persistent effort and self-denial. He commenced and continued to practise the strictest economy, always keeping in view this one aim. And, to his honor be it recorded, that within twelve years from the date of his failure he succeeded in discharging all his debts in full, paying both principal and interest. The simple statement of this episode is sufficient testimony to the stern integrity and unflinching uprightness, as well as the firmness, of his character. In 1838, he was admitted a partner in the firm of Scattergood, Haverstick & Co., glass manufacturers; the factory of the firm being at Millville, New Jersey. The style of the house eventually became Whitall, Tatum & Co., by which name it is at present (1874) known. He continued in this business for twenty-seven years; during which time he was successful

in paying off all the indebtedness of his previous failure, as above described, and subsequently achieved a competency. He finally retired from active business life in 1865. In 1861, he was appointed by the District Court a Guardian of the Poor, and was President several years. During this time—about the year 1865—while Chairman of a Committee on Heating and Ventilation, he introduced successfully into the Alms House a system of ventilation which he himself had long used, and which, while being perfectly simple and easy of application, has been proved by repeated and severe tests to be most effectual. He argued that all the more injurious ingredients of the impure air of a room, the virus of contagion, etc., being of a dense nature, must sink to the floor; and that, therefore, the proper way to ventilate a chamber or room is to supply a vent or flue for the egress of foul air from the floor, and not, as usual, from just under the ceiling; at the same time introducing pure air by a separate flue, or by the ordinary passage of the heater. After considerable discussion, he carried his point, and his system was adopted in the Poor House with the most beneficial results. Wards and chambers in that establishment which were furnished with this apparatus have remained entirely free from contagious diseases, while the same diseases have been rampant in other wards not so ventilated. And—further proof of its success—on its introduction into chambers hitherto ventilated on the old plan, where contagious diseases were, they have gradually decreased and disappeared. The Poor Asylum of Philadelphia is now ventilated on this system throughout, to the exclusion of every other system of ventilation, and the improvement in the health of the inmates has most fully justified the anticipations of its inventor. Were it only for his labors in this direction he would deserve well of his city and State. He has also taken great interest in the treatment of the insane. He was for many years a Manager of the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, at Frankford; and also for fifteen years a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital. In politics, he is a Republican, though he has never held any political office.

CAMAC, WILLIAM, M. D., Physician and Philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, November 26th, 1829. His great grandfather, by the paternal side, was Thomas Masters, an old resident of Philadelphia, whose daughter, Sarah, married Turner Camac, of Dublin, Ireland. W. Masters Camac, father of William Camac, married Elizabeth Boynton Markoe, daughter of John Markoe, of Philadelphia, who was the son of Abraham Markoe, the first Captain of the First City Troop of Philadelphia in the Revolutionary War. Their son was educated at College Point, Flushing, Long Island, under the charge of William A. Muhlenberg, D. D., and at Columbia College, New York. An earnest student and an excellent classical scholar during his course, although quite young, he assisted Dr. Muhlenberg by teaching Greek and Latin to the younger students. Having studied medicine, he graduated at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, March, 1852, but never applied himself especially to the practice of his profession; entering the laboratory of Professor James C. Booth he studied chemistry, and afterwards entered into partnership with him; during this time he lectured on chemistry at a medical school. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, having been a member of the City Troop from 1850, and second Lieutenant for one year, he was actively engaged in the three months' service, and acted subsequently on the staff of General Patterson, with the rank of Major. In 1862, he was appointed by Governor Curtin Agent in New York to attend to the interests of Pennsylvania soldiers in that city; not finding much to occupy his attention there, however, he was appointed by Surgeon General Hammond to travel and provide for the comfort of all soldiers, with full authority to act, and under this order he spent some time at Fortress Monroe and York river. In August, 1862, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and put in charge of an Officers' Hospital; this hospital was the old family residence in Camac's Woods, Philadelphia, which was tendered by him to the Government free of rent, and as such was used until the close of the war. Although fortunately relieved from the necessity of professional practice, he has been an active and efficient coadjutor in many scientific, artistic and philanthropic enterprises and pursuits. He is a member of the Union League, Franklin Institute, Academy of Fine Arts, Horticultural Society, and various musical associations, frequently serving on various committees in these bodies; he has been a Manager of the Asylum for the Blind, and is a Director of the Academy of Music, President of the Amphion Musical Association, Member of the venerable Schuylkill Fishing Company, and its present Governor, and Founder and President of the Zoological Society, the success of which, now guaranteed, may, without derogation to others, be principally ascribed to his persistent advocacy and labors for several years; he was also on the Committee of Consolidation of the City in 1855, and the Committee of the Sanitary Fair in 1864. He has also been a member of the Ancient York Masons in good standing for many years; and was the first person to introduce aquaria in Philadelphia. In the early part of 1860 he became a financial partner in the illustrated humorous weekly, *Vanity Fair*, started in New York January 1st, 1860, by W. A. Stephens, of Philadelphia, sustaining it liberally through the adverse times of the early part of the war. The paper was discontinued July 4th, 1863, and although not a financial success it was a literary one. He has been a frequent contributor to various literary and scientific papers and magazines. Devotedly attached to music, he is an excellent amateur performer on the pianoforte and several other instruments. The

possessor of a fine voice, he has repeatedly sung and performed at charitable concerts given in aid of the Sanitary Fair and other benevolent objects, besides lending his services in amateur dramatic performances at the Amateurs' Drawing Room, Philadelphia, for similar objects, with approbation. He is also the composer of many songs, and other music published with success. Indeed he is remarkable for his versatility. He is skilful in the use of mechanical tools, and his house contains numerous specimens of his handiwork; many of the books in his library were bound by him; he has printed many things upon his private press, taken numerous photographs, drawn a variety of crayon and pencil pictures, besides painting creditably in water colors. He has made numerous voyages to the Old World, and has recently returned from an extended tour with his family in Europe, Egypt, Syria, etc. He was married, November 25th, 1851, to Ellen Maria McIlvaine, daughter of Bloomfield McIlvaine, a brother of the late Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, and son of Hon. Joseph McIlvaine of Burlington, New Jersey, for several years United States Senator for that State. The former married Henrietta Bancker, daughter of the late Charles W. Bancker of Philadelphia.

MALCOM, HOWARD, D. D., LL. D., Clergyman and Author, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 19th, 1799. His maternal grandfather, John Howard, an opulent Philadelphian, died in 1809, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was a descendant of Hugh Roberts, of Wales, an eminent minister among the Society of Friends, who came to this country about one year after the arrival of William Penn. Deborah Howard, a daughter of John Howard, married John J. Malcom, of Philadelphia, whose father came from Scotland. Howard Malcom was their son and only child. His collegiate education was obtained at Dickinson College, which he entered in 1813. On leaving college he was placed in the counting-house of Miller & Van Buren, a prominent shipping firm on Front street, Philadelphia, where he learned those accurate and punctual habits which have so largely contributed to his comfort and success in life. He was baptized by Dr. William Staughton, of the Sansom Street Church, Philadelphia, in February, 1816. In 1817, he left the counting-house and commenced the study of divinity, and was licensed to preach in May, 1818, by the Sansom Street Church. He prosecuted a full course in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and at the same time acted gratuitously as pastor of a Baptist church near by. In 1820, he received a call from the Baptist church in the city of Hudson, New York, which he accepted, and was ordained in May of that year. He married and became their settled pastor. There he established the first Sabbath-schools of that place, and spent a month every summer in travelling, in his own conveyance and at his own expense, between Utica and Sackett's Harbor, for the purpose of founding Sunday-schools. As none had previously existed in all that region, he became the father under whose fostering care sprang up those nurseries of the Church from which have flowed such beneficent results. When, in 1825, the "Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union" became the "American Sunday-School Union," it induced him to resign his pastoral charge and labor with them in the great Sunday school work. The duty assigned to him was to travel the country in order to organize auxiliaries and depositories, appoint local agents for the same purpose, and establish Sunday-schools. In this work he visited every principal city in the United States. While thus engaged he was prevailed upon to assume, though reluctantly, the pastorship of the Federal Street, now Clarendon, Baptist Church, of Boston, Massachusetts, then just organized, and became its first pastor in 1827. The climate proved uncongenial and necessitated, in 1831, a tour of seven months over Europe, from which, however, he received but transient benefit. In March, 1835, his voice so failed that he could no longer speak in public. About this time circumstances rendered it necessary to send a delegate to all the Baptist Foreign Missions, to adjust on the spot important matters which were beyond the reach of correspondence, and he was appointed to the mission. This responsible and arduous duty occupied a period of two and a half years, and involved journeys by land and water amounting in the aggregate to seventy-two thousand miles. After having visited many of the missionary stations of other denominations in India, in order that he might first learn the mode of procedure, he then proceeded to all those of his own denomination, in Hindostan, Madras, Burmah, the Tenasserim Provinces, Tavoy, Siam and China, and returned home by way of Singapore, Malacca, and the Cape of Good Hope. Still unable to preach in large places of worship, he accepted, in 1839, the Presidency of Georgetown College, Kentucky, then just established. His labors in this position were eminently successful, and he not only succeeded in giving to the college a thorough organization, but also in collecting during the vacation a considerable endowment and a respectable library and cabinet. In addition to his duties as President, he filled the chair of Metaphysics, Political Economy and Moral Philosophy. In 1841, he received, simultaneously from the University of Vermont and Union College of New York, the honorary degree of D. D. In this position his teachings were openly anti-slavery, and in face of the growing vehemence of the slavery feeling precipitated a crisis, which resulted in his resignation, in August, 1840. In August, 1851, he became the first President of the University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and continued to preside over that institution, filling also the chair of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy, until increasing loss of voice compelled his resignation, in August, 1859. Subsequently he received from the institution the honorary

degree of LL. D. In 1861, he became the president of the American Baptist Historical Society, of which he was virtually the originator; and in which he continues to labor without salary, giving time and money to promote its objects. In addition to his other labors, he has produced some valuable works. In 1828, he published a *Dictionary of the Bible*, of which there were sold in the first twelve months twenty thousand copies. It has passed through one hundred and forty editions in America and several in London, reaching an aggregate of about two hundred thousand copies. In 1829, he issued *The Nature and Extent of the Atonement*, in which he maintains the Calvinistic view. It was followed, in 1830, by *The Christian Rule of Marriage*, which, by 1857, had reached a sale of fourteen thousand copies; subsequently by a memoir of his wife, Lydia Malcom, and an interesting account of his travels in south-eastern Asia. His *Theological Index* contains seventy thousand citations, alphabetically arranged under two thousand heads, with references to the principal works in every department of religious literature, forming a concordance of religious literature, the value of which cannot be over estimated. He has also edited *Baxter's Saints' Rest*, *Imitation of Christ*, *Keach's Travels of True Godliness*, Robert Hall's *Helps to Zion's Travellers*, Henry's *Communicants' Companion*, *Law's Serious Call*, and *Butler's Analogy of Religion and Nature*, which is steadily increasing in circulation in the colleges and high schools of our land. His Baccalaureate Address to the graduating class at Lewisburg, in July, 1857, excited favorable comment; a celebrated author wished every young man in the country could read it. He has also been a constant contributor to the current religious periodicals of his day. He was one of the founders of the American Tract Society, of which he was made vice-president at the beginning, and is now the oldest director. He is also president of the American Peace Society.

FRAZER, JOHN FRIES, A. M., LL. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, from 1844 till 1872, was born in Philadelphia, July 8th, 1812. His great-grandfather, John Frazer, originally from Scotland, had emigrated to this country from county Antrim, Ireland, in the early part of the eighteenth century, and established himself as a merchant in Philadelphia. Persifor, the son of this ancestor, was a shipping merchant in Philadelphia, a signer of the non-importation resolutions, and, at the breaking out of the Revolution, raised a company of soldiers from his neighborhood in Chester county, to which he had removed, and attached himself to the regiment of General Wayne. He was present at the battle of Brandywine, and commanded the regiment of Colonel Jackson at Monmouth, where, for his gallant conduct, he received a letter of thanks from General Washington. Robert, one of nine children of Persifor Frazer and Mary Taylor, was born in Philadelphia in 1768, graduated at Princeton, and studied law in the office of Jared Ingersoll. His specialty was land law, on which branch he was generally regarded as high authority. He practised in Philadelphia, and afterwards in Norristown, Chester, and West Chester. His first wife was Mary Ball, by whom he left no issue. By his second wife, Elizabeth Fries, he had five children, the youngest of whom was John Fries Frazer. Elizabeth Frazer died about two years after her youngest was born, leaving John, and one brother and one sister, the only surviving children, in charge of a nurse. Their father, Robert, died in 1820, when they were left in the custody of their maternal grandfather, John Fries. The two boys were soon after sent to school in Germantown for a short time, when John entered Captain Partridge's Military Academy, in Connecticut, where he remained but one year. He was finally committed to the charge of the Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wylie, D. D., in Philadelphia, who received him into his family, and not only took care of his instruction from this time, but treated him in every respect like his own son. He returned the Doctor's kindness with a filial affection, and devoted himself to his studies with enthusiasm. He stood first at school, and maintained this position subsequently among his classmates at college, after, in 1828, passing a creditable examination for admission to the junior class of the University of Pennsylvania at the age of sixteen. Here he excelled in the classics and mathematics, and was so pre-eminent in physical science as to win the warmest regard of Professor A. D. Bache, who made him his trusted assistant. It is somewhat singular that Professor Bache and Dr. Wylie, the two men who exercised the most important influence on the career of John F. Frazer, should have been elected to their chairs at the same time that he entered college. He graduated in 1830, sharing the first honor with Mr. Clark. At this time Professor Alexander D. Bache was in charge of the Department of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and was so much impressed with his ability and industry, as well as his other traits of character, that he formed an attachment for him which brought them into most intimate relations till Professor Bache's death. The influence of this, one of America's greatest scientific men, on the intellectual development of his earnest scholar, was necessarily very great, and his example determined the latter's inclination to science. After completing the academic course, he entered his name in the office of John M. Scott as a student of law, and about the year 1833 passed "one of the best examinations in the memory of the examiners." After this he studied medicine, and would have received the medical diploma also, had not an enforced absence from the city prevented. During this period (from his graduation in the Department of Arts until 1836) he was much in society, of which he was very fond, and which he was eminently fitted to adorn, but he never allowed his pas-

times to divert him from reading and study; and while an active member of the First City Troop, the United Bowmen (an archery club), etc., he was fully alive to all that was transpiring in the world of letters and of science, and was an equally active member of the Academy of Natural Sciences (from September, 1835), and the Franklin Institute (from November 18th, 1835). In 1836, he spent a year in the field, as assistant to Professor H. D. Rogers, in the geological survey of Pennsylvania. In 1838, he married Charlotte Cave, and shortly thereafter accepted a professorship in the High School, where he assisted Professor Bache in a series of magnetic observations from 1840 to 1845, contributing with nine other gentlemen to bear, "at first nearly all, and afterwards a considerable part of the expenses of the observatory." (Preface to Bache's report.) The immediate direction of the observations from December, 1843, was in the hands of Professor J. F. Frazer, and the duties were performed gratuitously. On the resignation of Professor Bache from his chair in the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Frazer was selected to occupy it, and continued to perform its duties, with the exception of one year (1867), which his physician compelled him to pass abroad, until the day of his death. In 1842, he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, and shortly afterwards (1845) one of its secretaries, which position he held till 1855, when he was elected one of the vice-presidents. He was editor of the Franklin Institute Journal from 1850 till 1866, and Vice-Provost of the University from 1856 till 1868 (during one year of which time (1859–60) he was acting provost), when he resigned, and the office remained vacant till after his death. In 1863, he was one of the fifty scientific men who were constituted by act of Congress a National Academy of Science, intended to be similar to the National Academy of France. His earnestness in the cause of science, together with his thorough acquaintance with the laws of the physical universe so far as yet understood, and the charm of his conversation, endeared him to the first men of science and culture in this country. Professor Felton and the lamented Agassiz (who spoke of him as the first physicist in America), Professors Pearce, Benjamin Gould, Henry, Bache, Wolcott Gibbs, Lesley, Haldeman, Leconte, and Genth, were his intimate friends, and all prized his straightforwardness, his wit, and his scientific judgment. His personal qualities made him popular in every circle. The day after the inauguration of the New University building, October 12th, 1872, he was engaged in placing the books of his private library on their shelves; when, it is thought, feeling faint, and knowing that no assistance was at hand on the lower floor where he was at work, he ascended the circular staircase to his apparatus room, but, on opening the door, fell to the floor and expired instantly. A memorial window from the class of '72, and his portrait placed in the chapel gallery by the Alumni, are enduring tributes of respect from those for whom his life's work was given.

FRAZER, PERSIFOR, JR., A. M., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, son of Professor John F. Frazer and Charlotte Cave, was born in Philadelphia on July 24th, 1844. He was instructed, while very young, at home, and at seven years was sent to Miss Learned's school in St. Luke's church, where he remained until he entered Mr. Arthur's school. In September, 1855, he was transferred to Mr. Faires's school, from which he entered the University of Pennsylvania, in September, 1858. He graduated thence in July, 1862; and at the same time received an appointment as Aid in the United States Coast Survey, and was assigned to the party of Assistant Henry Mitchell, then engaged in the hydrographic survey of Narragansett Bay. Here he remained until the party broke up, when, on application to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, he was transferred to the United States Steamer "Bibb," then about to sail for the headquarters of the South Atlantic squadron, at Port Royal, South Carolina. He was relieved from the "Bibb" in the spring of 1863, and ordered to report for duty to Assistant Henry Mitchell, whose party was engaged in the survey of Sandy Hook. While here, the Southern army crossed the Potomac, and an earnest appeal was made by the Governor of Pennsylvania for "emergency men" to repel the invasion. Proceeding to Philadelphia, he joined the First City Troop, and remained with them during their brief campaign at Gettysburg. He resigned from the Coast Survey in December, 1863, and in September, 1864, was appointed an ensign in the United States Navy, and was ordered to the Fifth Division of the Mississippi Squadron, where he remained, taking part in the second Red River expedition, just before the close of the war. In November, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, and in May, 1866, went to Germany, where he passed three years in the Mining Academy in Saxony, and in travels in France, Switzerland, and Bohemia. Returning in May, 1869, he joined the geological survey of Colorado and New Mexico, under the charge of Dr. F. V. Hayden, as Mineralogist, and made a report to Dr. Hayden of the mineralogy of those territories. After visiting Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, California, and Nevada, he returned to Philadelphia and opened an office as Geologist and Mining Engineer. On the resignation of Professor Morton from the professorship of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania in September, 1870, Professor John F. Frazer appointed his son an instructor in chemistry. In 1871, the trustees elected Persifor Frazer, Jr., "Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry," and after the death of Professor J. F. Frazer, on the separation of the chair of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry into two chairs, the professorship of chemistry was tendered to, and is still held by, him. He is an active and energetic member of the Academy of Natural Science, the Philosophical Society, the Franklin Institute, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

PANCOAST, CHARLES STACEY, Lawyer, is the son of Stacey and Eliza (Hatton) Pancoast, and was born in the city of New York, October 29th, 1823. The father was a native of Virginia, and had left there to engage in business in New York. Charles was educated in that city, and afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he entered the conveyancing office of John Bonsall. After perfecting himself in that study, he read law in the office of James H. Castle, and was admitted to practice May 7th, 1845. In 1846, he married Mary, daughter of Edward Shelmerdine, who, in the early part of the present century, had the then well-known hat store on Chestnut street, next to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank. By close application to his profession, and fidelity to the interests of his clients, he enjoys a fine practice, with the reputation also of being a conscientious and upright advocate. A Republican in politics, he was one of the earliest members of the Union League, joining it before its organization was completed. He was the president of the Germantown Union League, and during the war gave an unfaltering support to the Government.

BACHE, HARTMAN, GENERAL, Topographical Engineer, was born in Philadelphia in 1798. He was a son of Benjamin Franklin and Margaret (Markoe) Bache, and a great grandson of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. His preliminary education was attended to in his native city, and at the age of sixteen years he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, as a cadet, whence he graduated, with the highest honors and standing, July 24th, 1818. His first commission bears that date as Brevet Captain Staff, Assistant Topographical Engineers. He was assigned to duty at once on the survey of Chesapeake Bay and vicinity for a naval depot, and the subsequent year to New York harbor. From that time until 1828, he was variously engaged on surveys for the defences of Portland, Maine; Georgetown and Charleston, South Carolina; the Narrows of the Penobscot river, and the Naval Rendezvous of Mount Desert Island, Maine; also for a canal from Conewago Falls, Pennsylvania, to Port Deposit, Maryland; harbor improvements at Marblehead, Holmes' Hole, and Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts; and also of other works of public utility in Virginia, the two Carolinas, Georgia and Tennessee. He was promoted to the brevet rank of Major, July 24th, 1828, "for ten years' faithful service in one grade." From that year until 1832, he was mainly employed in surveys for harbor improvements of Long Island Sound, Sandy Bay, Massachusetts, the Delaware and Raritan rivers, and also for a railroad from Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to Elmira, New York. He was advanced, August 1st, 1832, to the grade of brevet major on the staff of topographical engineers. He next made surveys of the harbors of Lake Champlain, for a road in the valley of the Kennebec river, Maine, a light-house on Brandywine Shoals, and a roadstead at Cape May, New Jersey. He was the superintending topographical engineer of the light-house on the above-named shoals from 1835 to 1847, and of harbor improvements, etc., in Delaware Bay from 1839 to 1852. On July 7th, 1858, he became full major in the same corps. From 1842 to 1851, he served on surveys for defences at various points, light-houses, beacons, including two years on the Florida Reefs. He was appointed a member of the Board of Topographical Engineers for the Lake harbors and the western rivers, September 16th, 1855, and served thereon till November 20th, 1855. He was also light house engineer for Delaware and Chesapeake bays during the same period; and afterwards filled the same office on the Pacific division until March 21st, 1859; and was the Inspector of Light-houses on the Pacific coast during his three years' stay in California and Oregon. From 1855 to 1858, he was in charge of the military roads on the Pacific coast. From June 16th, 1859, to April 11th, 1861, he was light-house engineer for the fourth, fifth, and seventh light-house districts. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was in charge of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers at Washington, and was created lieutenant-colonel in that corps August 6th, 1861; he was made assistant in the same bureau December 11th, 1861, and remained there until June 16th, 1862, when he became a member of the Light-house Board. He was promoted to the colonelcy of topographical engineers, March 3d, 1863, and was appointed superintending engineer of Forts Mifflin and Delaware, and of the ten-gun battery opposite the latter, where he remained until November, 1865. He was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, March 13th, 1865, for "long, faithful, and meritorious services," and was retired from active service March 7th, 1867, having been borne on the army register for forty-five years. He married Maria, a sister of the late Major-General Meade. He died in Philadelphia, October 8th, 1872.

LEWIS, ABRAHAM JARRETT, Merchant, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 12th, 1791. He is the son of Captain Joseph Lewis, of Fairfax county, Virginia, an officer of the Revolutionary army, and a grandson of Joseph Lewis, Barrister, originally from Monmouthshire, Wales. He was educated in Baltimore, and when quite young entered the counting-house of Samuel W. Lewis, dry-goods merchant of that city. Here he received a thorough business training, and soon established a reputation for fidelity, ability, shrewdness, and integrity, which has never forsaken him through a long and eventful mercantile career. In January, 1812, he formed a partnership with a younger brother, who had also gained the confidence and good will

of the mercantile community, and commenced the commission and dry-goods business on his own account. This brother, the Hon. Elisha Lewis, retired long since with an ample fortune, and took up his residence on an estate in Maryland. The partnership endured, however, for many years. At a very early date, they established a branch house in Manchester, England, presided over by the younger of the two brothers, and subsequently opened a house in New York. It is safe to assert, that no American firm for so long a period ever enjoyed to such an unlimited extent the confidence and esteem of the British mercantile community. Even at the present writing, the firm have accounts on their books which are still active after a lapse of forty years, during which time the parties have never ceased shipping various fabrics at their own risk and for their own account, under judicious recommendations from this side, and in most instances without having had occasion to write a letter of reproof, or even to find fault with the management of their interests. In the spring of 1814, during the War with Great Britain, the city of Baltimore was threatened, and the senior partner resolved to remove their entire stock of goods to Pittsburgh, which was effected by wagons over the mountains, requiring a fortnight of continuous travel. During the summer he was engaged in disposing of the same, which was to great advantage, and he returned to Baltimore with the proceeds of the venture, just in time to witness, from Homestead Hill, the vigorous bombardment of Fort McHenry, on the day and evening previous to the demonstration on Baltimore, in the landing of the British forces at North Point. He was at the battle of North Point, and was near the spot where the British commander, General Ross, fell. His brother, who had been a commissioned officer in one of the Baltimore artillery companies, was serving in this engagement as a non-commissioned officer. Here he displayed great gallantry, and was promoted on the battlefield. The firm remained in Baltimore until 1829, by which time their business had so increased that it was deemed advisable to seek a more extended market. It was with great reulctance that they left Baltimore for Philadelphia, but were convinced that the step was judicious. The house became at once a favorite, and has ever since so remained, taking the front rank among many similar establishments. Abraham J. Lewis has continued ever since the senior active partner of the firm, covering a period of over sixty years. By his great foresight, long experience and careful management, the house has successfully weathered all the great financial storms which have swept over the country at various times. Its credit has ever been unimpaired, and it has stood as firm as a rock, while so many have been irretrievably ruined. In politics, he was in early life a decided Federalist of the old school, and subsequently a Henry Clay Whig. He became a prominent member of Select Councils shortly after his removal to Philadelphia, when that body was composed of the leading citizens of the municipality, and he took an active part in the politics of the day. Although accustomed to slavery, and even a slaveholder himself, yet on his removal to Philadelphia he manumitted his few black retainers. He was among the first to be enrolled on the Committee of Safety at the commencement of the Rebellion in 1861; was one of the original founders of the Union League, and gave both a moral and pecuniary support to the Federal Government during its hour of trial. Before leaving Baltimore he served as Director and Manager of several leading financial institutions, and for more than thirty years has been an active Director of the Bank of North America, beside serving on the boards of many other institutions both of a mercantile and benevolent character. He has been a prominent vestryman of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church for over thirty years, and has contributed much of his time and means to achieve its present prosperous condition. He was married in 1818.

THAYER, MARTIN RUSSELL, Lawyer and Judge, was born at Petersburg, Virginia, January 27th, 1819. His parents were Martin Thayer and Mary Call Russell, the former being a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from Richard Thayer, who came to Boston with Winthrop, Dudley and other founders of that city, in 1630. The family came from the county of Essex, in England. Martin Thayer removed to Petersburg, Virginia, at the age of twenty. Martin Russell Thayer was his third son. Losing his mother when hardly two years old, his nurture and early education were entrusted to a maiden aunt, Martha Russell, a woman of very thorough education, of many accomplishments, of strong religious sentiments, who bestowed upon him exemplary care. When nine years old he was sent to Mount Pleasant Classical Institution, Amherst, Massachusetts; subsequently he studied at Amherst College for a year. His father having in the meantime taken up his residence at Philadelphia, he removed thither, and entered the Sophomore class in the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1840, delivering the Valedictory Address. Having adopted the law as his profession, he became a student of the late Hon. Garrick Mallery, and was admitted to the bar September 5th, 1842. He pursued his profession with success in Philadelphia until the autumn of 1862, when he was elected a member of Congress from the Fifth District of Pennsylvania; in 1864 he was re-elected, but at the expiration of his second term declined re-nomination and returned to his profession. In 1867, he was appointed a Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to fill a vacancy, and, in 1868, was elected a Judge of the same court for a period of ten years—a position which he still holds. In 1862, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to revise the revenue laws of Pennsylvania. While in Congress he took an active part in the deliberations of the House, speaking upon most of

the important topics which at that eventful period agitated the nation. He was a strenuous supporter of the Government during the war, and an advocate of the reconstruction measures adopted at its conclusion. He was also Chairman of the Committee on Land Claims; a member of the special committee which reported the bankrupt law, and of several other committees. He took an active part also in the discussion of the various army bills, and tariff and internal revenue bills. He is the author of various publications, among which may be mentioned: *A Reply to a Letter to a Friend in a Slave State, The Duties of Citizenship, The Great Victory, its Cost and Value, An Address at Gettysburg College, On Libraries, On the Law considered as a Progressive Science, The Life, Character and Writings of Francis Lieber.* In 1873, he was appointed a member, and elected President, of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and wrote the Report which was made during that year to the Secretary of War.

LITTLETON, WILLIAM E., Lawyer and Politician, was born January 1st, 1838. He was educated at Girard College, from which he graduated in September, 1853. Being intended for the legal profession, he was placed in a conveyancer's office, at the same time reading law under Richard C. McMurtrie, of Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1861, and by his talents and devotion to the best interests of his clients he soon acquired a very excellent professional standing. At an early period in his career he began to manifest a large and intelligent interest in public affairs, and his ability and character have gained for him many positions of trust and honor. In 1866, he was elected a member of the Common Council from the Twelfth Ward, on the Republican ticket, to which he had always proved true. At the expiration of his term, in 1868, he was again a candidate, but the political complexion of his ward undergoing some changes in that year, he was unsuccessful. In the following year he was elected a Director of Girard College, being the first and only graduate who ever held that position; and he was a member of the last Board appointed by Councils previous to the creation of the Board of City Trusts. In 1870, he was again returned to Councils from his own ward, this time being chosen to represent it in the Select branch. On January 1st, 1872, so greatly had his powers made themselves felt in that body, he was elected President, receiving the unanimous nomination of the Republican caucus. His course in this responsible position proved so eminently satisfactory that, at the beginning of 1873, he was unanimously re-elected to preside over the deliberations of the Select Council for another year. In virtue of this Presidency, he was a member of the Board of City Trusts, of the Public Building Commission, and of the Park Commission, in which capacities he rendered marked services to the city. In 1871, he received a further evidence of public estimation in being elected from the Third Senatorial District a delegate to the Convention called to revise the Constitution of the State. He has also been for two or three years a member of the Board of Directors of the Union League. A man of a high order of intelligence and sterling integrity, he exercises considerable influence in local politics, and is, without a question, one of the most deservedly esteemed men connected with the politics of the city of Philadelphia.

STICHTER, JOSEPH LYBRAND, Merchant, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, October 30th, 1813. He is a son of Peter Stichter and his second wife Elizabeth (Lybrand), and grandson of Conrad Stichter, who emigrated to America from Lubeck, Germany, in the year 1750, and settled in Reading. Peter Stichter was born in Reading, 1761, and educated in the schools of the neighborhood. When he was sixteen years of age he entered the Revolutionary army, becoming a private in Lieutenant Miller's Company of Berks County Militia. He subsequently served in a company attached to General Irwin's command at Flourtown, and was also with Washington at Valley Forge. He was a man of sterling integrity and great usefulness in his day, a Commissioner of the county, and a prominent and leading member in the Lutheran Church, also of the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania. Joseph L. was educated in the German and English schools of the place, and when fifteen years old entered the iron store of Keim & Drenkle as an apprentice. He remained with them and Daniel M. Keim & Co. until 1837, when he formed a copartnership with John M. Keim, under the style of Keim & Stichter. This house so continued until 1841, when the former disposed of his interest to James McKnight, and the style was then changed to Stichter & McKnight. This association was dissolved in 1858, the senior partner purchasing the interest of the junior and becoming sole proprietor. In 1871, by the admission of his son, Thomas D., the firm became as it now stands, Joseph L. Stichter & Son. These several firms always occupied the same premises, which in former days were known as the residence and Indian rendezvous of Colonel Conrad Weiser, who was the interpreter duly commissioned by the Provincial Governor from 1731 to 1753. The house underwent from time to time various improvements and enlargements, until finally it was accidentally destroyed by fire January 16th, 1872. The site is now occupied by a remarkably fine structure, which is believed to be one of the most elegant in the interior of the State. The business now carried on is the same as in former years, embracing hardware, iron, steel, paints, drugs, tin plates, metals, etc. The house has always maintained a high position at home and abroad for

Joseph L. Stickler

solid credit and integrity. Originally a member of the Lutheran, Joseph L. Stichter joined the Episcopal Church in 1833, and has ever since continued an active member of the same, having served as Sunday-school teacher, vestryman and chorister of the congregation. He has also frequently represented the congregation in Annual Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and was present at the session last presided over by the venerable Bishop White. In 1869, he originated and carried into successful achievement a choral celebration of the Fourth of July, at which over ten thousand persons were present and in which six hundred singers participated. It was a memorable event in the history of the city. In works of charity and benevolence he has always taken an active part, especially in the establishment of the Reading Benevolent Society, of which he was the Treasurer for over a quarter of a century. He has also been identified with all the prosperous enterprises of the city, and assisted in establishing the telegraph line to Philadelphia; in building and maintaining the Reading Cotton Factory, of which he was also a Director for many years. He was also among the earliest friends and supporters of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and the Eastern Pennsylvania Railroad, of which latter he is a Director. His house helped to maintain the credit of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad in 1841–'42, when the company was entirely prostrated and their property was seized by the sheriff, by supplying material when no money could be obtained by them in Philadelphia. He has always encouraged all enterprises calculated to enhance the material prosperity of the city and county, and has ever been one of the most active and valuable members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of the county, and has served as its Vice-President. He has been a leading member of the Masonic Order since 1834, and has filled various important offices in that body, including that of District Deputy Grand Master. The present high character and prosperity of Masonry in Berks county owes much to his zeal, labor, fatherly counsels and care. He has received many flattering demonstrations in his retirement from Masonic service, including testimonials from various lodges; Lodge No. 254 at Pottstown is named Stichter Lodge. He was married, August 23d, 1845, to Elizabeth H., daughter of Thomas Diehl, a well-known Philadelphia merchant.

DALLAS, GEORGE MIFFLIN, Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Philadelphia, July 10th, 1792. He was the son of Alexander James Dallas, an eminent lawyer, who was Secretary of the Treasury under the administration of President Madison. After a preliminary course of studies, he entered Princeton College, where he graduated with the highest honors in 1810. He passed the two subsequent years in his father's office studying law, when war having been declared against Great Britain he patriotically enlisted for the defence of his country. His military service, however, was of short duration, as he was soon after discharged to enable him to become the private secretary of Albert Gallatin, then about sailing for Russia, on the mission which terminated in the negotiations of the British and American Commissioners at Ghent. Previous to his departure he was admitted, in 1813, to the bar. He returned to the United States in 1814 as bearer of despatches to the President. He now remained with his father, who had charge of the Treasury Department, assisting him in his arduous duties, for it was a time of peril and sore financial distress. He subsequently returned to Philadelphia and commenced the practice of his profession, and also entered into political life. On the Fourth of July, 1815, at the invitation of the Democrats, he delivered his first public oration, in which he fearlessly vindicated the policy of the United States in their controversy with Great Britain. This speech gained him immediate favor with the Democratic party, and in 1817 he was appointed Deputy Attorney General of Philadelphia, which position he occupied several years. In 1824 and 1828, he advocated the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, and was rewarded by the latter, on his succeeding, in 1828, by being appointed United States District Attorney. He had a short time previously been elected Mayor of the city, an office rarely bestowed on one of his political creed. In 1831, he was elected United States Senator to fill an unexpired term, and during his residence in Washington promoted his intimacy with General Jackson, who remained his warm friend to the day of his death. On the occurrence of this event, he was chosen by the citizens of Philadelphia to pronounce the funeral oration, which was remarkable from its eloquent pathos. At the close of his Senatorial term he declined a re-election, and was appointed, by Governor Wolf, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, but soon resigned it to become United States Minister to Russia. He remained in that distant country, filling the post with honor and credit to himself and the country, until he was recalled, at his own request, in 1839. He was now tendered the office of Attorney-General of the United States, but declined it. In 1844, he was elected Vice-President, and was inaugurated March 4th, 1845. His casting vote in favor of the Tariff of 1846 created great excitement for the time, and in the address he made previous to deciding the question he gave his reasons, which though much commented upon at the time proved in the end the truth of his assertions. During the Buchanan administration he filled the position of United States Minister at the British Court, and returned to the United States about the time when the Civil War commenced. He was outspoken in favor of the Union, but did not live to witness its final triumph. He died January 1st, 1864. He was married to a daughter of the late Philip H. Nicklin.

DOUGHERTY, DANIEL, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, in 1826, of Irish parentage. The argumentative and oratorical bent of his talents was displayed early in life, and when he had obtained a careful preliminary education in his native city, he addressed himself to the study of law. Admitted to the bar in 1849, he soon attracted public notice by the force and fluency of his public addresses, his ability as a humorist, and his unusual control over the emotions of his auditors. These qualifications eminently adapted him for political life, and into this he threw himself with characteristic ardor. Espousing the principles of the Democratic party, he gave forcible expression to the sentiments which they at that time entertained. One of his addresses, entitled "Fears for the Future of the Republic," which was delivered before the literary societies of Lafayette College in 1859, foreshadows so significantly the events which not long afterwards took place, that it was quoted subsequently in the British House of Commons by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. When, however, all prospects of the maintenance of peace by kindly concessions had been destroyed by the guns of Fort Sumter, he felt that all thought of party should be sunk in love of country, and from that time on he became one of the warmest adherents of the Union cause. He lost no opportunity, public or private, to aid in the maintenance of the Union and to condemn in the strongest language the efforts of those who sought its destruction. In 1862, he was one of the original thirty individuals who founded the Union League of Philadelphia. A year after, when the rebels had invaded Pennsylvania and were threatening Philadelphia, the names of these gentlemen were placarded by the friends of Secession, in hopes that the advancing foe would punish them condignly. In the campaign which placed Abraham Lincoln a second time in the presidential chair he entered with untiring vigor. His orations in Faneuil Hall, Boston, where he spoke at the request of Edward Everett, and at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, were listened to by audiences as large as those spacious buildings could hold, and with wrapt attention. When the war was brought to a triumphant close, he retired from political life and gave his time to the calls of his profession, in which he has been eminently successful. Occasionally he has been induced to deliver lectures on topics of general interest, some of which, such as one on "Orators and Oratory," and another on "The Stage," have achieved quite unusual reputation. His talents are equally well adapted to the demands of the legal profession and the calls of mixed audiences. The dramatic force of many of his passages proves him to be endowed with talents which would have brought him distinction on the stage had his tastes led him in that direction. But he has found for them abundant opportunity at the bar, at which he has taken a high position. In early life he married an estimable lady, and is surrounded by a pleasing family of children.

MORRIS, ROBERT, Author, Journalist, and Bank President, was born in Philadelphia, and is the eldest son of the late Captain Robert Morris, who died in Bordeaux, France, from the effects of a collision at sea. His son received a liberal education, which was followed by a thorough course of study in medicine, but conceiving, while yet a youth, a passionate love for literature, which increased as he advanced in years, he abandoned the lecture and dissecting rooms and turned his entire attention to literary pursuits. His contributions to the press, when quite young, attracted much notice, and at the early age of twenty he was called upon to assume the editorial management of the *Philadelphia Album*, a popular weekly periodical on the plan of the *New York Mirror*. He labored here successfully for several years, and won a position among the foremost writers of the day. His earliest prose effort intended for the press was, *A Dream of Heaven*. A series of stories, entitled *Sketches of Roseville*, obtained wide popularity, and were followed by *The Idiot Beauty*, *Roy Reckless*, and other productions, which greatly added to his fame as a writer. Various poems contributed to the *Boston Legendary*, edited by N. P. Willis, were copied by almost every paper in the country. He obtained a number of premiums for Addresses written for dramatic festivals and other occasions. *The Past and the Future*, a poem delivered before the "William Wirt Institute," of Philadelphia, was received with enthusiastic applause, and obtained the warm commendation of the press. *Man and the Universe*, a lecture of great merit, was published in pamphlet form, but only for private circulation. He became attached to the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, in an editorial capacity, in the early days of that journal. Here he won for himself an exalted reputation, and added to his already numerous circle of friends. His leading articles, and his many essays upon solid subjects, won for the *Inquirer* an enviable character—that of a calm, conservative, influential and pure-toned family paper. A number of the essays which first appeared in that paper, with *Sketches, Scenes and Experiences in Social Life*, were collected and published in handsome style under the title of *Courtship and Matrimony*. This was the crowning work of his commendable career as an Editor, which extended over a quarter of a century. His financial career, though brief, was uncommonly brilliant and satisfactory. The Commonwealth Bank, over which he was chosen to preside, went into operation in November, 1857, in the midst of a crisis and suspension of specie payments. Under his sagacious management, the young institution was navigated into the safe haven of the public confidence. It is rare to find combined in one and the same individual the power to control so dissimilar enterprises as a bank and a newspaper. Though for some time released from the editorial chair, he still manifests a disposition for literary pursuits. An unpublished poem entitled *Expectation* is his latest work.

Henry A. Muhlenberg

MUHLENBERG, HENRY A., Lawyer, was born in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania, July 21st, 1823. He was the son of Henry A. Muhlenberg, the elder, and Rebecca, daughter of Governor Joseph Hiester. He was instructed under the direction of his father, and received at his hands a most thorough education, enabling him, at the age of fourteen, to matriculate at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, where he remained a year, passing thence to Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he entered the Sophomore Class, and graduated therefrom with the highest honors in the autumn of 1841. He was a close student, especially in the classics and history. Of the latter he was particularly fond, as he considered that an accurate and complete knowledge of past events, their causes and consequences, was an indispensable requisite for those who hoped themselves to assist in making history. He passed the three years, from 1841 to 1844, in the office of his preceptor, Hon. J. Pringle Jones, a ripe scholar and an eminent jurist, engaged in the study of the law. The examination for admission to the Reading bar was then conducted in open court, and any member was allowed to examine the candidate. He here acquitted himself so well as to receive the highest praise for his acquirements from the Hon. Wm. Strong, John Banks, and other leading counsellors. His father, who had been, in March, 1844, nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, made his son his private secretary. The latter conducted all his father's correspondence during the canvass. The very sudden death, two months prior to the election, of his father, to whom he was devotedly attached, was such a shock to him, that for a year or more he could turn his attention to nothing save the duties of his profession. In 1846, when the Mexican War broke out, he raised a company of Volunteers in Reading, and personally tendered their services to the Governor; but the complement of Pennsylvania having already been filled, the offer was declined. In the county convention of 1846, he, with his brother Hiester—the President of that body—was mainly instrumental in causing the adoption of a Resolution approving of the principles of the Tariff of 1842, and demanding "that as it was passed by Democratic votes, it should receive a fair consideration from a Democratic Congress." He also delivered a speech, in the same body, on the Oregon Question, in which he strongly favored the claims of the United States to all that district of country lying south of the parallel of 54° 40′. In 1847 and 1848 he was occupied in writing a life of General Peter Muhlenberg, of Revolutionary fame, which was published, early in 1849, by Carey & Hart, Philadelphia. It was dedicated to Jared Sparks, as a slight recognition of his services in elucidating our Revolutionary history. The volume was favorably received by the public, and a complimentary notice appeared in the *North American Review*, of 1849, from the pen of Francis Bowen of Harvard University.

In the fall of 1849, he was elected to the Legislature as Senator from Berks county, and served the full term of three years. He there acquired such a reputation for integrity, eloquence and business ability as made him the leader of his party, in a body which contained within it some of the most brilliant men in Pennsylvania. Shortly after taking his seat, he delivered a powerful speech on the supplement to the Act incorporating the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, which greatly influenced the Senate in its decision to pass the measure, and by so doing prevented the impending ruin of that great corporation. He was, throughout his term, a member of the committees of Finance, the Judiciary and the Militia, and for two years chairman of the first-named body. In the second year of his Senatorial career he was the Democratic candidate for Speaker, though the youngest member of that house, his competitor on the Whig side being Hon. John H. Walker of Erie (the President of the Constitutional Convention of 1872–'73). The Senate then contained sixteen Whigs, sixteen Democrats and one Native American, and a majority of all who voted was required to elect. On the eighth ballot—and on the third day—when it was evident that no choice could be made unless the Whig candidate should vote for himself, the Democratic candidate, together with Messrs. Packer and Guernsey, also Democrats, out of political courtesy abstained from voting. Throughout the whole contest the two candidates respectively voted for Thomas Carson and William F. Packer. The early history of the Commonwealth was always a subject of great interest to him, and as chairman of a select committee, to which was referred that portion of Governor Johnston's message for 1851 treating of the care and preservation of the State archives, he reported a Bill for the publication, at the expense of the State, of the records of the Proprietary government, and of all papers relating to the Revolutionary war, down to 1783. The report of the committee, written by him, was considered by men of all parties a most able production. The bill afterwards became a law. He procured also the passage of an Act, making an appropriation to continue the geological survey of the State, conducted by Professor Rogers. He introduced many important bills to the notice of the Legislature; among others, one embodying all the provisions of our present postal money-order system. He favored also the building of new railroads to develop the resources of the Commonwealth, though he was opposed to the State granting any direct aid to these objects. During the whole of his Senatorial term, he was, in the words of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, "the bulwark of the Treasury against the assaults of outside interested parties." He was strongly hostile to the enactment of a prohibitory law in Pennsylvania—similar to the Maine Liquor Law—as he considered that Government had no moral right to pass sumptuary laws, or to interfere with private or vested rights. He was ever outspoken in defence of a tariff of such amount and so levied as to protect the great manufacturing interests of the country, and

to enable them to enter into competition with the foreign made article. He also thought, that as iron was an indispensable requisite for any nation, to provide against the contingency of a war, and to render the United States independent of any other country, that a high, though not a prohibitory duty, should be imposed on that article. In the Senate, and in the County Conventions, he—in connection with Judge Strong and other distinguished Democrats—demanded a modification of the Tariff of 1846, in favor of the Iron interest—in accordance with the views of Hon. Robert J. Walker, the author of that tariff, views expressed at the time of its passage. He was an earnest opponent of Slavery, and considered it "a curse to that community on which it was inflicted; no one could dislike it more than he did; nor did he ever wish to be thought the friend and advocate of the institution." In his devotion, however, to the Union, and in his desire to do away with all causes which might inflame one section of the country against the other, looking upon the compromise measures of 1850 as a solemn compact between the North and South, he thought those measures, and the laws resulting from them, should be executed fully, honestly and completely. His devotion to the Union was one of the cardinal principles of his political faith. The words used by his father, in Congress, at the time of Clay's Compromise Act of 1833, might be placed in his mouth also: "The Union is the first and greatest of our national blessings, and to preserve it nothing can or ought to be deemed too precious. I go for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union. It must be preserved, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." No one who knew him intimately can doubt for a moment that he would have been foremost in the van of those Democrats who in the hour of greatest danger rushed to the rescue of their Government, and of their Union. At such a time he would not have been behind his brother Hiester, or his uncle, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg of Lancaster, in forming that party which, in their opinion, held the true Democratic doctrine, in that it advocated the greatest good to the greatest masses. In July, 1852, he was nominated by acclamation the Democratic candidate for Congress, in Berks county, and was elected in the following October by a large majority. He left Reading, late in November, 1853, for Washington, and was present at the opening of the 34th Congress, but had scarcely taken his seat ere he was stricken down by illness. Everything was done for him that was possible, and it was believed at one time that he was materially improved; but a relapse occured, and he died January 9th, 1854, of hemorrhage and congestion of the lungs. His remains were laid to rest in the Charles Evans Cemetery near Reading. He was a warm and true friend; no act of kindness was ever forgotten by him, and nothing within the limits of possibility was deemed too difficult when done in the cause of a friend. His fearlessness in all departments of life was one of the most marked traits of his character; he never shunned bearing the responsibility of any of his actions: he did what he considered his duty no matter what the consequences might be. Above all, throughout the whole of his public life, he was a man of unswerving integrity, and unblemished honor; he would do nothing, however great the inducements to the contrary, which could lower himself in his own esteem, or in that of others. His standard was ever a high one, and when he believed himself to be right, no power on earth could divert him from the path which honor, good faith, good feeling, and his own judgment pointed out. He possessed an ample fortune, from which he was ever ready to contribute to all objects whether charitable, religious, political, or literary, which deserved his support. As a citizen of Reading, he was foremost in advancing, by pen, tongue and purse, all projects which could benefit or increase the prosperity of his native place. Had he lived, he would have written his name on the historical records of his country, and would have impressed his character on her legislation; cut off, untimely, in the flower of his youth, and in the very maturity of his powers, his loss was a great calamity to the Commonwealth. He was married, in November, 1847, to his cousin, Annie H., daughter of the late Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and a son and only child, born October 27th, 1848, survives him.

CHAPMAN, NATHANIEL, M. D., late Emeritus Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, was the second son of George Chapman, and was born May 28th, 1780, at the family seat, "Summer Hill," (then) in Fairfax county, on the bank of the Potomac river, about midway between Washington and Alexandria, Virginia. He was of English descent on his father's side, his paternal ancestor having been one of the original settlers of the colony, and was a second cousin of Sir Walter Raleigh; his mother's family were of Scotch extraction, and her forefathers had also emigrated to Virginia at a remote day. He attended school at a tender age, and when but eight years old, he had successfully imitated some of the early efforts of Pope, and paraphrased some of Horace's Odes. He also studied at the Classical Academy at Alexandria—founded by Washington—where he remained six years; and subsequently passed a short time in two colleges, though he took no degree. He commenced his medical studies in the office of Dr. John Weems of Georgetown, District of Columbia, with whom he remained for over a year, and afterwards with Dr. Dick of Alexandria. In the autumn of 1797, he came to Philadelphia, and became the private and favorite pupil of Dr. Benjamin Rush, attending the lectures in, and following the course of studies prescribed by, the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated, in 1801, as M. D. He sailed for Europe,

without delay, to supplement his medical learning, and passed a year in London as a private pupil of the celebrated Dr. Abernethy. Thence he repaired to Edinburgh, where he attended the University lectures, and again took a degree. During his residence in this latter city, he became acquainted with many of the celebrities of the day, among them were the Earl of Buchan, Brougham (afterwards Lord Chancellor), and Dugald Stewart. On his return to the United States, his first preceptor, Dr. Weems (who was also his kinsman), proposed that he should become his associate and partner in his practice at Alexandria; but as he deemed that Philadelphia was a more promising field in which to reap success, he concluded to settle in that city. In 1804, he commenced his career as a medical practitioner in the city, which was his home for nearly half a century. His attractive manners and high reputation won for him an early and remunerative patronage. He became a favorite with a large portion of the influential families in the city, which he retained through his long life, until the advancing infirmities of age caused his retirement to private life. During his first year's residence, he also began his career as a teacher, delivering a private course of lectures on Obstetrics, which proved highly popular. In 1808, he married Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Clement Biddle, a prominent and distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, with whom he lived in the greatest harmony and domestic felicity for upwards of forty years. During the same year he was associated with Dr. Thomas C. James as an instructor of obstetrics, until the latter was elected to the newly-created Chair of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Chapman, however, continued his course of lectures, and his connection with Dr. James underwent no change. In 1813, when Dr. Rush died, Dr. B. S. Barton was transferred from the professorship of Materia Medica to the vacant chair, that of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. About the same time Dr. Chapman was elected to the professorship vacated by Dr. Barton, and at the age of thirty-five became officially recognized as a full professor in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. On the death of Dr. Barton, in 1816, he succeeded the latter, being unanimously elected by the trustees as Professor of the Practice, Institutes, and Clinical Medicine of the same school, where he continued to deliver his lectures until the spring of 1850, when he finished his last course. He was thereupon elected Emeritus Professor. During his long term of service, he was the recipient of many testimonials from the different classes which he had instructed. During the cholera epidemic of 1832, he was in charge of one of the city hospitals, and when the scourge terminated he, in common with the other physicians who had supervision over the several hospitals in the city and neighborhood, was presented by the corporation with a valuable silver pitcher "for his disinterested and intrepid exertions in a period of public calamity." He also performed a similar service during the yellow fever epidemic of 1820, having charge, in connection with Dr. Thomas T. Hewson, of the city yellow fever hospital. For a long period, he gave clinical lectures in the Philadelphia Almshouse; and for nearly a quarter of a century delivered a summer course of lectures in the Philadelphia Medical Institute, which he had founded in 1817, though he generously declined any participation in the fees, or control in the appointment to professorships. He was connected with several medical and learned societies; was several times president of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and was the successor of the venerable P. S. Duponceau, in the presidency of the American Philosophical Society. He was also a corresponding member of several learned societies of Europe. In private life, he was eminently noted for his courteous manners, as an excellent conversationist, a brilliant punster, and a most delightful companion. His wit was without malice; he was frank, open-hearted, and generous. He died July 1st, 1853, of a slow and gradual decay, rather than from any positive disease.

BOARDMAN, REV. GEORGE DANA, D. D., Clergyman, was born August 18th, 1828, in the city of Tavoy, Kingdom of Birmah. His grandfather, Sylvanus, and his father, George Dana Boardman, were both clergymen before him. He is of American parentage, his father being from Maine and his mother (Sarah Hall) from New Hampshire. The latter was married a second time, to the Rev. A. Judson, D. D. He came to this country when but six years old, arriving in Boston in the year 1834, after a tedious voyage of eight months. He was educated in Worcester, Massachusetts, and graduated in Brown University, Rhode Island, in the year 1852. During the course of his academic education he commenced the study of law, which he followed for a short time, in Indiana and Illinois. On graduation from college he entered the Newton (Massachusetts) Theological Seminary, graduating in 1855. That year was memorable in his life for two other important events. During its course he was married to Ella W. Covell of Albany, New York, and, in October of the same year, he was ordained as minister in South Carolina. After remaining but a short time in that State, he removed to Rochester, New York, where he became pastor of the Second Baptist Church, remaining in charge of its congregation for a period of nearly eight years. At the end of this time he gave up his position and removed to Philadelphia, in May, 1864, to become pastor of the First Baptist Church, situated at the northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets. He has now for more than nine years held that responsible trust. In 1865, Brown University conferred upon him the degree of D. D. Gifted as a preacher and teacher with more than ordinary talents, endowed with exemplary piety, kind and benevolent in his social

intercourse, he has peculiarly endeared himself to every member of his congregation, and won a high position in the respect and esteem of the community.

SHAFFER, THOMAS, Mechanical Engineer and Mill Manager for the Phœnix Iron Company, was born in West Chester county, New York, May 22d, 1815. His father and paternal grandfather were extensive paper manufacturers. The latter emigrated from Germany to America prior to the American Revolution, and having built a paper mill, which was located in New York city—at a location since known as the "Five Points"—operated the same, and was one of the two paper makers who furnished the Government with paper for printing the "Continental Currency." Thomas Shaffer was left an orphan at an early age, and as his future depended upon his own exertions, he does not appear to have had any educational advantages, but became an errand boy in a paper mill, and when twelve years of age entered the Ulster Iron Works, at Saugerties, New York, where he became a general favorite, not only with the employés, but also with the proprietors. Here he remained eighteen years, steadily advancing step by step through every department of the works, learning everything relating to iron manufacture, including even the secret and occult modes employed by the imported artisans; for these latter tenaciously adhered to their rules and practice, and until they had imparted their valuable information and usages to him, had not divulged their secrets to any American. The manager of these works, who had acquired his skill not only in England but also in France, took pleasure in teaching his youthful protegé all the minutiæ respecting the manufacture of iron, so that he became the first "finished American workman" in this business. During the last of his years of service in this establishment he had reached the position of Workman Manager in charge of the three trains of rolls, being the highest station occupied by an employé. In 1845, he removed to Pompton, New Jersey, as Master Workman of a rolling mill there, and remained there about a year. He then was employed by Thomas Hunt, of Philadelphia, in a similar capacity, and at the expiration of twelve months became Mill Manager and Master Workman of the Fairmount Iron Works. In 1850, he removed to Safe Harbor, Pennsylvania, to take the position of the Superintendent of the rail and puddle mills at that place, and finally, in 1856, entered the service of the Phœnix Iron Company, at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, as Mill Manager, and which he still continues to hold. Under his care and supervision these mills have grown to their present vast proportions, and are known as the most extensive and complete works of the kind in the United States. All the practical experience and work requisite to put into successful operation the several valuable patents owned by this company have been furnished and performed by him, or under his direction. The wrought-iron chair; the wrought-iron cannon ("Griffen gun"); the wrought-iron beams and columns, all owe their successful manufacture to his untiring skill and industry. He is also an inventor of some note himself, having taken out a large number of patents, and allowed a still larger number of improvements to become public property. He has educated very many artisans in the most finished style, taking pleasure and pride in imparting the information he has acquired during his connection of nearly half a century with the manufacture of iron. During his whole career he has never sought employment; all his positions have sought him. In political matters he has been especially active, first as a Whig and then a Republican. But though a patriotic politician from a sense of duty, he would never accept any public office. During the Civil War he aided the Union cause materially by his own active exertions, freely using his entire income for that purpose, excepting what was necessary for the support of his family. The care of the families of soldiers was with him a special object, and he still continues his benefactions to the relatives of those who laid down their lives for their country. For thirty-two years he has been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during nearly this whole period has served the congregations with which he has been connected in some official capacity. He was married, in 1836, to Jane Vosburgh, of Ulster county, New York, and of his family of three children two are living. His only son, Vosburgh N. Shaffer, received a liberal collegiate education, and is by profession a civil and mechanical engineer and iron manufacturer, having filled already several responsible positions. He is at present in the publishing business, as editor and proprietor of the *Independent Phœnix*, a paper published at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania.

LUCAS, JOHN, Manufacturing Chemist, was born at Stone, Staffordshire, England, November 25th, 1823. He is the eldest son of Thomas Lucas, of the same place, and a descendant of John Lucas of Ashbourn, Derbyshire, the warm friend and companion of the celebrated Izaak Walton. He received a liberal education at Fieldplace Commercial Academy, near his native town, which having terminated he entered the store and counting-room of his father, who was a grocery and tea dealer, where he remained for a short time. Finding, however, that mercantile pursuits were not to his taste, he commenced the study of agricultural chemistry. His progress in this and its kindred branches was so marked that to it he owes his present attainments as a manufacturer. As he desired to see something of the world, before selecting his future home, he left England, in 1844, for a visit to the United States and the Canadas. He was so well pleased with the former that on his return to

Thos. Shaffer

John Lucas

England he made the necessary arrangements for immigrating, and becoming an American citizen. It was in 1849 that he finally quitted the "old country," and it was to Philadelphia that he directed his steps. On his arrival, with the usual energy and activity which have ever marked his life, he entered at once i to business, and for a while pursued the calling of a foreign commission and shipping merchant. He represented several large European manufacturing houses, selling goods F. O. B. in Europe, or importing to order. His first store was at No. 33 north Front street, where he confined himself almost exclusively to paints and colors, or materials used in the manufacture of the same; but finding it a difficult matter to ascertain—through the medium of the wholesale trade—the most desirable articles needed in the American market, and by painters, he took a large store on Fourth street, north of Arch, the *locale* then, as now, of the paint and color trade, and himself served behind the counter, thus coming into direct contact with the practical painter, for the purpose of discovering what were his actual requirements. By this means he learned that a good green paint was needed to take the place of the Paris or arsenical green, so deficient in body and so injurious to those using the same. Now, his proficiency in chemistry was of immense service to him, and, after repeated experiments, he discovered a method of producing the required article, and has received letters-patent for valuable improvements in the machinery requisite in manufacturing the same. In 1852, for the purpose of extending his business, he associated himself with Joseph Foster, a relation of his, who was an old and experienced color manufacturer. They removed their establishment to No. 130 Arch street, and he purchased a tract of land in Camden county, New Jersey, on which there was a large sheet of remarkably pure water, entirely devoid of iron or lime (the head-waters of Cooper's creek). Thereon he erected the "Gibsboro' White-lead, Zinc and Color Works." The purity of the water enabled him to produce the beautiful permanent "Swiss" and "Imperial French Greens," now so favorably known and so extensively used throughout the United States and the Dominion. The perfection to which he has brought the white oxide of zinc, effected by continued and careful chemical experiment, may be understood when it is stated that the best judges of the article have pronounced it to be not only superior to any manufactured in this country, but fully equal to the world renowned Vieille Montaigne Company's production. The pulp steel and Chinese blue and primrose chrome yellow have superseded the French and English, and are now used by all the leading paper-hanging manufacturers in the United States. In 1857, Joseph Foster withdrew from the firm, when the senior partner was joined by his brother, William H. Lucas, who took charge of the salesroom and financial department, leaving the former at liberty to devote his sole attention to the manufacturing and chemical departments, a plan which has enabled the firm to attain that pre-eminence they now hold in the trade. Having become an American citizen by naturalization, he has ever since identified himself with every national movement. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, he threw all his heart and energy into the Union cause, and took an active part in organizing, drilling, and equipping volunteers for the army. The location of his large interests in New Jersey has naturally caused him to feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, of which he has been for some years a Director, and through it in the welfare of the town at its terminus on the sea-coast. His works, near "White-Horse Station," contribute revenue in no small degree to the road from the amount of freight shipped and received at that point. Personally, he is genial and affable, combining the shrewd man of business with the polished gentleman; while among the mercantile community his name for honesty and integrity has no superior.

DUNDORE, FRANKLIN, Merchant, son of Gabriel and Lydia (Davies) Dundore, was born in Berne township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 6th, 1838. The family is one of the oldest in the State, having been settled in Berks county more than a hundred years at the time he was born. His immediate ancestors have all been engaged in agricultural pursuits, he being the first of his family who has devoted himself to mercantile life. His education, which he received partly at home and partly at Pittsburgh, being finished, he began his mercantile career as bookkeeper in the hardware stores, first of Bard & Reber, and afterwards of J. L. Stichter, both of Reading, Pennsylvania. From thence he entered the office of Seyfert, McManus & Co., at their works in the same city; where he served for a period of two years, acquiring under their auspices a thorough and practical knowledge of the iron business in all its details. Having successfully passed through this probationary period, he became, in 1862, a partner in the house of McHose, Eckert & Co., iron manufacturers, also of Reading. Upon the dissolution of this firm, which occurred in 1864, he was appointed Treasurer of the West Reading Iron Company, a position he resigned in the following year. In the early part of 1866, he left Reading and settled himself in Philadelphia. Here he at once set to work on his own account, opening an office for the transaction of the iron commission business, dealing largely also in railway supplies, and at the same time acting as agent for Isaac Eckert (subsequently Eckert & Brother), the well-known iron manufacturer and banker, of Reading. This business he has actively pursued with success to the present time (1874). He is one of the rising men of the city and State, a clear-headed man of business and complete master of his calling, which is one of the most important and lucrative in the country, and which in its development

and extension is undoubtedly destined to play a chief part in the national progress. He married, in 1861, Mary J., eldest daughter of Charles Rick, senior, of Reading.

HERING, CONSTANTINE, M. D., Physician, one of the first who introduced Homœopathy outside of Germany on this Continent, was born in Oschatz, Saxony, January 1st, 1800. His father was instrumental in introducing a system of education called the "people's schools," which at a later period was adopted in Prussia, and became known as the "Prussian System." He attended the classical school at Zittau, in 1811, and continued his studies there for a period of seven or eight years. Following his inclinations and tastes, he employed his leisure hours in roaming the country, and amid its mountains and valleys he studied the natural sciences, and made large collections of minerals, plants, and crania of animals. He pursued his medical studies in the Surgical Academy of Dresden, and the University of Leipzig, where his preceptor, Dr. J. Henry Robbi, who had been a surgeon in the army of the First Napoleon, introduced him to practical surgery, and, in 1820, made him one of his assistants. While thus employed, Dr. Robbi was requested by the founder of a publishing house (where at a later day a homœopathic journal was published, and which is now the oldest extant) to compose a work against homœopathy. This Dr. Robbi declined, but referred the publisher to his young assistant as one perfectly competent for the task. The latter undertook it, and had nearly completed the book, when reading Hahnemann's note for his reviewers (see *Hahnemann's Lesser Writings*, translated by Dudgeon, p. 659), he was struck by the truth of his remarks. Unwilling even to do Hahnemann injustice, much less to misrepresent him, he paused in his work until he could test by experiments the truth or falsity of the statements. The results so convincingly sustained Hahnemann that he resolved to examine the system as a whole, and thus to sift the truth from what he still honestly believed to be the errors of the doctrine. He pursued his new study with ardor, against the counsels of his teachers and the entreaties of his friends. In this he persevered, notwithstanding his excision from society, and the persecution, poverty and pressing want which were the penalties he was forced to endure. Two years of close and searching investigation constrained him to acknowledge that Hahnemann was right, and he avowed unhesitatingly his adhesion to this faith. At this time an incident occurred which largely contributed its share to the decision at which he arrived. In making a very difficult post-mortem examination for the authorities, he received a dissection wound, which would not yield to the usual treatment. The wound assumed a very unfavorable aspect, dry gangrene threatened, all efforts for his relief were baffled, and it was decided that amputation must be performed as the only remedy. In this exigency he met an old friend, a homœopathist, who encouraged him to take medicine by the mouth. This treatment proved successful, and he thereupon pledged himself to live for homœopathy. In 1825, a younger brother by a loan of money enabled him to proceed to the famous pathologist Schönlein, and attend the hospitals at Würzburg. He there passed his examination with honor, and, in accordance with the customs of the German universities, read a treatise, or thesis, the subject of which was, *De Medicina Futura*, in which he resolutely maintained the doctrine of Hahnemann. He subsequently received, March 22d, 1826, his diploma as Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Soon after his graduation he accepted a situation as teacher of mathematics and the natural sciences in an academy at Dresden, which was devoted chiefly to the education of young noblemen. Here he remained during the summer. In the following autumn, the President of the institution proposed that he should visit South America, especially Surinam and Cayenne—under the auspices and protection of the king—to make researches and collections in zoology. He accepted the position, stipulating only that an old and valued friend, Christophe Weigel, should accompany him as the botanist of the expedition; and they together accordingly sailed for South America. His preliminary reports and letters were satisfactory; but he also addressed some communications to the *Homœopathic Archives*, which, when published in that journal, gave great offence to the king's physician, who was an old and bitter adversary of Hahnemann. On his remonstrance, the Minister of the Interior caused a polite note to be addressed to the distant explorer, requesting him in future to attend to his zoological duties exclusively, and to refrain from publishing anything that would be construed as objectionable. On the day after he received this communication, he despatched by the first vessel that sailed his reports, with a full statement of his accounts, accompanied with a courteous letter in reply, in which he closed his connection with the mission. He then commenced the practice of medicine in Paramaribo, but still continued his researches and collections. He, however, soon perceived that one or the other must be abandoned. His decision was made, to confine his attention solely to the practice of his profession, and he thereupon presented his valuable collection—zoological and botanical—to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for which that institution paid him the compliment of an election as corresponding member. A few years later and he sailed from South America, intending to return to his native land; but stopping in Philadelphia, in January, 1833, to assist in introducing homœopathy there, he found that his former student, George Bute, had already opened the way by his remarkable and successful treatment of Asiatic cholera during the previous year. Instead of returning home, however, he remained in Pennsylvania, and adopting the plans proposed by Dr. Wesselhoeft, opened a School

of Homœopathy in Allentown. Unfortunately for his scheme, but fortunately for the country at large, the funds of the academy were in the hands of one who secretly undermined it and caused its financial ruin. He thereupon commenced the practice of medicine again in Philadelphia, and labored diligently for the payment of all his pecuniary losses. In 1864, he accepted the chair of Institutes and Practice, and at a later day that of Materia Medica, in the Pennsylvania College, which he resigned in 1871. Of his ability as a physician and teacher it is unnecessary to speak. His kindness to, and his interest in, his pupils are well known and appreciated; and many among them can bear grateful witness to his unostentatious beneficence. He has always been a laborious and systematic student. His industry, though he has now arrived at an age when men are usually disposed to rest, is undiminished. He retires to rest between nine and ten at night; rises at three o'clock, and from that hour until ten in the morning devotes himself to preparing for the press the history of the labors of his past life. His *Provings* have been very numerous, and are among the most valuable of the contributions to the *Pharmacopœia of Homœopathy*. In addition to his duties as physician, he has published a collection of the results, provings, and cures obtained in the homœopathic schools. He is an industrious writer in his profession; and some of his productions have been translated into other languages. Space will not allow of a list of the many works he has given to the world. One of these, his *Domestic Physician*, has, since 1835, attained fourteen editions in this country, two in Great Britain, thirteen in Germany, besides being translated into the French, Spanish, Italian, Danish, Hungarian, Russian, Swedish, and other languages. The *British Quarterly Journal of Homœopathy* remarks: "Dr. Hering's *Guide* we have always considered the best and most original of domestic works." At present, he is engaged in publishing a practical work on *Analytical Therapeutics*.

SOUTH, GEORGE W., Merchant and Financier, was born in the city of Philadelphia, February 22d, 1799. His education was that usually obtained in the common schools of the day, the school-house being the old hall of the German Society, on Seventh street, south of Market, then called High street. After completing his studies, he was placed with a firm engaged in the importation of cutlery, plated goods, French china, etc., where he served a regular apprenticeship to the business, becoming thoroughly conversant with the various details of business life. After he had attained his majority he continued with the same house in the capacity of clerk for about a year, when, owing to financial difficulties the firm failed to meet their engagements, and were compelled to make an assignment. He was chosen one of the assignees, and immediately entered upon his duties. So well were the latter performed, that in the course of two years all the creditors were paid in full, and the balance of the funds and property returned to the firm. In 1824, he became one of the partners in the house of Lewis Veron & Co., importers of hardware, cutlery and fancy goods, and in which he remained until 1835, doing a very successful business. He then disposed of his interests in the same, with the intention of going into a similar business on his sole account; but on January 1st, 1836, he was elected Treasurer of the County of Philadelphia for one year, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. In December, 1836, the Legislature changed the law, extending his tenure of the office until June, 1837, and providing that the Treasurer thereafter should be elected for a term of two years. Before the expiration of this period, he was re-elected for two years. He had always taken an active part in politics, being an earnest advocate of Whig principles, and was chosen by the Councils of the (old) City of Philadelphia a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor for the three years ending in 1839. After the term of his treasuryship expired, he was offered the post of Second Cashier of the United States Bank, which he declined. Resolving to devote his future years to agricultural pursuits, he removed to his farm in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, near the Neshaminy creek, and there resided for the next twelve years. During this time he was much interested in the political affairs of the county, and continued a prominent leader on the Whig side; he was also a member of every State Convention held in Harrisburg from 1843 to 1852, besides advocating the election of both Generals Harrison and Taylor to the Presidency. By both the latter he was offered a post under the Federal Government, at Washington, but declined acceptance. In 1852, he disposed of his farm in Bucks county, and removed to Washington city, with the intention of becoming engaged in the banking business, but an unlooked for interruption occurred in his arrangements, and, finally, after a short residence there, he returned to Pennsylvania, and for six months thereafter resided at Bristol. In the spring of 1852, he removed to Burlington, New Jersey, erected a house, and designed making it his permanent residence. He took an active interest in the railroads of the State, particularly in the Camden & Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, and its various connections and tributaries; served as a Director in several of these lateral roads for a number of years, and was intimate with all the leading men of the joint companies. In 1854, the Legislature of New Jersey chartered the "Burlington Bank." He was one of the corporators of this institution, and was largely interested in the stock. The bank went into operation in 1855, at which time he was elected a member of the Board of Directors, and the latter body chose him as their President. He held the latter position for seven years, having the entire management of the institution, and superintending its affairs without receiving any remuneration whatever. His

health having become impaired, he removed, in the autumn of 1862, to Philadelphia, where he has since resided, attending to his private affairs, and taking no part in politics, except that of voting at every election.

HICKOK, WILLIAM ORVILLE, Inventor and Manufacturer, was born in Genesee county, Western New York, October 6th, 1815. He is the son of John H. Hickok, a school teacher by profession and an excellent and respected citizen of New England by birth, with an ancestry dating back to the days of Cromwell and the Commonwealth. The son received his elementary education at the district school and finished at the academy. At the age of fourteen years he went to Lewistown, Pennsylvania, where he entered a country store and remained four years. He next learned the book binding trade, in the same town, and served an apprenticeship of three years. In 1836, he removed to Chambersburg, and was engaged with his father in the manufacture of blank books, beside doing some publishing. In 1839, he proceeded to Harrisburg, where he associated himself with — Cantine, the firm being known as Hickok & Cantine, publishers and blank book manufacturers. About 1848, he began to construct machinery for book binders, and gradually became engaged in the machinery business. He always had a taste for mechanics, and, being possessed of an inventive faculty, found that after all this was his true forte and proper sphere. When he first started in business, at the age of twenty-one, he was not possessed of a dollar in capital, but by industry, energy, perseverance and the practice of a severe economy, he gradually saved and laid by some means, so that when he embarked in the building of machinery he was possessed of a small amount of capital. He started his shop in a single room of no very large dimensions, and confined his attention to the manufacture of ruling-machines and minor articles, and gradually increased his products. He continued to succeed, though he met with one reverse. However, this was surmounted, and now he sends his goods—among them quite a number of his own invention, and which he has patented—to all parts of the world. His principal products are ruling-machines and ruling-pens. He has also invented a portable cider mill, which has proved quite successful, as it is the first one that was ever put in the market or entered at a fair. A large number have been manufactured and sold, and are in constant use during the season. In 1836, as already stated, he started without a dollar of capital; he has now, in 1874, about $200,000 invested in his business, all the fruits of his own exertions. His factory is of brick; a fine building four stories high covers about two acres of ground, and is fitted up with all the modern improvements. There are also on the premises a machine shop, wood shop, and two iron foundries. He employs from seventy-five to one hundred and ten men, and the amount of goods manufactured amounts to about $1,500,000 per annum. The articles thus fabricated are almost exclusively made here, and are those principally of his own invention, he owning the patents. He has been emphatically a leader in his line, having originally invented and then developed the first and most important machines used by book-binders and blank-book manufacturers. He takes a sincere and profound pleasure in stating that James McCormick, a well-known and able lawyer, extended to him a helping hand, at the right time, when reverses suddenly came upon him; which aid enabled him to liquidate all his indebtedness, and placed him on the road to prosperity. He has served as a member of the City Council for seven years most acceptably, and for six years has filled the chair as presiding officer of that body. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is one of the Trustees of the congregation. He has been a great traveller, and has visited not only the entire Union, including the States on the Pacific Coast, but also many countries of Europe. He was married, in 1840, to Caroline, daughter of Charles Hutter, a prominent politician of the Lehigh Valley.

FINLETTER, THOMAS KNIGHT, Lawyer and Judge, is the son of Thomas and Margaret (Dickson) Finletter. The family is originally of Scotch extraction, but settled in Ireland, becoming what is known as Scotch-Irishmen. His father emigrated to America about the year 1812, and established himself in business as a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods in Philadelphia, in which city Thomas Knight Finletter was born. He received his preliminary education in Philadelphia, subsequently went to Lafayette College, at Easton, and finally removed to the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated about the year 1844. He then commenced to study law under the Hon. William A. Porter, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1849, he became a member of the State Legislature, and served during two sessions. While in the Legislature, and during the session of 1849, he introduced a bill, known as the "ten hours bill," for regulating the hours of labor in factories, and the age at which children should be admitted to work in the same. This most important measure he advocated strongly and persistently, and it became law during the same session. From 1849 to 1854, he also served as School Director for the district of the Northern Liberties. In 1860, he was appointed Assistant City Solicitor, assigned to the department of the Guardians of the Poor, which position he held until 1865, in which year he resumed the private practice of his profession, and continued the same until the year 1870, when he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,

L. O. Hickok

including the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, and the Orphans' Court. Shortly after his promotion to the judicial bench, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Jefferson College of Philadelphia. He was married, in 1859, to Martha M., daughter of Archibald McIlroy, a prominent citizen and manufacturer of Philadelphia, and some time alderman of that city. A sound and capable jurist, clear, emphatic, and condensed in his judicial utterances, manifesting always a stern determination to repress and punish wrong—especially such as has been matter of complaint among the community with regard to public officers—independent and courageous in his disregard of party influence, his judicial career has been eminently satisfactory to his fellow citizens.

FRY, JOSEPH REESE, Banker, Author, Music and Art Connoisseur, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the year 1812. He was a son of William Fry, who was for many years the publisher of *The National Gazette*, a daily evening paper which for a long time enjoyed a high and deserved reputation for its solid editorials, sterling opinions, and the particular prominence given to foreign politics. In connection with this paper, Joseph R. Fry, like his brother William H., acquired a penchant for literary and art pursuits, which adhered to him through life. He had received a liberal education, and graduated in the Collegiate Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1830. He was a most accomplished scholar, well versed in several languages, and was especially familiar with the history and literature of music, and wrote with facility and taste. He translated and adapted Bellini's great lyrical tragedy of *Norma* from the Italian for the celebrated Wood (English) Opera Troupe, and with his brothers, William and Edward, superintended its production in admirable style. He was the author of the libretto of *Leonora*, of which his brother William composed the music. The first representation of this opera on any stage was at the (old) Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in the summer of 1845, and a large number of amateurs, moving in the upper and fashionable circles of the city, had volunteered their services for the season of its performance. He was also the author of the libretto of the opera of *Notre Dame*, the music of which was also of his brother's composition. This latter work was produced under his direction at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, in the summer of 1864, the proceeds being given to the fund then being raised by the great fair for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission. It was brought out in the most magnificent style, the chorus numbering one hundred and fifty, a double orchestra of seventy performers, a full brass band on the stage near the foot-lights, and a cathedral organ and chime of bells in the rear. He was a man of truly remarkable energy in whatever he undertook, and the events of his life abound in illustrations of the success with which he achieved seemingly impossible things by mere force of character. The production of *Norma*, *Leonora*, and *Notre Dame* in Philadelphia, under his auspices, was in each case far beyond all rivalry, and marked the man as a phenomenon in his way. The "Union League Brigade" for service in the field—at the time of the deepest gloom during the War of the Rebellion—was largely indebted to his efforts for its existence. Throughout his life he was thoroughly identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of his birth. He died in June, 1865.

KELKER, RUDOLPH FREDERICK, Merchant, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 17th, 1820. He is the son of Frederick Kelker, formerly of Lebanon, who removed from that place to Harrisburg, in 1805, and opened the first hardware store ever established in the latter locality. He was a respected citizen, a self-made man, prominent in every good work for the then small community, and a benefactor to the poor. His son was educated at the York High School, afterwards Marshall College. At the age of fifteen he was placed in the store which had previously belonged to his father, and he eventually became one of the proprietors; but ill health compelled him, after two years, to relinquish mercantile pursuits, when he removed to his father's farm, and occupied himself in attending to it and to his father's affairs, he having made a fortune. In 1842, he engaged again in business with — Oglesby, and so continued until 1846, when, on the death of his partner, he associated his two brothers, Emanuel M. and Henry A. Kelker, with him, and the partnership so formed lasted until 1851, when he retired from the same, after disposing of his interests to these brothers. Inheriting from his father the desire to engage in philanthropic labors, he early took an interest in the causes affecting the welfare of the masses. In 1837, he espoused the temperance cause, and was one of the six who started the first Total Abstinence Society in the county; in this field his labors have been very effective. He commenced work in the Sunday-school in 1836; was for many years a teacher, and Superintendent from 1850 to 1870, and still continues to labor with energy in this field. He was elected an officer in the church; from 1841 to 1849, he served as Deacon, and from the latter date to the present has been a ruling Elder. He has often represented the Reformed Dutch Church in the classis and synods. He is a good theologian; has read much in sound works, and is a close student. He is a strenuous opponent of the ritualism which has divided the Church of late; wields great power in the religious body, and his labors are constant and effective in opposing this ritualistic

tendency. He is a worthy descendant of an ancestry originally from Switzerland, and whose family have been members of the Reformed Church for three and a half centuries. In 1865, he was elected one of the Directors of the Poor. The Harrisburg Alms-house had been for a number of years most wretchedly mismanaged. In 1866, he directed his attention to the matter, and determined to re-organize the institution. By persistent efforts, he obtained the necessary authority from the Legislature, though many obstacles presented themselves. A new building was erected, a model in its way, and large sums of money were received as donations, which were applied to its furtherance, and by his able efforts he brought the house into a splendid practical working condition. He is justly entitled to be called the parent of this institution, which stands as a monument to his memory and philanthropy. He served for six years on the Board of Managers, which has brought it to its present high standing and prosperity, when he was compelled by ill health to retire from active participancy in the good work, although he yet maintains a careful watch over its interests. He has been for many years a Trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum; and is foremost with heart and purse in any cause designed to alleviate the miseries of the poor, the helpless and the sick. He is emphatically the poor man's friend and adviser; his whole time and means are in constant daily use for their benefit, and all in the most quiet, unpretentious manner. His house has become a sort of Bureau of Beneficence; his daily dream is how to aid the poor and distressed. In politics he is a Republican; but although he has been offered numerous positions of trust and honor, he has invariably declined them all; and his whole life is devoted to doing good in the manner already described. He is very enlightened upon the past and present religious and political issues; a sound reasoner, and the holder of liberal and broad views. He was an ardent supporter of the Union when the flag was insulted. He has been a Trustee of Marshall College for many years past. In his temperance record, there should not be overlooked the great service he rendered the cause by his arraignment, in 1872, of the State against Dauphin county in the matter of "licenses for the sale of ardent spirits." His report, which is embodied in the presentment of the Grand Jury, shows that the State received $6635 in money for license to sell liquor in taverns, restaurants, and stores—of which the county received not one cent—yet the citizens of the county were obliged to pay in taxes to support the victims of this traffic who had taken refuge in the Poor-house, or were incarcerated in the jail, the sum of over $60,000; this was the direct result, not to speak of the broken health, the loss of property and the ruin of soul to the victims. The report made a great stir throughout the State, and 50,000 copies were demanded for circulation, beside being copied into all the leading papers; and it has likewise furnished a text for many a sermon delivered from the pulpit. He is also one of the founders of the City Hospital, which was established in 1873. He was married, in 1844, to Mary A., daughter of Colonel William Reily, of Harrisburg, and has two sons living.

KAMERLY, C. ERNEST, M. D., Physician and Druggist, was born in the (old) District of Southwark, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, May 12th, 1822, and is of German parentage. His educational advantages were somewhat limited, yet he received thorough tuition in the English branches, and made considerable progress in both Latin and Greek. When he reached the age of seventeen, he entered the employ of the well-known firm of Michael Reed & Son, dry-goods merchants, but remained with them only a short period, as his tastes did not accord with this line of business, but harmonized entirely with the study of medicine and its kindred sciences. His first step was to enter the drug store of Francis Greene, and there he gave his whole attention to acquainting himself with the apothecary's art in the compounding of medicaments, as prescribed by the physician. He remained at his post, faithfully adopting and carrying out the instructions of his preceptor, until the War with Mexico broke out, when he accepted a position as Dispensing Apothecary with Dr. James M. Green, who was attached as surgeon to one of the vessels composing the squadron engaged in the blockade of Vera Cruz, and where he remained until the city was captured. He returned to the United States on December 24th, 1845, and forthwith commenced the study of medicine under Dr. James M. Green as his preceptor, meanwhile attending the lectures delivered at the Pennsylvania Medical College, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1847. He at once opened his office and commenced the practice of his profession, meeting with a liberal and lucrative patronage. Being a laborious, patient, and at the same time a scientific practitioner, he has been singularly successful, and has been able to accumulate a handsome competence. His political bias is altogether in favor of the old Jeffersonian Democratic school, and he has always upheld its principles, though during his twelve years of service in the City Councils he has cast party prejudice behind him, believing himself the representative not of those who elected him only, but also of the entire district, his whole aim being to secure the prosperity and welfare of the people of the city. He is in full sympathy with all reforms which tend to develop the better nature of mankind and secure their rights, and he ever desires to wield his influence to encourage the industries, utilize the capital, and increase the productions and manufactures of the city. His religious faith is that in which he was educated by his parents, who were worthy members of the German Lutheran Church, although he possesses no sectarian feeling whatever, being eminently liberal towards those differing from his own convictions, believing that others should follow the faith in which they

have been reared, and discountenancing the spirit of proselytism which obtains so largely at the present time. His domestic life was passed in bachelorhood until he attained the prime of life; at the age of forty-six, he found in Elizabeth Coffin a congenial friend and companion. His mother is still living, at the age of seventy-four, and her presence adds much to the happiness of his home circle.

HALSEY, JOB FOSTER, D. D., Clergyman, was born in Schenectady, New York, July 12th, 1800. His father, Luther Halsey, was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and afterwards prepared his four sons for college. Job Foster entered Union College in 1817, and graduated in 1819. He then, after studying theology under the direction of his elder brother, was licensed to preach, in 1820; afterwards spending two or more years in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, his brother, Dr. Luther Halsey, being then Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Princeton College. He was ordained and installed in the Old Tennent Church, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1826. After an agency to carry forward the movement of the Nassau Hall Bible Society to supply the State of New Jersey with Bibles (of which movement he was the originator), he removed to Albany, New York, where he became the agent of the several societies of the Church over twelve counties in the Sate of New York for one year. Then he removed to Pittsburgh, where he restored and built up the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City. His health failing, he went to Marion College, Missouri, where becoming intimate with Dr. Nelson, he persuaded him to write his well-known work, *Nelson on Infidelity*. Thence, still being unable to perform the duties of the ministry, he went to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and continued there as Principal of a Seminary for Young Ladies until 1851, when, his health returning, he took charge of the Presbyterian Church in Mont Clair, New Jersey, until 1856, when he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church, Norristown, Pennsylvania, of which he still (1874) remains in charge.

SLEMMER, ADAM JACOBY, late Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth United States Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, was born in Frederick township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, January 24th, 1829. He was the youngest son of Adam Slemmer, at that time a member of the State Legislature. His ancestors were of the nobility of Hungary, but the immediate branch of the family from which he is descended emigrated from Basle, Switzerland, about 1740, and settled in Philadelphia. During the Revolutionary War the family warmly espoused the patriotic cause, and his grandfather, Jacob C. Slemmer, at the age of sixteen—having been rejected the previous year on account of his youth—entered the army, and served throughout the struggle, being one of the soldiers detailed to guard the Hessian prisoners taken at the battle of Trenton. When he himself was four years of age his family removed to Norristown, where he received his education. After leaving school he commenced the study of pharmacy under the supervision of an elder brother, with a view of becoming an apothecary, but being tendered a cadetship accepted the same, and at the close of the summer campaign of 1846 was received as a member of the class. Of necessity, he entered at the foot, the 106th; but by his close application to study, his determination to excel, and his uniform correct deportment, he so advanced that at the close of his academic course he stood twelfth in the list of graduates, ranking among the honored men of his class. He was appointed brevet Second Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, and reported for duty, in September, 1850, at Tampa, Florida, and was soon thereafter promoted to full grade of Second Lieutenant, serving subsequently at San Diego, Fort Yuma, and other military posts in California. In 1855, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and joined his company at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, where he remained, however, but a short time, having been assigned —at the request of the Commandant of the West Point Academy—to a Professorship in that institution. He served, in this last capacity, for four years, first in ethics and English studies, and afterwards in mathematics. While thus engaged, he was married, August 20th, 1857, to Caroline Lane, daughter of Rev. John Reynolds, an Episcopal clergyman. Leaving the academy, he rejoined his company, and remained with it until he succeeded to its command, being stationed at Barrancas Barracks, Florida, in the autumn of 1860. It was here that his military character was to receive its severest test, for this was the eve of the outbreak of the Rebellion. Finding the barracks untenable he abandoned them, first spiking the guns of Barrancas and Fort McRea, and with his handful of men—aided by supplies and transports with a detail of landsmen procured from the United States Navy-yard at Pensacola—he armed Fort Pickens, then in an unfinished state, and with his little band held that important post for many weeks, until re-inforced by Colonel Harvey Brown, in April, 1861, having been so isolated as to be ignorant of the actions of the Government, and deprived of news of all kinds. Being ordered to New York with his command, they were received at that city with an ovation; and each was presented by the Chamber of Commerce of that city with a commemorative medal. The Corporation of Philadelphia likewise tendered the hospitalities of that city. After passing a short time at his father's house seeking the rest he so much needed, he was promoted two grades, being now Major of 16th Infantry. In the summer of 1861, he

was assigned to duty as Inspector-General, under General Rosencrans, in Western Virginia. The effects of his fatigue at Fort Pickens were not then wholly relieved, and exposure in the field caused him to be stricken down with typhoid fever, and, at one time, his life was in imminent peril; but he recovered, and before perfectly convalescent was on duty. He recruited a battalion of men for his regiment, at Chicago, and, in May, 1862, with them rejoined the army in Tennessee. From this period he marched and fought with Buell's command, until at the head of his men at the battle of Stone River, December, 1862, he was severely wounded in the knee. For gallantry in this action he was appointed Brigadier-General United States Volunteers. His wound was so serious that amputation was feared; but ultimately the limb was saved. Meanwhile, by direct command of President Lincoln, and at the urgent request of General Scott, he was made Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army for his gallant services at Fort Pickens. He next served as a member of the Board, ultimately becoming its presiding officer, to examine sick and convalescent officers; and subsequently as a member of the Board to examine disbanded volunteer officers who sought commissions in the regular army. He was eminently qualified for these positions, and was thus retained by the War Department, though he requested more active service in the field. After the close of the war, he was placed in command at Sackett's Harbor, New York, and subsequently at Fort Laramie. He was a strict disciplinarian, but kind withal, and everywhere enjoyed the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact; even the Indian looked upon him as more than an ordinary officer. His last official act was a conference with hostile Indians, some distance from Fort Laramie, October 6th, 1868. He returned to the fort, and feeling indisposed retired early. During the night he suddenly expired, owing to a stoppage of the mitral valve of the heart. In the General Orders of Colonel Deye, announcing his death, his many brave deeds and services are appropriately recited, thus concluding: "during the eighteen years of honorable service, he stood far above the temptations of the hour, and exhibited in the discharge of his duties economy and intelligence; also great zeal and uncompromising faithfulness, which was no less honorable to the army than to himself."

BOMBERGER, JACOB C., Banker, was born at Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, December 16th, 1817. He is of German descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Baden-Baden, Germany, and is the only son of a poor but upright and respected wagon-builder. When fourteen years of age he entered a store at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, where he remained for some time; thence he removed to Shippensburg, in Cumberland county, where he continued in the mercantile business until 1845, when receiving a clerkship in the Bank of Middletown, he returned to his native town. He occupied this position until 1851, when having been elected Assistant Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, he proceeded to Harrisburg and entered upon the duties of his office, which were so faithfully and acceptably performed as to place him, by a unanimous vote, in the same post the following year. During this session, of 1852, he was instrumental in procuring a charter for the "Mechanics' Bank of Harrisburg." This institution was organized in May of that year, and he was elected its cashier, and served in that capacity until the expiration of its charter, in 1867. The success of the bank, of which he was the leading spirit, was unprecedented. Regular dividends were declared semi-annually, which paid a large interest to the stockholders, and when—at the expiration of the charter—he was appointed to wind up the affairs the shareholders received, in addition to the large dividends previously mentioned, about two hundred dollars for each share, the par value being only fifty dollars. Having effected a final settlement of the bank's affairs, he commenced a private banking business on his own account, under the same name, and has continued it ever since, and with the same success that attended the operations of the chartered institution. He was appointed by Governor Curtin one of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, and subsequently re-appointed by Governor Geary, his term of service being about ten years. He was a Delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated General Grant for the Presidency, and supported him at his first election; but, in 1872, when Horace Greeley was a candidate in opposition, he ranged himself on the side of the latter. During the same year he was induced to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Legislature by those opposed to President Grant's policy, but although defeated (the district gave Grant about 4000 majority) he ran largely ahead of his ticket. His business qualifications being fully recognized by a large proportion of the citizens, they have selected him at various times as executor and administrator of a great many estates, some of them being of considerable magnitude, and he has settled them to the great advantage of those interested, being gifted with remarkable prudence and foresight. He has acquired, by his industry, an ample competency, although unaided by any advantages of early education or means. His character for integrity and uprightness is unimpeachable, and he occupies in the community where he is best known a position that commands the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He is of a very benevolent disposition, being kind to all, especially to those who are not blessed with any portion of this world's goods. He is ever ready to lend a helping hand to those who are worthy to receive aid, and his unobtrusiveness in his charities is proverbial. He is emphatically the poor man's friend, and no appeal from the suffering or distressed is made in vain.

Marion H. McKinney

EDWARD, JAMES, Cotton Manufacturer, was born in Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, England, December 14th, 1823. He lost his mother when he was but six years of age, and though he was denied many advantages of early education, yet he was not to be deterred from the acquirement of that knowledge so essential to his future success in life. When he was eight years old, he was regularly apprenticed to learn the weaving trade, and in process of time he patiently mastered all the minutiæ of the business, and became an excellent operative. He worked in the mills of Thomas Mellor & Brother, in his native town, until 1845, when he emigrated to the United States. He first found employment in the mills of Joseph Ripka, at Manayunk, Pennsylvania, and at the end of five months became his foreman. Early in 1847, he removed to Upland, Delaware county, where he was engaged in the same position in the mills of John P. Crozer & Son, remaining with this firm until 1851, when he accepted an offer from James Campbell of Chester, Pennsylvania, who engaged his services to put into operation the first looms ever run in that city. These were put up in the old jail building. Here he continued until 1853, having, by his economy and industry, laid by his first thousand dollars, and become an American citizen by naturalization. He now returned to Manayunk, and rented a room in the building now known as the Sciota Mills, and engaged in the manufacture of carpet yarns on his own account. Here he remained until 1859, when he commenced operating Daniel Nippes' Mill, on Mill Creek, for the production of carpet yarn, knit goods and jeans. Early in 1864, he removed to the Good Intent Mills, in West Philadelphia, where he manufactured twilled jeans until the summer of 1866, when he purchased the "Sunnyside Mills," in Chester, Pennsylvania, which he filled with the most approved machinery, and began running December 16th, 1866, with a force of fifty hands. He here manufactured cottonades, cassimeres, doeskins, etc. The building was fifty-five by one hundred feet, two stories high, to which, in 1867, he added a two-story picker-house thirty by twenty feet, and continued to enlarge the structures each successive year, as the undertaking proved very successful. On July 1st, 1871, he admitted his son into partnership with him. His business increased, and prospered exceedingly until January 4th, 1873, when the warehouse was destroyed by fire; and this disaster was followed, on March 17th of the same year, by the heavier loss of a building used as a picker-house, warping and beaming room. Nothing daunted by these untoward accidents, he at once prepared to erect new buildings of increased dimensions and capacity, making the ones most liable to combustion fire-proof, and filling the same with all the necessary appliances of the most approved workmanship, and at the close of the year all the works were found to be in perfect running order. On New Year's day, 1874, he recommenced operations, with over one hundred hands. His active energy and enterprise have achieved for him a marked success, and he stands as a fair example of a self-educated and self-made man. In 1870, he was elected a member of the City Council of Chester, and re elected in 1873, and has taken an active part in promoting various enterprises of the city. He was married in February, 1847.

DICKINSON, MAHLON HALL, Chief Commissioner of Highways of Philadelphia, was born in the (old) District of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, August 11th, 1814. He is a son of Nathan and Martha Dickinson, the former of whom was a grain and flour merchant; after his death the business was continued by the latter, upon whom devolved the care of rearing and educating five children. His ancestors on both sides were among the first settlers in Pennsylvania, having left their homes in England to seek another clime where they might worship according to the dictates of their own conscience. He was educated in private schools and seminaries of his native city, principally in those under the control of the Society of Friends. On leaving school, his mother apprenticed him to learn the trade of bricklayer and mason, and after his term of service expired he conducted the building business in Philadelphia, in association with John Horton, under the firm name of Horton & Dickinson, being employed by the leading merchants and business men of the city in the construction of edifices. After the senior member retired, he continued alone until 1860, when, having amassed a competency, he relinquished his occupation in favor of some younger men who had faithfully served him; having erected during the time he conducted the business some of the most substantial edifices in the city, which now stand to attest the good and substantial quality of the material and workmanship employed in their construction. Having ever been an active and earnest business man, he had but little time to devote to public matters; yet, at an early age, as he had attached himself to a fire company, he gave much of his leisure hours to the interests of the old Volunteer Fire Department. In connection with his early and constant friend, William S. Stokley (now the Mayor of Philadelphia), he represented the "Harmony Fire Company" in the "Fire Association" for many years. He has held the position of President of the "Harmony" from 1850 to the present date. He was also one of the Trustees of the Fire Insurance Company, known as the "Fire Association," for many years, and at the time that institution changed its organization (in consequence of the disbandment of the volunteer department) he was one of the first members of the old Board of Trustees that was elected Director in the reconstructed company. He never took any active part in political matters until the effort was made to extend slavery into the new Territories. Recalling the

sentiments which had been instilled into his mind, and the early training he had received among "Friends," and also acting upon the impulses of his own heart, he entered the political arena, and was among the first in Philadelphia city to unite in the formation of the nucleus of the present Republican party. He was one of twelve delegates elected, early in 1856, to represent the city in the National Convention to nominate a candidate for President, and the strength of the party then may be judged from the fact that the highest number of votes polled was but 159! He was then, as now, a resident of the Sixteenth Ward, and assisted in organizing a Republican Club in that ward, and a full ticket was nominated, being the first ward in the city to place a ticket of the new party in the field. After the nomination of General Fremont by the Philadelphia National Convention, a joint electoral ticket was agreed upon by the Old Line Whigs—who had nominated Millard Fillmore—and Republicans, when Mahlon H. Dickinson was chosen as Elector for the Third Congressional District. From this time forward he has continued to work actively in the ranks of the Republican party; for several years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee; and on the decease of Hon. John Covode, was made Chairman of that body to fill the vacancy. In 1858, he represented the Sixteenth Ward in Councils, and, in 1859, was elected by Councils—under a then recent Act of Assembly—a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. Great abuses had for many years existed in the management of this department, and this change was made in its organization in order to effect a reformation, which, after much labor and perseverance on the part of the new member, was accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the public. He continued a member of the Board for five years, devoting a large portion of his time to its interests, and previous to his retirement from the same was its presiding officer. He has also been one of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Training School at Media for sixteen years, and has given that institution a share of his attention. He has been for many years a member of the "Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and, as one of the Visiting Committee to the Eastern Penitentiary, faithfully discharged his duties up to 1867, when his attention was drawn to a wider field of action. Through the efforts of this Society the notice of the public was directed to the great abuses which existed, and more especially to the cruel treatment and neglect of the insane poor, who for want of proper accommodation were confined in prison cells or Poor-house basements. After much difficulty, an Act of Assembly was procured which authorized the Governor to appoint a person to visit these several institutions, but "that this work should be done without expense to the Commonwealth." Governor Geary appointed Mahlon H. Dickinson, in May, 1867, as the visitor in question, and he accepted the commission without hesitation, although he was obliged to serve without compensation, beside bearing his own expenses. During the ensuing seven months he visited as many of the prisons and almshouses as he could reach, and at the ensuing session of the Legislature laid before that body his report, showing the existence of abuses, and urging a remedy for them. These representations drew the attention of the Governor and Legislature more closely to the subject. He had many private interviews with both the Executive and many members of both Houses, enlisting their sympathies in the cause, and urging upon them the necessity of creating a Board to take charge of all the public charities, and to supervise the prisons and almshouses of the State. From a majority of these he received words of encouragement, and he now felt that the work so long delayed was about to be accomplished, and that the time and money he had expended in the good cause were not lost. On March 1st, 1868, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of the Highways of the City, and though his time was now more circumscribed, still he occupied all his leisure, including the usual summer vacation allowed to city officials, which enabled him at the close of 1869 to submit to the Governor a more detailed Report of the state of things, including other points not embraced in his first communication. The Governor alluded to the subject in his Annual Message, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Visitor, an act was passed establishing an additional Insane Asylum for the northeastern section of the State. The objects for which he had so long labored having been, to a great extent, accomplished, and the whole subject having been placed under the supervision of a responsible Board who are specially charged with the duty of carrying out these much-needed reforms, his visits are now confined to those locations only where it is probable that his services may assist in alleviating the hardships these unfortunates may have to endure. He still retains the office of Chief Commissioner of Highways, having been constantly re-elected annually since 1868, without opposition, and having held the position longer than any other incumbent since the consolidation of the city. In religious opinion, he adheres to that of the Society of Friends, but is liberal in his views.

INGERSOLL, JOSEPH REED, Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 14th, 1786. He was the third son of Jared and Elizabeth Ingersoll. Both his father and grandfather were eminent lawyers of their day, the former having been a member of that Convention presided over by George Washington, and which framed the Constitution of the United States. His early school days were passed in the city of his birth, under the best teachers in every department which it could then afford. He entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in the year 1800, and graduated with the highest honors of his

class in 1804. In this class were many men who afterwards attained high public eminence. He was a most earnest and indefatigable student, ambitious, from the first, of that distinction which he succeeded in winning, and he often mentioned the fact—which in itself was no small incentive to his application and industry during his collegiate course—that almost every letter which he received from his father closed with the words, "remember the honors." He commenced the study of law in his father's office, and, after the usual course of reading, was admitted to the bar June 2d, 1807. His practice soon became large and lucrative. In less than seven years after the last-named date he averaged fifty cases at each term of the District Court and Common Pleas of the County, beside a very considerable practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and the Federal. Few men at the bar ever enjoyed so varied as well as so important a line of practice. His reputation for faithful attention to the business entrusted to him, his popular manners, his pleasing address, his readiness and eloquence—all these combined to secure him numerous and valuable clients. He was an ardent student, not only in the line of his profession, but he delved into other domains of knowledge. He prepared all his cases thoroughly, not only by research into authority, but by making himself acquainted with whatever subjects were incidental and auxiliary. He seemed equally conversant with medical jurisprudence, mechanics and chemistry in patent cases, and on general matters in geography and commerce. He always took copious notes of the subjects of which he read, as a means of impressing the various points on his memory; and he kept a diary for many years of the most important cases in which he had served as counsel. His character at the bar was eminently dignified. He thoroughly identified himself with the cause of his client and threw his whole soul into it. His style of oratory was graceful, earnest, and at times impassioned. He ever secured the attention of the jury. To the Court he was as faithful as to his client, communicating to the Bench all the light, on any question, to be derived from books. He retired from practice about 1841, or soon after. In October, 1832, he was elected a member of Select Council of the (old) city of Philadelphia, and was immediately chosen its President, which position he continued to hold annually until 1835. In 1834, he was elected a member of the Twenty-fourth Congress, took his seat in December, 1835, and served until March 3d, 1837, meanwhile declining a re-election. In 1841, however, he was again induced to enter political life, and was elected to and served successively in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth Congresses. He took an active part in the proceedings, and some of his efforts were of an elaborate character. He was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means for six years, and during his last term was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. His course throughout was undoubtedly consistent with Whig principles, which he always maintained and advocated. After his retirement from Congress, President Fillmore, with whom he had served in that body, and who knew his abilities, tendered him a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, but this honor he declined. In the spring of 1852, he was nominated and confirmed by the Senate as American Minister to the British Court. He remained abroad one year, during which time he negotiated two treaties of considerable importance. During his long professional life he contributed much to polite literature. He also prepared many gentlemen for the bar, having been preceptor to over fifty, and these he aided, in numerous instances, by every means in his power, both during their tutelage and after their admission to the bar, and always manifested a deep interest in their success. Personally and socially, he was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word. His manners were elegant and refined; his conversation easy and interesting. His house was the seat of open and liberal hospitality; his board the constant scene of intellectual enjoyment. His charity was munificent and unbounded; he considered it a duty and privilege to give. Unfortunate in the loss of his wife and children, the greater part of his latter years were passed in childless widowhood. He was long a communicant member of the Episcopal Church, and for many years a Warden of St. Peter's Church. He died February 20th, 1868.

STEVENS, RT. REV. WILLIAM BACON, M.D., D.D., LL.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, was born at Bath, Maine, July 13th, 1815, and is the youngest son of William and Rebecca (Bacon) Stevens. His father was an officer of the United States army during the war of 1812, and died while the lad was quite young. He was educated in Boston, where the family resided, and from an early age desired to enter Holy Orders. With this end in view, he began a preparatory course in the Theological Seminary at Andover, but owing to a pulmonary affection was compelled to abandon this pursuit for a time and turned his attention to medicine. He was also advised to travel, and was absent from home for over two years, making the circuit of the globe, and visiting places out of the ordinary beaten track of travel, such as the Sandwich Islands, China, and parts of India. During the whole of this time he was actively pursuing the study of medicine, and, while in Canton, gave his services at the American Hospital, then under the direction of the celebrated Dr. Peter Parker. On his return to America he went to Georgia, and continued his medical studies, at first in Savannah, under Dr. Edward Coppée, and afterwards in Charleston, with Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson. In 1837, he received the degree of M. D. at Dartmouth College, and returning to Savannah entered upon the practice of medicine there with great success. In the following year, he received an

ad eundem doctorate from the South Carolina Medical College, where also he had been a student. His health being now completely restored, he felt free to carry out his original intentions. Accordingly, in 1843, he relinquished his medical practice, which had become large and lucrative, and re-commenced the study of theology under Dr. Stephen Elliott, the first Bishop of Georgia, his warm personal friend, and by whom he was ordained Deacon and Priest in 1843–'44. Soon after his ordination, he was elected Professor of Belles Lettres, Oratory and Moral Philosophy in the University of Georgia, at Athens, where he also undertook the charge of an Episcopal Mission, which speedily developed into a flourishing church. While practising medicine in Savannah, he had been prominently connected with the organization of the Historical Society of Georgia, by which body he had been appointed, with the approbation of the Governor, the State Historian. The abundant material, collected at great expense both at home and abroad by order of the State Legislature, was placed in his hands, and thus was brought about the inception of his chief literary production, *The History of Georgia*. Upon this work he has spent years of most laborious research—taking nothing for granted, but tracing every item to its original source, even in its minutest detail. In 1847, the first volume appeared, and was received with special commendation from the best authorities, taking rank at once as a standard history, and placing its author foremost among State historians. The second volume was published in 1859, the delay partly arising from his previous change of residence. He has also produced several other works of an important character, presently to be noticed, but it is on this history that his reputation as an author permanently rests. In 1847, he was elected Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, and he commenced his ministrations there in the following year. In July, 1848, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Pennsylvania. He retained the Rectorate of this celebrated church for upwards of thirteen years, the period of his incumbency being marked by the greatest prosperity in the history of the parish, and by a most lively development of every branch of church organization. During this time his pen was actively engaged in the production of numerous works, an account of which is given at the close of this sketch. In 1861, he was elevated to the Episcopate, being made Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, succeeding Bishop Bowman; and, on the death of Bishop Potter, in 1865, he became Bishop of the Diocese. At that time, this extensive See comprised the entire State of Pennsylvania; but, in November, 1865, the Diocese of Pittsburgh was set off, and six years afterwards the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania was created, so that now three Sees occupy the territory of original jurisdiction. In addition to the care of this important Diocese, he has charge of the American Episcopal Churches on the Continent of Europe, and has twice visited these parishes, embodying the result of his investigations in a published address of great merit, entitled, *A Glimpse at the Religious Aspects of Europe*. In 1869, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Union College, New York. As a preacher, he is thoroughly logical, practical, and evangelical, with a graceful and impressive delivery. As a writer, his style is correct, highly illustrated, and though ornate never heavy. As a historian, he possesses the rare faculty of filling up the outline of historical facts with lively description, and full and appropriate illustration. He is an active leader in the missionary work of the church, and in the great social and moral reforms of the day. In 1864, he was applied to by Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, with reference to the founding of some educational institution in the Lehigh Valley, for whose establishment he proposed to give a large sum of money. To the development of this idea the Bishop devoted considerable time and attention, and thus was commenced what has since become the Lehigh University, one of the noblest academic institutions in the United States; and he is President of its Board of Trustees. The following list includes all the more important of Bishop Stevens' writings: *Discourse delivered before the Georgia Historical Society*, Savannah, February 12th, 1841; *Treatise on the History of the Silk Culture in Georgia*, contributed as an appendix to Harris' *Memorials of Oglethorpe*, 1841; *History of Georgia from its first Discovery by Europeans to the Adoption of the present Constitution in 1797*; *The Parables Practically Unfolded; Consolation; The Bow in the Cloud; Home Service, a Manual for private Worship, with appropriate Sermons; The Lord's Day: its Obligations and Blessings; The Past and Present of St. Andrew's;* a record of ten years' labor in that Parish; *The Sabbaths of our Lord; Discourse on the Life of Bishop Potter; The Undeveloped Powers of the Church*, being the charge to his clergy, 1864; *The Relations of the Clergy and Laity*, charge in 1870. In addition to the above he has published a great number of sermons, religious tracts and contributions to periodicals. He has edited two volumes of the *Georgia Historical Collections*, beside contributing to it much original matter. This production is scarcely second in importance to his *History of Georgia*.

COCHRAN, JOHN, Operator in Real Estate and Insurance Agent, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, October 25th, 1824. His father, also named John Cochran, was born in Scotland, but his mother was a native of America. He attended the ordinary schools of Chester, but he is to a great extent self-educated. Having left school, in 1842, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and married Catharine, daughter of Samuel Johnson, of Springfield, on June 6th, 1849, and removed to Marcus Hook, in 1851, where he also engaged in farming. He returned to Chester, in 1852, and

entered upon mercantile business until 1857, since which time he has been prominently engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He is the projector and proprietor of the new town of Norwood, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, and has contributed largely to the growth of Chester and vicinity. He has never sought or held public office, having devoted himself assiduously to business. He is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was also an originator of the company formed for the erection of the buildings now occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy. He is full of energy and public spirit, giving his sympathy and aid to every enterprise for the promotion of the best interests of the people.

PRIZER, ENOS, Journalist, was born at Lawrenceville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 17th, 1826. His father, Frederick Prizer, being a farmer in rather moderate circumstances, he was at an early age thrown upon his own resources. When about eight years of age he left his homestead and went to live in the family of Mrs. Strautz, then proprietress of the hotel in Lawrenceville. Here he was employed with the usual farm labor, and made himself generally useful about the hotel. During his stay with the family, which lasted for a number of years, a strong feeling of affection grew up between him and Mrs. Strautz, and he regarded her as sacredly as his own mother. Owing to the kindly interest which she manifested towards him, she determined that he should learn a trade suitable to his tastes. Accordingly, when about fifteen years of age, he entered the *Village Record* office, at Westchester, as an apprentice to the printing trade, much, however, against the wishes of his parents. His services to his employer during his minority were not limited by the terms of an implied obligation, but were rendered unsparingly and untiringly; and when in the course of years he became foreman and chief business manager of that establishment, his energy and application made him an invaluable assistant. During his stay at Westchester he formed the acquaintance of Sarah Levis, to whom he was married on the 18th of February, 1852. About one year afterwards a partnership was formed between him and Henry T. Darlington, an associate of the *Record* office. The *Bucks County Intelligencer*, published by John S. Brown, at Doylestown, was then purchased by them, and upon February 15th, 1855, the new firm assumed the management of the paper. His career as senior editor of the *Intelligencer* was an exceedingly prosperous one. He exerted his every energy to make the paper one of the leading journals of the county. Unfortunately, when just at the very prime of his manhood, it became manifest that his physical system had become undermined by consumption, and that the disease was making inroads upon his health with fearful rapidity. This did not in the least daunt his ambition or draw him away from his office duties; on the other hand, it seemed to be an impetus for increased activity and renewed exertion. When at last he had become so overpowered by the disease as to be too feeble to walk to the office, he insisted that a carriage should be brought for him. Even though assistance was required to lift him in and out of the vehicle, he continued going to the office until the day previous to his death, which occurred on the 25th of November, 1864. In his public relations he was widely and favorably known. As a politician, he was ever a hearty and steadfast adherent and advocate of the great cause of union and liberty. Called upon by reason of his vocation to take an active interest in public affairs, he never descended to any act of a dishonorable or unworthy nature. Candid and honest in his political as well as business relations, he commanded at once the attachment and confidence of his party friends, and the respect and esteem of the opposing side.

WOOD, GEORGE B., M. D., LL.D., Physician and Author, was born in Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey, March 13th, 1797. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, in 1815, with the degree of A. B., and, in 1818, with that of M. D. He was Professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy from 1822 to 1831; Professor of Materia Medica in the same college from 1831 to 1835; Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania from 1835 to 1850; Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same from 1850 to 1860; and a physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1835 to 1859. He is the author of numerous and valuable works, chiefly relating to his profession, which rank among the classics of the medical sciences. His first important work, *The Dispensatory of the United States*, was written in conjunction with Franklin Bache, M. D., and the original edition was published in Philadelphia, in 1833 (8vo., 1073 pp.). This at once stamped him as a man whose research and knowledge of his profession were of the highest order; it was thoroughly exhaustive in its description of the many medicinal agents peculiar to American practice, indicating minutely their various properties and effects. It has gone through thirteen editions, the last being in 1870 (8vo., pp. xii. 1810), about 150,000 copies having been sold. Before 1830 there had not been any United States Pharmacopœia or standard list of medicines and their preparations whose authority was generally recognised. In the year mentioned two such lists were offered to the public, one prepared in New York, the other chiefly the work of Dr. Wood. In a severe review Dr. Wood completely demolished the first of these, and by writing the *United States Dispensatory* caused the authority of the other to be universally acknowledged. In 1847, he

published a *Treatise on the Practice of Medicine* (2 vols. 8vo.). It ran through six editions, the last being in 1867. He also published, in 1856, a *Treatise on Therapeutics and Pharmacology*, or materia medica, which had three editions, the last being issued in 1868 (2 vols., 8vo., pp. 1848), and a volume containing twelve lectures, six addresses and two biographical memoirs, in 1859. It consisted of lectures and addresses on medical subjects, delivered chiefly before the medical classes of the University of Pennsylvania. He has also written *The History of the Pennsylvania Hospital; History of the University of Pennsylvania; Biographical Memoirs of Franklin Bache*, etc. In the first and last of these pamphlets will be found an account of Wood and Bache's *Dispensatory and United States Pharmacopœia*, of which he, in connection with Dr. Bache, and others, was editor of the editions of 1831, 1840, 1850, and 1860. In 1872, these memoirs, with the addition of the History of Christianity in India, of the British Indian Empire, of the Girard College, and other papers, were collected into a volume entitled, *Memoirs, Essays, and Addresses*. In 1865, he endowed the Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, consisting of five chairs; one of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, one of Botany, one of Geology and Mineralogy, one of Hygiene, and one of Medical Jurisprudence; all of the subjects to be especially considered in their relation to medicine.

DOWNING, ROBERT W., President of Select Council of Philadelphia, and Assistant Controller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born in Philadelphia, January 22d, 1835, and is a son of James and Elizabeth Downing. He was educated in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and subsequently in the High School, which latter institution he left at the age of sixteen, after having acquired an excellent scholarship in the various studies there pursued. During his youth he was a frequent attendant at his father's shop, and being gifted with a certain amount of mechanical ingenuity, by constant practice he familiarized himself with the various details of his father's calling, the carpenter and joiner's trade. After leaving school he entered the employ of Robert Wood & Co., as an errand boy, but when he grew older he turned his attention to accounts, so that he eventually became their bookkeeper. At the age of twenty he effected an engagement with John Naglee, Jr., as accountant, and regularly adopted the profession of bookkeeper as his business for life, but with the determination to obtain a perfect knowledge of the art in all its details, and the various methods pursued in different establishments. After a faithful service in this house, he left to accept a similar position with the firm of Lindsay & Blakiston, publishers of medical works, thus varying his experience, and at the same time gaining useful and valuable information, which he could not have arrived at had he continued in one situation. His next engagement was as a bookkeeper in the Bank of the Northern Liberties; and while in this institution he varied the monotony of his duties by successively filling every position of trust and responsibility except that of paying teller. He thoroughly enjoyed his occupation, beside giving perfect satisfaction during the entire period of three and a half years that he there remained, including also the time that he represented the bank in the Clearing House Association. The financial storm of 1857 caused a change in his business relations, and for a short time he held a temporary position in the Western Bank of Philadelphia, but soon was tendered the office of Auditor of the National Saving Fund and Trust Company, of which the late Henry L. Benner was President, and here also his many talents as a superior accountant were apparent. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, he volunteered as a private soldier in the "three months' service," and was a member of Company F of 17th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Frank Patterson. After he was mustered out of the service, and in the autumn of 1861, he accepted the position of Assistant to Henry L. Benner, Paymaster United States Army, and on the death of this officer he transferred all the accounts, papers and moneys to Major-General Wool, settling up every item of business to the entire satisfaction of the Government, and then reported to Washington for further orders. On his return to Philadelphia, in 1862, he accepted the position of Auditor to Captain A. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, which he filled until this officer resigned, in 1864, when he was appointed Chief Clerk to Captain George R. Orme, the successor of Captain Boyd, and continued to fulfil the duties of this station with the utmost faithfulness for several months after the close of the war. During the entire period of his connection with the Government, he handled in vouchers and cash over fifty millions of dollars, without the discrepancy of a single dollar. The amount of labor was immense, but by his untiring energy all the details were accomplished with credit to himself. After a short season of rest, he became connected with the "Howard Express Company," and when this was consolidated with the "Hope Express Company," of New York, together with Harnden's Express, the whole became the "Central Express Company," of which he was unanimously elected Cashier. He remained in this capacity until 1871, when he resigned to accept the management of Hall & Garrison's Moulding Factory and Store. On February 1st, 1872, he was tendered the position of Assistant Controller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which corporation is now operating 1574 miles of track in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He still retains this office, and gives his best energies and talents to the onerous duties devolving upon him. He early manifested a partiality for the volunteer military organization, and became an active

member of the Artillery Corps of Washington Greys, serving in that organization the prescribed term of seven years, and being now an honorary member of that body. He has been a School Director for three years, and was appointed a member of the Board of Public Education for two terms. He has represented the Fourteenth Ward in Select Council of the city for the past four years, and is now (1874) the presiding officer of that body. He also is prominent as a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is connected with lodge 67. He was married, in 1854, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Susan Addis, of Philadelphia.

LEAR, GEORGE, Lawyer, and Banker, was born in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 16th, 1818. He is the son of Robert Lear and Mary Meloy, who were of mixed Celtic origin, and was educated at the country schools of the county, finishing with a term at the Newtown Academy. He was raised on a farm, and at the age of thirteen assumed the responsibility of directing his future, unaided from any source. Engaged in such pursuits as a laborer usually finds in an agricultural community until the age of nineteen, he then became a teacher of public schools, in which vocation he continued four years. At the end of that period he went into a country store, devoting his spare time to the study of the law, under the preceptorship of E. T. McDowell, of Doylestown, an eminent lawyer, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837–'38. He removed to Doylestown in April, 1844, entered the office of his preceptor to pursue his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar of Bucks county, November 16th, 1844. In August, 1848, he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General by Hon. James Cooper, was re-appointed by Hon. Cornelius Darragh his successor, and held the position until 1850, when the office of District Attorney was created, and that of Deputy Attorney-General superseded. Since March, 1865, he has been President of the Doylestown National Bank, but continues in the active practice of his profession, where he has risen by the force of industry and intellect to a proud position among his colleagues. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872–'73 from the seventh Senatorial District, but did not sign his name to, nor vote for, the Constitution adopted by the Convention, because he believed in the people and their capacity for self-government. And, while he advocated and sustained all the important measures of reform in the Convention, he believed that the instrument as finally adopted contained such encroachments upon the rights, and restrictions of the powers, of the people as to deprive the Government of that flexibility, and power of adaptation to the varying necessities of a progressive and free people, as to render it inconsistent with a republican form of government. He was an early and persistent advocate of the temperance reform and contributed much to advance its interests. He married Sidney White, in January, 1845, and has three children, one son, Henry, and two daughters, Cordelia and Mary. His son is associated with him in the practice of the law.

MOORE, JOSEPH, Wire Manufacturer, and President of the Bank of the Northern Liberties, was born in Halifax, England, February 20th, 1816, and is the fourth son of Abednego and Sarah Moore. When four years old he came with his parents to America, landing in New York, where they remained one year, and then settled in Philadelphia. His father had been largely engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods, and possessed an excellent education, which he was able to impart to others, especially to his son. He had been an ardent politician attached to the fortunes and creed of the Radical Reformers, and was a leader of that party, frequently rousing them to action by his eloquent and argumentative addresses. He partly instructed his son, as before mentioned, who completed his education in the school of Rev. William Metcalfe, a celebrated minister of the "Christian" Church, whose peculiar tenets consist in the disuse of animal food. His inclinations from boyhood had been in favor of machinery, particularly the steam engine, and when he was but seventeen years of age he constructed one entirely by himself, for which the Franklin Institute awarded him a premium. His aspirations in this direction, however, were controlled by his father, who taught him his own business, that of wire-drawing, in which he became thoroughly proficient. In 1838, a year after he had attained his majority, he started in this manufacture on his own account, having first constructed a steam engine for use in his factory, which was so carefully and solidly constructed as to be constantly used by him for the twenty-five years that he carried on his establishment. He was very successful in his calling, and by his uniform and steady course of life, and persevering industry, amassed a competence. In this connection, it may be remarked, that his father was the first to establish this business in the United States, and that the son was the first manufacturer of insulating wire used for the magnetic telegraph. All the copper wire used by Professor Morse in the construction of the experimental line from Washington to Baltimore, first laid down in 1846, was fabricated at his works. At a later period in life he turned his attention to his first love—machinery—and assisted in the construction of several steam engines. In 1854, he was elected a Director of the Bank of the Northern Liberties, which position he occupied for ten years, when he was chosen its President, an office he still continues to hold. The bank was originally chartered by the State in 1810, although it did not go into operation until 1814. It has stood firm amid the various financial storms which have shaken the country, although it did not

escape some losses. Under his Presidency it has been eminently prosperous, and having adopted the National system, is now regarded as one of the staunchest of the city institutions. Since he has occupied the executive management of affairs it has doubled its capital, while during the past eight years its dividends have aggregated two hundred per cent., being an average of twenty-five per cent. per annum. During the Civil War he labored earnestly for the Union cause, and not only donated large amounts from his private means to further the cause, but was enabled by his position in the bank to influence heavy subscriptions to the National loans, that institution alone taking over a half million—besides disposing of large amounts to private citizens, it being one of the fiscal agents. He has also been connected with the Northern Liberties Gas Works for many years, serving as Engineer for seventeen years, and latterly as a Trustee. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the County Insurance Company for some twenty years; and a Director of Girard College for three years. Originally a member of the Whig party, at its dissolution he united with the Republicans. He was married, November 9th, 1842, to Cecilia, daughter of William Fitler, a prominent Whig politician of his day, and has a family of five children, three of them sons, and all engaged in business. Two of them, William F. and Alfred F., have succeeded him in his business, and are now extensively engaged in the manufacture of wire at 537 China street. His second son, Joseph Moore, Jr., is a member of the firm of William D. Rogers & Co., the extensive and well-known carriage builders of Philadelphia.

PARRISH, EDWARD, late Professor of Pharmacy in the College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, was born in that city, May 31st, 1822, and was the seventh son of that eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. Joseph Parrish, and Susanna, daughter of John Cox, of Burlington, New Jersey, all members of the Society of Friends. He was educated in the Friends' School in Philadelphia, and there acquired a fair knowledge of the higher branches and the classics. When sixteen years of age he entered as an apprentice to learn the apothecary's art in his brother Dillwyn's store, and paid earnest and faithful attention to his duties and responsibilities, studying the necessary works and attending the different courses of lectures at the College of Pharmacy. In the spring of 1842, he took his degree as "Master of Pharmacy" in that institution. In 1843, he purchased the drug store at the northwest corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, which was then contiguous to the University of Pennsylvania. Here he remained until 1850. During this period—in 1848—in connection with his assistant, W. W. D. Livermore, he contributed a paper on *Collodion*, which was the first notice of that preparation, the discoverers at Boston not having published their process. His proximity to the University brought him in constant contact with medical students and their wants, and this intercourse exhibited to him the great disadvantages which young physicians experienced in entering on their practice in rural districts without a practical acquaintance with pharmacy. He therefore conceived the idea of a "Practical School," where young men might be taught to prepare the medicines of the *Pharmacopœia* by actual manipulation, by lectures and examinations. In the autumn of 1849, he issued his Prospectus and commenced with a class of fourteen. Soon after this he removed and entered into business with his brother Dillwyn, at Eighth and Arch streets, where his "school" was better accommodated, and gradually increased in importance. In furtherance of his school, he took a course of practical instruction in analysis in Professor Booth's laboratory, and subsequently attended the lectures of the Department of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Feeling the need of a text book for his class, he concluded to write one, and, in 1855, published the first edition of an *Introduction to Practical Pharmacy*, followed, in 1859 and 1864, by other more extended editions. He had early determined to pursue a scientific career, aspired to a position in the schools, and was deeply impressed with a belief in his ability to teach. In 1850, he was a candidate for the chair of Materia Medica in the College of Pharmacy, but the traditional influence of the idea that it should be filled by a physician led to the election of another. In the spring of 1864, on its becoming again vacant, he was elected to the position, where he continued till 1867, when he exchanged chairs with Professor Maisch, and assumed the duties of the Professorship of Practical Pharmacy. In March, 1845, he became a member of the Board of Trustees of the College, and Secretary until 1852. In 1854, he was elected Secretary of the College, and so remained until he entered the Faculty. He was a delegate, in 1860, to the Convention for Revising the *Pharmacopœia*, and was elected one of three delegates to attend the Pharmaceutical Congress of Paris, but was unable to attend the latter. From 1850 to 1870, he was a member of the Publishing Committee of the College. In 1852, he became a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was elected Recording Secretary in 1853, First Vice-President in 1866, and President in 1868. His pen was never idle, being constantly engaged in the production of articles on the ethics of pharmacy, the advantages of education, etc. In 1858, he made a trip to Europe, and published a series of letters, in 1859, in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, giving some of the results of his voyage. About this time, also, he published a little book, entitled, *The Phantom Bouquet*, which treated of the art of skeletonizing leaves and other parts of plants. In 1864, Swarthmore College was incorporated, previous to which date he had been zealously laboring in its cause. He was Secretary of the Board of Managers from December, 1864, to the completion

Edward Parrish

of the building, in 1868. At this juncture, he was elected its first President, in which office he continued two years. On the passage of the "Pharmacy Act" by the State Legislature, in 1872, he was one of the five commissioners appointed by the Mayor of Philadelphia to carry the law into effect. The labor incident to this service had some influence in undermining his health. In August, 1872, he was appointed by the United States Government one of two Commissioners to settle some difficulties with certain Indian tribes, and in prosecuting this task he became a victim to the malarial fever of the country. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, took much interest in various labors connected with it, and was engaged in carrying out one of its testimonies when the grim messenger came to him unexpectedly, far away from home and kindred in the western wilderness. He was married, in 184–, to Margaret, daughter of Uriah Hunt, whose death occurred a few months prior to his own. He died September 9th, 1872, leaving four sons and a daughter.

HARTSHORNE, JOSEPH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born at Strawberry Hill, Fairfax county, Virginia, December 26th, 1770. His ancestry, on both sides, were of the Society of Friends, and the first of the name to arrive in America from Leicestershire, England, came in the year 1669; another member of the same family, and of the same name, was an associate and adviser of William Penn, as well as one of the Proprietaries with him and the Duke of York in the Province of East Jersey. He subsequently became one of the largest land-holders of that section, and the original homestead on the Highlands of Neversink, near Long Branch, is still in possession of lineal descendants of the name, making a tenure extending over two centuries, and through some eight generations. His father, William Hartshorne, moved in youth from the banks of the Raritan to Philadelphia, about the year 1777, where he was educated and married the daughter of Joseph Sanders. Soon after he became a shipping and commission merchant in Alexandria, Virginia, having his residence at Strawberry Hill. He was a gentleman of the old school, and was a friend and neighbor of General Washington, with whom he was associated in the management of the Potomac Improvement Company, being the first internal navigation enterprise ever undertaken in the United States; Washington being the President of the Corporation and himself its Secretary and Treasurer. Up to five years of age his son had been a remarkably active and vigorous child, but about this period, a severe cold supervening upon an attack of the small-pox, induced a violent inflammatory affection of the feet, which permanently lamed him. He entered the Alexandria Academy as a pupil, and manifested an unusual taste for intellectual pursuits; his infirmity preventing him from indulging in his companions' athletic sports, he naturally betook himself for enjoyment to intellectual pursuits. The thoroughness of his academical training showed itself by his elegance of diction and writings, as also by the familiarity with the French and Latin languages, which he retained through life. On leaving school he entered his father's counting-house, where he passed two or three years, and his leisure hours were occupied chiefly in the perusal of medical works, though at that time he had no idea of studying the same. But finding that his lameness would interfere with his success in business, he finally decided to devote himself to the medical profession. He was persuaded to enter as a student with Dr. Kraick, the well-known surgeon in the American army, and at that time the friend and family physician of Washington, with whom he remained for about two years. Through the influence of his uncle, Samuel Coates, an influential Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in that institution as resident apprentice and apothecary, which position he assumed July 27th, 1801. Under the tuition of the ablest physicians of the day who guided his reading, and aided by the clinical instruction afforded in the wards of the hospital, especially in surgical anatomy, all of which was supplemented by his attendance on the regular courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, he graduated therefrom in the spring of 1805. He continued in the hospital after graduation as Senior Resident Physician, still prosecuting his studies. During his last year's term he was in charge of the outside practice, and during this period had collectively seventeen hundred patients under his immediate professional care. The Hospital Library was his especial charge, and he prepared its first catalogue. He also found time to prepare and publish the first American edition of *Boyer's Treatise on Diseases of the Bones*, with notes and additional plates. He also devised an improvement of Boyer's splint for fractured thigh, which, in fact, was a complete remodelling of that apparatus, and which is in use to this day. On leaving the hospital, he effected an engagement as Surgeon and Supercargo of an East Indiaman, and made two voyages to Batavia, being absent, in all, some two years. On his return from his second voyage he settled in Philadelphia and commenced the practice of his profession; but not meeting at once with the desired success, he became part proprietor of an apothecary store, from which he retired after two or three years of trial, finding that it was a hindrance to his professional calling. Having been the physician of the poor while in the hospital service, these same poor were his earliest patrons, and in process of time were not a little instrumental in bringing him prominently before the public. The Irish, especially, who had a high opinion of his skill, he always believed to have had no mean agency in founding for him the extensive practice he afterwards obtained. In 1815, he was elected one of the Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which brought

him more prominently into notice as a practical surgeon, and his reputation in that branch of the profession steadily increased. In 1820, during the epidemic of yellow fever, and up to 1830, Philadelphia was subjected to various epidemics. During all these years he had a vast number of patients under his immediate care; 280 cases of fever in a single autumn. In addition to this, he was continually sought for as a consulting physician and surgeon. He resigned his position in the hospital, in 1821, owing to the extent of his private practice. For over a quarter of a century he was one of the most laborious and indefatigable of medical advisers, and enjoyed an unusual share of health. In the autumn of 1848, after a consultation held at some distance from the city, he was attacked by chills, and subsequently suffered from jaundice, but recovered and was able to bear his part in the cholera epidemic of 1849. In the autumn of that year he had a return of his former malady, with an affection of the liver and a frequent passage of gall stones, but he did not allow his own illness to interfere with his duties to his patients; and there is no doubt that his life by these means was shortened. In the summer of 1850, he was taken, at his own request, to Brandywine Springs, where he died, August 20th of that year. He was elected a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society in 1805, and was its Treasurer for several years, of the American Philosophical Society in 1815, and of the College of Physicians in 1824. He devised the preparation of opium in vinegar and alcohol, known as Hartshorne's Acetated Tincture of Opium, and was largely instrumental in calling the attention of physicians in this country to the use of nux vomica in paralysis. He was married, in 1813, to Anna, daughter of Isaac Bonsall of Philadelphia.

MEGARGEE, SYLVESTER JACOB, Paper Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia county, September 14th, 1819. His parents were Jacob and Tacey Megargee. He received a common school education, and on his father's death, which occurred when he was about fifteen years of age, commenced work as a calico printer. He continued at this employment for about two years, and was then bound apprentice to a brass-founder. His indentures were shortly afterwards cancelled, and, in 1836, he went to Green county, Illinois, where he was employed by the firm of Pegram, Yates, Rodgers & Co., who were engaged in an extensive trade as general merchants. Here he remained until 1840, in which year he returned to Philadelphia and established himself as a paper merchant. In 1842, he commenced to manufacture paper, and started a mill, called the "Doe Run" Mill, in Chester county. He continued this business with great success until 1861, two of his brothers being admitted into partnership with him. After his withdrawal from the house, he continued without active occupation until 1869, when he again connected himself with the firm of Megargee Brothers; his brother, Theodore, and Patrick Doyle being in partnership with him. He occupies a prominent position in the city of Philadelphia, not only as one of its most successful merchants and manufacturers, but also on account of the interest which he has always shown in its philanthropic and charitable institutions, with several of which he is intimately connected. He has in an especial manner associated himself with the various institutions for the care of the insane, holding that these unfortunate persons have the first claim on the sympathies of the community.

GARSED, RICHARD, Cotton Manufacturer, was born in Yorkshire, England, on September 15th, 1819. His parents were natives of the same place, and his father was a joiner by trade. In 1820, the family emigrated to America and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, but removed to Philadelphia in 1822. His father was a progressive man, and upon his arrival in this country engaged in manufacturing, and became a pioneer in that business. Richard began his manufacturing career as an operator in a mill at New Hope, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, when only eight years of age. In 1830, his father embarked in the manufacture of power looms in Delaware county and he became an apprentice. He succeeded to his father's business in 1840, and, in 1842, commenced the manufacture of damask table and piano covers by power looms; this was probably the beginning of the manufacture of articles of this description in Pennsylvania, if not in America. He removed to Frankford, in 1843, and in partnership with his brother, John, operated the Middlesex Mill in Aramingo; he there extended his operations to the spinning of cotton and other branches of cotton manufacture. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Benton, a daughter of John Benton, an early manufacturer of woollens in Haddington. In 1853, he, in association with his brother, John, erected the Wingohocking Mills. He also owns the Frogmore Mills, and was in the firm of Garsed Brothers until January, 1872. He has taken a very active interest in the introduction of improved machinery into cotton mills, and has been an importer of machinery for twenty-five years. He allows no improvement or invention to escape a fair and critical examination, and none possessing sterling merit has failed to be introduced into his mills, and after standing his tests to be recommended by him to other manufacturers, who rely implicitly upon his experience and mechanical skill. With entire freedom from all mercenary motives, he has labored with commendable zeal in this field, and has probably contributed more to the advancement of American manufactures than any man in the United States. He has crossed the Atlantic seventeen times, each voyage, except the first, being made exclusively in the interest of manufactures. He has con-

tributed many valuable inventions and improvements in machinery for textile manufacture. Between 1837 and 1840, he succeeded in increasing the speed of power looms from eighty picks per minute to one hundred and forty per minute. He invented the scroll cam, in 1846; it greatly simplified the power loom, and was almost universally adopted on the sliding cam loom. He invented a loom for weaving seamless bags, in 1848, and exhibited salt bags of this description at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, also at the American Institute in New York, but another person subsequently obtained a patent for a similar adaptation and received the fame and profit. He has made many other improvements in this department. He possesses remarkable executive ability, and his mills are a model of neatness and system. He has uniformly declined all political preferment, but has been deeply interested in every important reform movement, and is now a prominent and active member of the Municipal Reform Association. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay. At one time a consistent Whig he subsequently became a Republican. He was an early member of the Union League, an ardent laborer in the raising of volunteers during the war, and the disburser of the funds furnished for the relief of soldiers' families in the Twenty-third Ward. He was the leading agitator upon the subject of horse railways in Philadelphia, and strenuously advocated their adoption through the columns of the *Inquirer*. Upon the organization of the Frankford & Southwark Passenger Railway, which was built during the great financial panic of 1857, and started on January 20th, 1858, he was chosen its President, and continued his efforts until its success was assured. He thus became the first President of the first passenger railway in Philadelphia, except the old Willow Street Railway, constructed with the ordinary T rails. He continued a managing Director of the road until 1866, and was instrumental in having introduced upon the Frankford end of the route the dummy invented by Grice & Long. The prime end of his life has been to improve manufactures and establish our real independence. He spares neither time nor expense in carrying out his designs for the best interests of the manufactures of this country.

PARRISH, CLEMMONS, Pharmaceutist, was born in Philadelphia, August 1st, 1848, and is the second son of the late Professor Edward Parrish, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He was well educated in the Friends' Academy of his native city, and, in 1864, was apprenticed to learn the pharmaceutical art practically to the manufacturing firm of Parrish & Miller, with whom he remained one year, afterwards engaging with his father, under whom he finished his studies and apprenticeship, meanwhile attending the lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which institution he graduated, in 1868. He subsequently engaged with his father in the business of manufacturing and compounding medicines, under the firm name of E. Parrish & Son. He was elected a member of the College after graduation, and for two years served as Registrar of Pharmaceutical Meetings. In 1873, he was elected President of the Alumni Association, which position he retained but a few months, being compelled to resign by his business engagements increasing very materially and occupying his entire time after the death of his father. The business is not confined to the ordinary preparation of physicians' prescriptions, but extends to a wide range of specialties, prominent among these is what is termed the "chemical food," or compound syrup of the phosphates of which the human system is largely composed. Large quantities of this preparation are exported to England and the Continent. The manufacture of instruments and compounders' apparatus is very extensive. A large line of toilet articles, and various flavoring extracts are also produced. He thus carries on an extensive business with credit to himself and with honor to the name he bears. His religious faith is that of the Hicksite school of the Friends. In politics, he favors the strict Republican creed. Though but a young man, he has already earned a place in the ranks of steady, industrious and meritorious citizens. He was married, in 1872, to Emma Powell of Mount Holly, New Jersey.

HARTSHORNE, HENRY, A. M., M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, on March 16th, 1823, and is a son of the late Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, an eminent physician and surgeon of Philadelphia. He was thoroughly educated at Haverford College (then Haverford School), whence he graduated in 1839; and having turned his attention, like his father and elder brother, to the medical profession, after a long and judicious course of study, including the prescribed terms of the University of Pennsylvania, graduated therefrom as M. D. in 1845. He was elected Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1853; and, in June, 1855, the Board of Guardians of the Poor selected him as one of the Consulting Physicians and Lecturers on Clinical Medicine in the Philadelphia Hospital. A portion of the years 1858–'59, he travelled in Europe, visited Egypt, and ascended the Nile as far as Thebes. On his return to the United States he was elected, April 27th, 1859, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, to fill the vacancy occurring by the resignation of Dr. Stillé. In the following month of the same year he was chosen Attending Physician of the Episcopal Hospital. He was named Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, Natural History and Hygiene, in 1862, in the Philadelphia Central High School. In 1866, he was elected to the Professorship of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania;

and was made Professor of Organic Science and Philosophy in Haverford College in 1867. He has also held, at different times, Professorships in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Girard College, and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; and, in addition to the hospitals previously named, has also been Attending and Consulting Physician of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia. He has been, and still continues, quite a voluminous author, both scientific and literary. His first production, in 1846, was his graduating *thesis*, entitled, *Water versus Hydropathy*. Next followed a *Monograph on Glycerine and its Uses; Facts and Conclusions upon Cholera; Memoranda Medica; Guide to the Medicine Chest and Family Adviser; Essay on the Arterial Circulation*, being the prize essay of the American Medical Association for 1856. His *Essentials of the Principles and Practice of Medicine* first appeared in 1867. Within four years after its original publication two large editions were exhausted; in 1872, a third edition, thoroughly revised, was put forth, and in 1874 a fourth edition appeared. It was most favorably noticed, and highly commended by the ablest medical journals of both Europe and America. The *Dublin Medical Press* characterizes it as "teaching much and suggesting more;" while the *London Lancet* remarks that "the sifting process has been judiciously performed, and the power of condensation has been carried to the utmost." The *American Practitioner* terms the volume "a mirror of the daily practice of a sound, conservative, judicious, and experienced physician;" and the *Western Journal of Medicine* declares it to be "incomparably in advance of any work of the kind of the past, and will stand long in the future without a rival." In 1869, the first edition of *A Conspectus of the Medical Sciences* was issued, being hand-books on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, practical medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. This work was prepared with the aid of collaborators, or experts in some of the special subjects entrusted to them. This evinced his admirable forethought, as he himself devoted his attention solely to the divisions of anatomy, physiology and practice of medicine. It was also most favorably noticed by the American medical press, the *Nashville Medical and Surgical Journal* pronouncing it to be "incomparably superior to any of its kind in existence." It has since passed to a second edition. He also *edited*, with considerable additions, the last edition of Sir Thomas Watson's *Lectures on the Practice of Medicine*, which task was so well performed as to call forth a very kind and favorable acknowledgment from the distinguished author of the book, which was communicated in a letter to the publisher, Henry C. Lea. For many years he was a very frequent contributor, especially in reviews of medical works, to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. He has also written occasionally for the *American Naturalist*. A number of his papers have appeared in the "Transactions of the Philadelphia College of Physicians;" one (*On Organic Physics*) in the "Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society;" one *On the Relation between Vigor and Sex* in the "Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science;" and a paper on *What to do Against Yellow Fever* for the American Public Health Association, 1873. He contributed, 1872–'73, a number of important articles to *Johnson's New Illustrated Cyclopædia;* among which may be named, those on *Anatomy Philosophic*, *Brain*, *Bread*, *Chess*, *Circulation of the Blood*, *Deaf-Mutes*, and *Evolution*. Of these, the last was the most original and elaborate; endeavoring to give a full and concise summary of the whole subject, with the conclusions justified by the present state of science. His literary works embrace, *Woman's Witchcraft, or the Curse of Coquetry*, a dramatic romance, which appeared, in 1854, under the *nom de plume* of Corinne L'Estrange. This book is credited, by mistake, in the catalogue of the Philadelphia Library, to some lady author. *Summer Songs*, by H. H. M., were published in 1865. He has also contributed several poems to periodicals; especially to *Lippincott's Magazine*, *The Friend*, and the *Friends' Review;* and also prose literary essays to the first and last-named serials. He also contributed *European Correspondence* and other *facetiæ* to *Vanity Fair*, edited by Charles G. Leland, 1860–'61. In 1858, he filled the position of Secretary of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania; and, in 1857–58, was Recorder of the Biological Department of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Born a member of the Society of Friends, he has continued always in membership with that Society, from deliberate conviction. He has written a great number of brief essays on religious subjects, published from time to time, especially since 1867, in the *Friends' Review;* and has also taken part in the editorial department of that periodical since the fall of 1872. He was married, in 1849, to Mary E. Brown, daughter of Jeremiah Brown of Philadelphia.

THOMSON, J. EDGAR, Civil Engineer, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1808. His father, John Thomson, was also a civil engineer, well known for his enterprise and early efforts in the cause of internal improvements. He was among the oldest civil engineers of this country, and was early engaged in the location and construction of its canals, turnpikes and railroads. Towards the close of the last century he united his efforts with those of the celebrated Benjamin H. Latrobe, Sr., in laying out a canal between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. Through the failure to raise the requisite means to accomplish the desired object, the project did not then succeed. For several years he was in the service of the great "Holland Land Company," in Western Pennsylvania and New York. While thus engaged, in 1793, he encamped at Presque Isle, near

Erie, Pennsylvania, where, with the ordinary tools used on an engineering expedition, and with the aid of but one person, he built the schooner "White Fish," in which he sailed from that place to Philadelphia, the schooner having been hauled by teams of oxen around Niagara Falls to Lake Ontario, thence through this lake to near the site of the present city of Oswego, and up a small river to Oneida Lake. Passing through this lake, he again carried his vessel over land to the Mohawk river, and followed the imperfect navigation of this stream to the Hudson, along which he sailed to New York, from whence he reached the Atlantic Ocean, and, entering Delaware Bay, arrived at Philadelphia; there his schooner found a place in Independence Square, where it remained until destroyed by time. This was the first vessel that ever passed from Lake Erie to New York and Philadelphia. He also laid out and constructed, in 1809, what is said to have been the first railway in the United States. It extended from Leiper's Stone Quarries, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, to the Delaware river; a plan of it, found among his papers by Dr. Ash, was recently deposited by him with the Delaware County Institute. The parents of J. Edgar were both descended from the pioneers who accompanied William Penn to this country. One of these, Samuel Levis, was a minister of the Society of Friends, and a member of the first Legislative Assembly of the province; another, B. Copic, was a member of the first provincial council. After the requisite preparation received from his father, the youth commenced his professional career in the service of his native State, in the spring of 1827 (under Major Wilson, Chief Engineer), on the Philadelphia & Columbia Railroad, now a part of the line owned by the company of which he is President. He was transferred, in 1830, by Major Wilson, from this work to the Camden & Amboy Railroad; the eastern portion of which was located under his direction and supervision. Soon after this, ever zealous in pursuit of knowledge appertaining to his profession, he visited Europe to gather information regarding the railroad and canal systems of the old world, and, shortly after his return, received the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Georgia Railroad, a line which extends from Augusta to Atlanta, with a branch to Athens, in all, two hundred and thirteen miles of railway. He commenced the surveys for this work in 1834, and continued in charge of its location, construction and subsequent management until his unsolicited appointment, early in 1847, as Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, nearly thirteen years. The western terminus of the Georgia Railroad was named Marthasville, which, in view of the prospective importance of the place as a railroad centre, was changed by him to Atlanta, from the word Atlantic, the line of railroads from the West first touching the waters falling into the Atlantic Ocean at this point. During the period of his engagement at the South, the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, of Alabama, fell into bankruptcy, and was purchased in its unfinished condition by him and a few friends, and under his direction, as Consulting Engineer, it was completed and became a very profitable enterprise. The Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad was also laid out by him during this period and built, immediately after his return to the North, upon the route he had traced. While Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he was offered large inducements to return to the South and take charge of the Charleston & Memphis, Nashville & New Orleans lines, and other works of that region; but having become deeply interested in the location and construction of a line of railway over the difficult country between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, he declined all other engagements until this work should be completed. In 1851, while absent in the West, he was nominated for the position of President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His interests and inclinations prompted him to decline this nomination, but the circumstances surrounding his selection were such that he felt compelled to permit his name to be used as a candidate, and his election followed by a large majority. When he assumed the duties of his new position, the treasury of the company was entirely empty and heavy obligations pressing for payment. In a short time, however, by his efforts, its finances were fully restored, and the company has ever since enjoyed the highest credit. After the consolidation of the several lines between Pittsburgh and Chicago, in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had become interested as a shareholder to the extent of nearly one million of dollars, he was elected a director of the consolidated company, of which George W. Cass was made President. Eighty miles of this railroad, extending from Plymouth to Chicago, were at the time unfinished. In this condition, the line proved neither profitable to the shareholders nor advantageous to the public. Its funds were nearly exhausted and its credit became unavailable. The directors spent weeks in deliberating upon what measures should be taken to preserve the property to the shareholders, without reaching a satisfactory conclusion. He was sent for to assist in these consultations, and after investigating the condition of the company and estimating the probable cost of completing the line, without which its affairs could not be improved, he proposed that the Board should appoint him their Chief Engineer, and place in his hands all the assets of the company applicable to its construction—they had no cash—and that he would then see the road through. They unhesitatingly accepted this offer, and shortly afterwards, for the purpose of facilitating the construction of the work, also elected him President of the company. With the assets thus furnished to him and the use of his individual credit, the railway was speedily finished, the finances of the company were then thoroughly reorganized, and the entire line soon became one of the best and most successful enterprises of the Union. Of the assets handed to him to complete the extension beyond Plymouth, he was enabled to return to the company about $200,000, unexpended. In order to enable the Pennsyl-

vania Railroad Company to obtain its share of the South-west travel and freight, he directed his attention to the completion of a direct line from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company having advanced large sums prior to the financial disasters of 1857–58, to the local companies, in order to secure this trade; but in consequence of the difficult character of the country which this line of road traverses, added to the unexpectedly high prices they were compelled to pay for labor, the aid, though deemed ample, proved insufficient, and the affairs of the different companies upon the route fell into seemingly inextricable confusion, from which, however, his system, knowledge of the railroad business and skill in finance finally released them and placed the entire road upon a satisfactory basis. Finding that these arrangements entered into to obtain continuous railway communications between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the trade centres of the West (through assistance liberally extended to effect the construction of the most important works undertaken for that object) would not secure the permanent adherence of such lines to the main stem, but would render the company at all times liable to have its sources of business diverted to other channels, by stock gamblers and other interests, he determined to change the policy pursued, and, instead of becoming allies by contracts of doubtful legality, to obtain control of these lines by lease, or through the ownership of a majority of their shares, that they might be placed in a position to be worked as one harmonious system, without rivalry with each other and with a view to the best interest of the parent stem. To effect this object, he caused the procurement of the charter of the Pennsylvania Company, and all the interest in leases and railroad stocks held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company west of Pittsburgh, that had been completed for use, were transferred to it, and its capital stock, to the extent of $8,000,000 (or two-thirds of the whole), received therefor. This arrangement has fully accomplished the object desired, producing the best results to the public and to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and as a whole, it returns reasonable dividends upon the share capital invested in it. His tastes, interests, education and life-long experience, all tended to make him thoroughly acquainted with every branch of his profession, and hence he could see and overcome difficulties that were not observed by others. Personally, a more dignified, refined and courteous gentleman, of kind heart and generous hand, never lived. As the official, he is a strict disciplinarian, insisting that those under him should fully live up to the rules which ever guided himself; regularity, punctuality and personal accountability in the discharge of their several duties being ever demanded of every employee, from the highest to the lowest subordinate. As a financier, his talent seems innate; aside from bringing successfully several immense corporations out of the abyss of ruin and enriching the stockholders thereof far beyond even their most sanguine expectations, he has amassed a reasonable fortune for himself, which he has ever managed with the same wisdom that marks his administration of railroad affairs. The political arena he has, throughout his entire life, refused to enter. Numerous tempting offers of high political position have been made him at different times; and still higher could have been obtained, had he sought such honors, but he would have none of them. Public notoriety he despises, still he was ever very popular. While never seeking selfish gain, power, office, or applause, he is fully alive to his duties as a citizen, and anxious to discharge them to the utmost; in patriotism, he is second to none, and his services to the Union cause during the war of Secession, in aiding the President in the forwarding of troops and in numerous other ways, known and fully appreciated by the then commanding authorities, fully attest his devotion and loyalty to his country. The chief characteristic of such a mind as his is growth. Perhaps the process is slow, but it is none the less sure. In such a mind the great progressive ideas of this century may have to battle against old-established prejudices; but, having once gained entrance, they become part of the man's nature. Few men have so harmoniously united common sense with genius. He has had as great responsibilities to meet as any man of his profession ever had; but there never was a time when he was not equal to the occasion. It is needless to speak of the benefits to the State and the public generally resulting from his labors. Diligently and perpetually the talents given him he has admirably employed in the advancement of great works, the influences and grand results of which, in the improvement of the rural districts, morally, physically and intellectually, which advanced as his lines of railroads pushed their way forward, in the encouragement given to education and useful labor, banishing at once ignorance and idleness, are destined to be felt by the entire community for all future time. [He died May 27th, 1874.]

ANDREWS, SILAS MILTON, D. D., Clergyman, was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, March 5th, 1805. Both father and mother were Scotch-Irish, and the family have been Presbyterians from time immemorial. He was prepared for college at Bethany Academy, in North Carolina, and entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, in 1822, whence he graduated in 1825. The following three years he spent as teacher in an academy and a tutor in the University. He entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1828, and having graduated, in 1831, proceeded directly to Doylestown, where he was ordained and installed pastor of the church composed of the congregations of Deep Run and Doylestown, on the 16th of November, 1831. He married, April 18th, 1833, Matilda M. Dubois, daughter of Reverend Uriah

Gideon Clark

Dubois, the former pastor of the church. For seventeen years he taught a select school in addition to his ministerial duties. During his pastorate of over forty years he has labored zealously in the cause of religion, and his congregation has grown from a mere handful of devout worshippers to be one of the largest and most prosperous churches of that section. The old church had been enlarged and remodelled several times, and finally, in 1871, to attest its appreciation of his protracted and efficient labors, as well as to provide increased accommodations, the congregation erected upon the former site a handsome brownstone structure, with a main audience room capable of seating about one thousand persons, with chapel, Sabbath-school rooms, etc., in the lower story. For twenty-two years previous to the union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church he was Clerk of the Synod of Philadelphia, and he has been for many years a member and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Lafeyette College. The degree of D. D. was conferred by Washington College. His first wife died April 1st, 1863, and he was married again, on the 16th of May, 1865, to Harriet M. Waller, the daughter of Phineas Waller, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. He is distinguished for punctuality and method. His engagements are kept to the very minute, and all his affairs are managed in the most systematic manner. Though past the meridian of life he has lost little of his active energy, and his counsels are greatly esteemed in the ecclesiastical courts of his church. His devoted piety commands the respect of all, and his social temperament renders him beloved by young and old.

CLARK, GIDEON, Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, and Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, was born in that city, June 19th, 1822. He is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Walker) Clark, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of New Jersey, her father being the Rev. John Walker of the Methodist Protestant Church. His father and two of his uncles served in the War of 1812, one of the latter, for whom he was named, was a First Lieutenant in one of the Maryland regiments and fell at the battle of Lundy's Lane, which was won by the late General Scott. Both his grandfathers were soldiers of the Revolutionary War. He was educated at Brown's Academy, and on leaving school was apprenticed to Gaskill & Copper to learn the business of engraving, which having mastered he commenced this avocation on his own account, about the year 1850. As may be imagined, he took a great interest in all that related to military matters, and at the age of twenty joined the Philadelphia Greys, an artillery company under the command of Captain (now General) George Cadwalader. When the War with Mexico broke out he volunteered in the organization which that officer effected, composed of a majority of his command, which was designed to be a "flying artillery" company. The President, however, declined to receive them as the complement from Pennsylvania was full. He continued his membership with the company, and on the breaking out of the Rebellion was Second Lieutenant of the "Greys." He assisted to raise two companies which were attached to the First Regiment of Artillery of Philadelphia, and was appointed, by Colonel F. E. Patterson, Adjutant of the same, which was afterwards known as the 17th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. On his return from the three months' service, he was appointed, by Colonel P. C. Ellmaker, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 119th Regiment, which he took into camp in the vicinity of Nicetown, and, on September 1st, 1862, marched to the front, where he participated in the splendid campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. At Salem Church he rendered faithful service under General Sedgwick. He commanded the regiment and led the charge at Rappahanock Station, November 7th, 1863, and carrying the works at the point of the bayonet captured the entire force, with artillery and battle-flags, Colonel Ellmaker being in command of the brigade. In 1864, the latter having resigned from the service, and after the Mine Hill campaign, the regimental command devolved on Colonel Clark. In the spring campaign, under General Grant, he participated with his regiment in the battles of Germania Ford, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania; at the latter point his regiment planted their colors on the enemy's works. On June 12th, 1864, General Eustis being relieved by a special order, he was placed in command of the brigade over a superior officer. At Bermuda Hundred and Ream's Station he rendered excellent service; and at Cold Harbor he led the charge in that action and carried the works. He was subsequently complimented in special orders for driving in the enemy's picket line in the Shenandoah Valley, and establishing a new and better one for our troops, and was breveted Colonel. The service rendered by his regiment with Sheridan at the battle of Winchester was especially brilliant. On April 2d, 1865, he assaulted and carried the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, on which occasion, after penetrating the enemy's lines, he captured three forts, eight pieces of artillery, two battle-flags, and a large number of prisoners. He was severely wounded after capturing the third fort (Steadman). One week afterwards the rebel surrender took place. For these gallant and meritorious services he was breveted Brigadier-General of Volunteers. With the regiment, he was mustered out of the service June 19th, 1865. He has served as a School Director for many years in the Twentieth and Twenty-ninth Wards. In October, 1866, he was appointed Master Warden for the Port of Philadelphia, by Governor Curtin, and was subsequently re-appointed by Governor Geary. In 1872, he was appointed Bank Assessor by Auditor-General Hartranft, and the following year was made Mercantile Collector of Delinquent Taxes by City Treasurer Widener. In the autumn of that year, he was nominated by the Re-

publican party as their candidate for the office of Register of Wills, and was elected at the general election in October. He was originally a Democrat, but united with the Republicans in defence of the country, when he took up arms in its behalf. He is a genial, warm-hearted, generous man. During his administration of the office of Port Warden he did much to advance the interests of the city. He was an active member of the Volunteer Fire Department for seventeen years. He was married September 1st, 1850, to Louisa D., daughter of Hon. Thomas Guirey, of the old township of Passyunk.

TROTTER, NATHAN, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the year 1787. While yet a youth, he entered the counting-house of his elder brother, William, who had been engaged in mercantile pursuits for a considerable time, as may be learned from Claypoole's *American Daily Advertiser*, of August 22d, 1800, wherein the latter advertised his then recent importations of tin and steel. It is believed that his business had commenced some five to ten years previous to the last-named date. In 1813, he was admitted into partnership. The firm continued until March, 1815, when his brother died, and he thereupon assumed the management of the business. A short time thereafter he admitted his brother, Joseph, and the firm was styled Nathan Trotter & Co., which continues to this day, a period of fifty-nine years. Joseph Trotter withdrew from the house, in 1830, to enter the Bank of Pennsylvania, first as clerk, then cashier, and lastly as President. The senior partner continued the business, and, on January 1st, 1844, admitted his two sons, Edward H. and George, into the firm; and six years later two other sons, William H. and Charles W., became members of the partnership. The senior member took an active part in many of the enterprises of the day, and, in connection with others, was instrumental in organizing the Lehigh Crane Iron Company. This company erected the first furnace for the manufacture of pig-iron with anthracite coal; their works were located on the Lehigh river, at Catasauqua, under the supervision of David Thomas. He was also a Director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and of the Bank of Pennsylvania. He died in January, 1853, but the business of the house, which he founded, was carried on by the surviving members, his sons, who retained their father's name. With the close of the year 1854, George Trotter terminated his connection with the firm, leaving his three brothers to continue the prosperous business. Edward H. Trotter, the then senior member of the house, after receiving his education in his native city, spent a year in Europe, and immediately after his return to the United States had entered his father's store to arrive at a full knowledge of the business that he was, at a later date, to participate in and control, as previously mentioned. Not only was he a highly successful merchant, but he gave his attention to other interests outside of his own business sphere. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the City Gas Works; a Director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, in which he was largely interested; a Director of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; of the North American Fire Insurance Company; of the Girard Life Annuity and Trust Company; of the American Steamship Company; and for a number of years an Inspector of the County Prison. In business, he was a liberal, honorable merchant, and by his enterprise contributed largely towards the development of the city's commercial prosperity. In society, he was genial, cultured and generous; in all the relations of life his influence was great.

ALLEN, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., LL.D., President of Girard College, was born near the city of Augusta, Maine, March 27th, 1808. He is the son of Jotham and Thankful Allen, and his paternal grandfather was a descendant of the Braintree branch of the Allens of Massachusetts. His early life was spent at home on a farm until he entered the Wesleyan Seminary (Maine), where he received his education preparatory to entering Bowdoin College, which he did at the age of twenty-one, graduating therefrom after a four-year course. Immediately after leaving college, he was called to take charge of the Greek and Latin classes at the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cassanovia, New York, where he remained for two and a half years; when his worth and ability being appreciated by his own towns-people, he was invited to return to Augusta, and preside over the High School in that city. He remained in this latter locality, however, but six months, as he had been tendered the Professorship of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which he accepted. This chair he occupied for ten years, and was then transferred to that of English literature in the same institution, which he filled for three years. During much of the time he resided in Carlisle he was a regular contributor to the *Methodist Quarterly Review*. He also wrote and delivered numerous addresses and lectures on educational and general subjects. He has delivered lectures in several cities of the Union—among them, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Indianapolis. In January, 1853, at the request of the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, he pronounced a Eulogy on America's greatest statesman, Daniel Webster. This eloquent and able discourse was highly esteemed by the public. It was published, and took rank with others delivered by prominent men throughout the country. In January, 1850, he was appointed President of Girard College, succeeding Judge Jones, who had held the position from the opening of the institution two years previously. The Board of Directors

Wm. H. Allen

found in him a gentleman whose education and superior administrative abilities admirably fitted him to become the Executive of an institution of this peculiar character. His duties there were entirely different from those required in the same position in other colleges. Here he was not only called on to organize and harmonize a staff of professors for the educational department of the college, but there devolved on him also the organization of what may be termed a "household staff" of officers—ladies and gentlemen—whose duties are the care of the pupils when not engaged in school. It was also his duty to officiate in all the religious and devotional exercises of the institution, as the will of Stephen Girard, the founder of the college, prohibited the admission of clergymen within its pale. No sectarian teachings were to be introduced, and the minds of the pupils were to be kept free from denominational bias, so that when they should leave the institution, by reason of their advanced age and education, they could better choose the creed they would adopt for the future. Thus, it will be seen, that there devolved on him the supervision of the school, the home, and the moral training of about five hundred boys. It was a great task, when it is considered that they embraced those ranging from the tender age of eight years to the active and impulsive youth of seventeen. How well and admirably he performed his manifold duties, how complete the satisfaction of the Directors, his long continuance in office testifies; and how well he has succeeded in gaining and keeping the respect and esteem of the numerous professors and officers of the institution is also proved by their many years of service under his administration. Last, but not least, the love and regard in which he is held by hundreds of the graduates of the institution, adds another link to the testimony, all going to show that in him the college has found a man equalled by very few, and surpassed by none in his peculiar fitness for the position. In December, 1862, he resigned the position, which he had filled so acceptably for thirteen years, and retired to the walks of private life, taking up his abode on a farm on the banks of the Delaware, not far from the city. Here he remained for two years, when he received a call from the Pennsylvania Agricultural College to become its President; he accepted it, and continued in the position two years. In 1867, he was recalled to Girard College, thus receiving the most emphatic endorsement of the efficiency of his former administration. In religious belief, he is a Methodist, and has been for many years a member of that church. He was honored, in March, 1872, by being elected President of the American Bible Society, which position he continues to hold. In 1850, the year he was first inaugurated as President of Girard College, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the Union College of Schenectady, New York, and also by Emory and Henry College of Virginia. He has been married four times. First, in 1836, to Martha, daughter of Bishop Richardson, of Toronto, Canada. His second wife was Ellen Honora Curtin, of Bellefonte, a sister of Governor Curtin; his third, Mary Quincy of Boston; his fourth and present wife was, at the time of her marriage, Mrs. Anna Maria Gemmill, the widow of one of Philadelphia's most successful and highly esteemed merchants.

HARTSHORNE, EDWARD, A. M., M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, May 14th, 1818. He is the second son of the late Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, who was for nearly half a century one of the leading hospital surgeons and medical practitioners of Philadelphia. After careful preparatory studies, he entered Princeton College, where he graduated, in 1837. He at once commenced the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, which institution, in 1840, conferred on him the degree of M. D., and the same year he received that of A. M. from his *alma mater*. For nine months immediately succeeding his graduation he was occupied in dispensary practice, the greater part of which was under the direction of Dr. W. W. Gerhard, then one of the Attending Physicians of the Philadelphia Dispensary, the largest out-patient charity in the city. During this period also he was engaged in revising his graduating thesis for publication; this honor having been conferred upon it by the Faculty of the University. It was entitled, *Monograph on Pseudarthrosis, or False Joints from Ununited Fractures*. After publication it was highly complimented and most favorably noticed as a literary and scientific production. In December, 1840, he was elected First Assistant Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, then just organized as a separate department from the old hospital, and he entered upon his duties at the new hospital building in West Philadelphia, with Dr. Kirkbride as Superintendent. He successfully commenced the organization, under the direction of the Superintendent, and transferred nearly all the male patients to the new establishment during the winter. In April, 1841, he was elected Resident Physician of the old Pennsylvania Hospital, and having transferred his residence thither, completed the removal of the insane, male and female, to the West Philadelphia building during the year. He subsequently served for short periods as Assistant to Dr. Kirkbride, and for a few weeks became the substitute for Dr. Pliny Earle at the Friends Asylum, near Frankford; but by far the greater part of his hospital service was in the medical and surgical wards and the obstetric department of the Pennsylvania Hospital. During this period he also devoted part of his time to the examination of medical students, and contributed numerous reports of cases to the *Medical Examiner*, the leading medical magazine at that time. In April, 1843, he was elected Physician to the Eastern State Penitentiary, famous as the model of the "separate system," frequently but erroneously termed the

"solitary system." It was the duty of the Resident Physician to demonstrate the effect of this experiment upon the mental and physical organizations of the convicts; and as he was well fitted by previous experience for such observations, his report was anticipated with considerable interest and anxiety. The results of his investigations, as embodied in the "Annual Report" of 1843, and a partial "Report" for 1844, published by the Inspectors in 1844 and 1845, showed a marked improvement in the health and discipline of the prisoners; and attracted much attention, being widely circulated in Europe as well as America, as the first extended and professional Report of the effects of the system. A second edition having been issued in Philadelphia, it was largely circulated in England and also on the Continent, being translated and published in France, Germany, Belgium and Holland, receiving particular attention and approval. In June, 1844, he went to Europe and passed two years in medical study, and in visiting hospitals, lunatic asylums and penal institutions, as well as the medical schools of England and the Continent. He received marked attention and enjoyed unusual advantages on account of his peculiar and valuable prison experience. Soon after his return home, in September, 1846, he was induced to undertake the "volunteer" editorship of the *Philadelphia Journal of Prison Discipline*, but fortunately for his professional interests, was obliged, by ill health and other impediments, to withdraw after the conduct of a single volume. He then devoted himself more exclusively to professional pursuits, partly in connection with, and partly independent of, his father. Although his attention was largely absorbed by practice, he contributed for years in succession, over the signature of "E. H.," critical and analytical reviews, and bibliographical notices of leading works to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, the leading and oldest medical quarterly in the United States, long known as one of the best, if not the best, in the language. He wrote numerous similar papers for the *Philadelphia Medical Examiner*, and the *Philadelphia Medico-Chirurgical Review*. His review of the "Beale case," published in the *Medical Examiner* (1855), had a large "run," two editions of the number containing it being exhausted in a few days, without supplying the demand, and it was largely noticed, discussed and quoted, in many cases in full, by newspapers, medical and dental journals. As a member of an Association of Lecturers—composed of some of the most promising young physicians of the day, engaged in the conduct of a summer session—he was for a short time occupied in the delivery of courses of lectures on medical jurisprudence, which, however, he was obliged to relinquish on account of pressure of professional duties. While yet a student of medicine he was junior Secretary of the Philadelphia Medical Society. He was Secretary of the first Prison Discipline Convention, held in Philadelphia about the year 1848; Secretary of the first Sanitary Convention in the United States, held in Philadelphia; and for several years Secretary of the College of Physicians, as well as one of the Censors of the College, and Secretary of the Building Committee. He has been a number of years an earnest and active Manager of the Episcopal Hospital, having been Secretary of the Building Committee; and he is also understood to have been the author of several of its Annual Reports. During the whole of its existence, he was Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, having been active in organizing and establishing it. He was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement of the American Medical Association for the meeting in Philadelphia, in May, 1862, an arduous and responsible post at the head of a large committee, the results of whose labors were recognized very generally as a gratifying success. He has served as Vice-President and President of the Pathological Society, also of the Ophthalmological Society, both of Philadelphia. He has been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Medical Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania since its organization, four years since, an office which has involved a large amount of executive labor. He was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of this Association during its first year, but withdrew, with others, to make way for older graduates. He was for seven years one of the Attending Surgeons to Wills' Hospital for Diseases of the Eye, and afterwards succeeded his father as one of the Attending Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which position he was compelled, by ill-health and other occupations, to resign in the spring of 1864. During the War of the Rebellion he was constantly engaged as Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, serving in the field during emergencies, and at other times as Consulting Surgeon at the McClellan, Nicetown, or other army hospitals in Philadelphia. In 1863, while serving the crowded surgical wards of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in addition to the army hospitals, he was infected—through a scratch on his finger—with poison from the gangrenous shot-wound of a soldier, and during the three summer months of that year suffered from a painful illness, which nearly cost him his life, and resulting in a permanently injured—though not disabled—left hand. He has been called upon to edit several reprints of English medical text-books; the most important and best known of which are two successive editions of the American reprint of *Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence*, prepared with the express permission and subsequent approval of the author. He added numerous notes, the greater part of which the author himself afterwards introduced into the work, giving the American editor credit therefor. He is a veteran Life Insurance Examiner and Adviser, having been steadily engaged in the work since May, 1847, when he commenced with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and which he has never left; he was one of the earliest of their insured members, and is now the Senior Officer of the Company, the oldest Life Insurance Medical Adviser in Philadelphia, and probably one of the oldest in

Alexander Dimsom

the country. As an original officer and member, he has always been deeply interested in its affairs; and may be regarded as having contributed much to assure the success of one of the oldest and staunchest companies in the State. He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Princeton Alumni Association of Philadelphia. He has been connected, for many years, with the Church of the Epiphany, Rev. Dr. Newton, rector, and for a time he was a vestryman of it; and in his various fields of labor, has been an indefatigable worker, and an active originator and promoter of public and benevolent enterprises. He married, December 26th, 1850, Adelia C., widow of Oliver Pearse of Philadelphia, and daughter of John B. Swett of Philadelphia, formerly of Boston, Massachusetts. Of the five children given them, the eldest, a son, still survives.

BENSON, ALEXANDER, Banker, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 21st, 1794, and was the son of Richard and Catherine Benson. He was educated at Brown's Seminary, Baltimore, where he graduated at an early age with the highest honors, and was rewarded by being publicly crowned with laurel on commencement-day. He became familiarised with the dry goods business in all its details, which was carried on in Philadelphia, under the firm of Richard Benson & Son, and which gradually merged into the carpet trade. He subsequently commenced as banker and broker as one of the firm of Buckman & Benson, at No. 2 south Third street, and on the retirement of his partner, established the firm of Alexander Benson & Co., with a younger brother, which house continued for many years thereafter. He was probably engaged in this latter calling for fifty years, and was, for a long time a member of the Standing Committee of the Board of Brokers. At the time of his death, he stood Number Two on the list of members of the Stock Exchange, one member—B. P. Hutchinson, who is still living (1874)—having been elected before him. He was a Director in the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. He retired from active business pursuits, January 1st, 1868, having left a record of great integrity and indomitable industry. He was frequently consulted by those who desired prudent and careful advice on financial matters, his judgment therein being considered pre-eminent. As a far-seeing banker and business man, it is safe to assert that he had few, if any, equals among his compeers in Philadelphia. His success in his business was perhaps partly owing to a strict attention to a legitimate banking career, without endeavoring to engage in gigantic commercial speculations, or trying to construct, on his own account, extended railroads which should be built rather by combined efforts than by individual enterprise. After having been known as an Old Line Whig for many years, he with numerous others merged his political sentiments into those of the Republican party, and supported Fremont for President in 1856, Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, and Grant in 1868. But while taking a warm interest in politics, he never participated in any active way in a contest. He never sought nor would accept office, preferring to live in the retirement of home, and thoroughly believing that "the post of honor is the private station." His favorite newspaper was the *New York Times*, under the regime of Henry J. Raymond. During the late rebellion, he was out-spoken in his views, as a staunch loyalist; and contributed freely of his means in sustaining the government which protected him. After a life of industry, integrity, and spotless morality, he died calmly and quietly on the morning of May 13th, 1870, surrounded by his family, who think of him with fervent gratitude and affection, and mourn his loss with sincerity. As was eminently proper, he was borne to his last resting place in the Woodlands by the leading bank presidents of Philadelphia, who had so often relied on his judgment and sought his advice. He was married, April 27th, 1824, to Sarah, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Caleb North, of the Revolutionary Army, an honored member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and, at one time, High Sheriff of Philadelphia.

LANDRETH, DAVID, Seed-grower and Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1802. His father, who bore the same name, was a native of England, and emigrated to America, settling at Philadelphia, where, as soon after as his circumstances admitted, he established himself in the nursery and seed trade. He thus formed the nucleus of that which has since become a business of vast proportions; each acre of that day is now represented by a hundred, occupied, operated, and tilled by his son and grandsons. His son is the head of the present firm of D. Landreth & Sons, and, although now advanced in life, retains a personal interest in every movement designed to effect the prosperity of the house, with which he has been identified through life. In 1827, he was active in founding the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the first American association of its kind. In the following year, he was chosen as its Corresponding Secretary, which office he filled for nine successive years. His rural taste, however, has not been bounded by that for horticulture. As an associate of the Philadelphia Society for the promotion of Agriculture" aptly styled the "fertile mother of all agricultural societies of the Union," he zealously co-operated for many years, and for two successive terms filled its highest official station. It was during his occupancy of the Presidency, that the United States Agricultural Society held its famous exhibition at Powelton, when the members of the parent society vied with each other to ensure its success. And this was secured, as never before, on such an occasion; forty thousand dollars—a large

sum for that day—being expended for premiums, etc. His rural writings are diffused through periodicals and pamphlets; some of the latter have attained a wide circulation, but are, in their character, fugitive and evanescent. His life has been one of too much action to submit to regular, systematic authorship. He is now spending his latter days at Bloomsdale, on the Delaware, his residence for many years past. It is an estate of five hundred acres, devoted to seed culture; but he has found room for an arboretum, principally of cone-bearers and other evergreens, of interest to Botanists, and the admiration of all who love trees. These, with experiments in steam-ploughing, and the use of advanced machinery for tillage and other rural operations, he finds an agreeable occupation, and ample verge and scope enough for mind and body.

LA ROCHE, CHARLES PERCY, A. M., M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, April 23rd, 1834. He is a son of Dr. Renè and Mary Jane (Ellis) La Roche, and grandson of Dr. Renè La Roche, who came to this country many years since from St. Domingo, now the Republic of Hayti. The latter was one of the most distinguished—both on account of his ancestry and talents—of the many who left that unfortunate country at the time of the great insurrection. Charles Percy La Roche was placed in St. Mary's College, Baltimore, to avail himself of its educational advantages; and when that institution ceased to exist, in 1852, he repaired to Georgetown College, District of Columbia, where he graduated in the department of arts, in July, 1853. In the following month of October, he commenced the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, from which school he graduated in March, 1856, as Doctor of Medicine. Shortly afterwards, he became Resident Physician in St. Joseph's Hospital, where he remained about one year; and then became attached to the Philadelphia Dispensary, where he fulfilled the duties of Vaccine Physician for some six years. In July, 1863, he entered the army, and was detailed for duty at the United States Army Hospital at Chester, Pennsylvania, where he continued for the space of eight months, and then resigned the service. In the year 1866, when St. Mary's Hospital was founded, he was appointed one of the physicians, and to that institution he is still attached. His colleagues have been among the most prominent of the younger members of the profession. He succeeded his father, as a member of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, and with it he is still connected. He was elected a member of the County Medical Society, in 1856, and resigned therefrom in 1860. He is now a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; of the Philadelphia Medical Society; of the Pathological Society; of the American Philosophical Society; and of the La Salle Institute, all of Philadelphia, and of several societies both in this country and Europe. He was married, June 11th, 1873, to Agnes Williams, daughter of General William A. Stokes, of Philadelphia.

RUSH, RICHARD, Statesman and Diplomatist, son of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and grandson of Richard Stockton of New Jersey, another signer, was born in Philadelphia, August 29th, 1780. He graduated at Princeton College in 1797, where his father and grandfather graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1800. He was distinguished for his forensic abilities and fearless discharge of professional duty, while at the bar, and afterwards for the number and variety of high appointments successively conferred upon him from an early period of life. He was appointed Attorney-General of Pennsylvania in 1811, by Governor Snyder; Attorney-General of the United States in 1814, by President Madison, who gave him the choice of that post, or the post of Secretary of the Treasury; acting Secretary of State in 1817, by President Monroe, and six months afterwards, on the return of John Quincy Adams, from England, to be Secretary of State, he was appointed his successor as Minister to England, at the age of 37. He remained nearly eight years in England, and was recalled in 1825, by President Adams, to be Secretary of the Treasury, on whose renomination as President he was nominated with him for Vice-President. In 1831, he declined a nomination for the Presidency from the Anti-Masonic party of Pennsylvania, when William Wirt (Monroe's Attorney-General) was afterwards nominated. In 1836, he was appointed by President Jackson to go to England, and recover for the United States the Smithson legacy of $500,000 to found at Washington an institution "for the diffusion of knowledge." This trust he executed successfully, and returned with the whole fund in gold, depositing it on the day of his return at the Mint in Philadelphia. Jackson had previously sent him, with Colonel Howard of Maryland, to Ohio and Michigan, to endeavor to settle amicably a boundary dispute between those States; a mission which had the best results. In 1847, President Polk appointed him Minister to France, with the unanimous confirmation of the Senate. While in France he was the first of the foreign ministers to recognize, without waiting for instructions, the new Republican form of government, then first established there since 1792, on the dethronement of Louis Philippe. On his return home, he was appointed by Congress a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and continued actively to discharge that duty till his death, July 30th, 1859, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. While minister to England, he helped to lay the foundation of the celebrated Monroe doctrine. While there and in France, he was the associate and correspondent of Castlereagh, Canning, Wellington, Brougham, Jeremy Bent-

ham, Wilberforce, Guizot, and Thiers. Subsequently he published his *Recollections of the English and French Courts, Washington in Domestic Life*, etc., etc. He married in 1809, an elegant and accomplished woman, Catherine Eliza Murray, daughter of Dr. James Murray, of Annapolis, Maryland, by whom he had several sons and daughters. His integrity was spotless. The obituary notices of his death bore testimony to the fidelity with which "he performed the duties entrusted to him through the confidence of successive administrations;" that "his private life was free from reproach;" that "he was singularly truthful and fearless, and wronged no one," and that "he died with the calmness of a Christian."

RUSH, BENJAMIN, eldest son of Richard Rush, was born in Philadelphia, January 23d, 1811. He was educated in England, while his father was United States Minister there. He graduated at Princeton College, 1829, with the highest honors, being the valedictorian of his class. Admitted to the bar in 1833, he immediately entered into active practice, at first in the United States Courts, with Henry D. Gilpin, then United States District Attorney. He was nominated for the legislature in 1834, by the Democratic party of Philadelphia, and again in 1835, when Muhlenberg was candidate for Governor, receiving each time the highest vote of any candidate on his ticket. He was one of a Committee of the Bar to accompany to Virginia the remains of Chief Justice Marshall, who died in Philadelphia, in 1835. In 1837 he was appointed Secretary of Legation, at London, where Andrew Stevenson was Minister. He remained there four years, being part of the time Chargé d'Affaires, while the celebrated Lord Palmerston was Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and was thus brought into official relations at an early age with one of the greatest statesmen of the century. Among the more serious questions with England at that time, were those of the North-Eastern Boundary; the slaves, liberated off the Bahamas, ultimately paid for while Mr. Stevenson was Minister, and the memorable case of "The Caroline." He returned, in 1841, to his profession, devoting himself to it with zeal for many years, with his brother J. Murray Rush, and repeatedly declining to be a candidate for office, though frequent and earnest in the expression of his opinions at public meetings, and through the newspapers, on the stirring political topics of the day. In 1849, he married the only daughter of Dr. William Simpson, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has two daughters. Always of the Democratic party, like all his family, he nevertheless supported zealously the war to put down the rebellion, and was among the first to sign the memorial from the people of Philadelphia to President Lincoln for the preservation of the Union at any cost. In November, 1860, he published *An Appeal for the Union*, occupying an entire side of a newspaper, "the demand" for which was "so great," said the editor on the following morning, "that it exhausted an unusually large edition of our paper. Such indeed is still the demand, that we have found it necessary to republish it this morning. It was a most effective presentation of a menacing peril, and its ominous significance caused men to feel and tremble." In 1862, he drew up the memorial from the people of Philadelphia to Congress, presented in the Senate by Andrew Johnson, and in the House by John J. Crittenden, to celebrate Washington's birthday by reading his farewell address before both houses, the President, and Foreign Ministers, which was done. In 1863, in the introduction to Dawson's edition of the *Federalist*, there appeared a letter from him in reply to one from the editor, asking for some materials. "Had there been more students of the *Federalist*," he writes, "there would have been fewer intellects scathed by the delirium of secession; the halls of Congress would not have been deserted for fields of civil strife; nor would the future historian be compelled to chronicle a gigantic and infamous rebellion, which, while it checked for a time the amazing prosperity, served only to demonstrate the still more amazing power and resources, and imperial grandeur of the United States." He sought earnestly by his writings to have the *Federalist* made a text book in our schools and colleges. The college at Williamstown and the university in New York have made it so. The war over, he defended with equal zeal, the policy of a magnanimous and just treatment of the South, in a pamphlet entitled, *President Johnson and Congress*. In 1866, he visited, with his family, the principal cities and countries of Europe. His only son, a promising youth of eighteen, died at Dresden. He is a man of fine classical and literary attainments, and an accomplished writer. While in Europe, he edited a new edition of his father's *Recollections of the English and French Courts*, which was very favorably received. He returned in 1873, and is now living with his family in Philadelphia.

RUSH, J. MURRAY, Lawyer, second son of Richard Rush, was born in Washington, July 10th, 1813. He received his early education in England, and graduated with distinction at Princeton College in 1831. Admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1834, he practised with much success for many years, at one time conducting the public prosecutions with marked zeal and ability. During the memorable Philadelphia riots of 1844, his intrepidity and energy in bringing to justice the ringleaders of that atrocious conspiracy against law and order, elicited high praise from all quarters. He was distinguished for his fervid eloquence, not only in denouncing the wrong-doer, but in asserting or defending the rights of his client, to whose cause he adhered with unyielding tenacity. His high qualities, genial dis-

position and popular manners, talents and attainments, made him a universal favorite; and he was frequently solicited to enter the political arena. On the 4th of July, 1852, he delivered an oration before the Democratic citizens of the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania, of which one of the newspapers remarked the next day, that "for depth of thought, extensive political research, and sound Democratic doctrine, it has seldom been equalled in this city; and was worthy the acknowledged talents of its author, an accomplished lawyer and gentleman, and firm and unflinching Democrat." In 1859, he edited, in conjunction with his brother, as his father's executors, the *Occasional Productions*, of the latter, "Political, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous," including "Washington in Domestic Life." In 1860, nearly five hundred of his fellow-citizens sought his consent to become a candidate for Mayor, addressing him as "one on whose patriotism, abilities, honesty and tried Democracy, the community can rely with implicit confidence." His reply was so replete with bold, independent views, especially in denouncing the practice of rotation in office, which he avowed he would utterly ignore if elected, that it was thought to have cost him the nomination. "With an officer's vote," he declared, "I could have nothing to do. He might vote as he pleased; it would be nothing to me. But I certainly would not permit any officer to mingle as an active partizan in party politics." Such a letter, it was thought, did him more honor than if he had gained the nomination. On the breaking out of the rebellion he immediately took the strongest ground for sustaining the Government, regardless of party; signed the memorial to President Lincoln pledging him the support of the people of Philadelphia in any measures to preserve the Union; and though himself a large slave-holder, through his marriage to a Maryland lady, took an active and leading part in advocating the war, regardless of his personal interests. "As long as this war lasts," he wrote to a committee of citizens, September 21st, 1861, "I will recognize no party but that of my country." He died, February 7th, 1862, in his forty-ninth year, leaving by a first marriage, one son, Richard Rush, now a Lieutenant, United States Navy, and a daughter by a second marriage.

RUSH, RICHARD HENRY, Soldier, fifth son of Richard Rush, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 14th, 1825. When eleven years old, he accompanied his father to England, and was entered at a superior preparatory school at Hampstead. Soon after his return to the United States, he was appointed to a cadetship in the Military Academy, at West Point. He graduated therefrom in June, 1846, number twenty-six, in a class of fifty-nine, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Regiment United States Artillery, on duty at Fort Columbus, New York harbor; and was immediately detailed for duty with the Engineer Corps of United States Sappers and Miners, then being organized and instructed at West Point. In November, 1846, he was assigned to duty at the Military Academy, as Assistant Instructor of Artillery and Cavalry, which position he filled until June 1847. He was the first Instructor who taught the proficiency of drill of the Light Artillery Battery, to that degree, which enabled it to manœuvre at a "gallop." Having been promoted to First Lieutenant of Battery M, of his regiment, he joined it near the city of Mexico, and served with it during the remainder of the Mexican war. Returning with his regiment, after the treaty of peace, he was on garrison duty at Fortress Monroe for two years, when he was detailed for duty with the Board of Artillery Officers, ordered to prepare a Manual of Instruction and Drill for the Heavy Artillery. In 1849, he was detailed as an assistant to Professor Bache, Chief of the United States Coast Survey, and served with him for one year in the office, in charge of the maps and drawings; and for one year with Captain T. I. Crane, of the Engineer Corps, in barometrical observations and verifications of altitudes of stations on the New England coast. In 1851, he was assigned to duty as First Lieutenant of "Sedgwick's Battery," 2nd Regiment of Artillery, at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, where he served for two years, when he was appointed Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Bankhead. From this position, he resigned from the regular service, and occupied himself in civil pursuits until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861. Forseeing the hostilities, before they actually occurred, he had visited Harrisburg, in February 1861, and urged upon the Governor, as well as the Military Committee of the Senate, the great importance of at once passing an Act to create a military force, for the defence of the State, and presented the draft of a bill for 50,000 men; at the same time tendering his services to the Governor to assist in the organization and instruction of such a force. But the North was not yet aroused, nor could believe there would be war; and the Legislature adjourned without acting on his suggestion. A few weeks later, however, an extra session of that body was called for the purpose of putting the State in a condition to defend herself; and, at this session, the proposition which he had made nearly two months before, was reduced to the shape and form of creating that corps afterwards known as the "Pennsylvania Reserves," of about 13,000 men. The Act, as passed, provided that the Governor should name one Major-General and two Brigadier-Generals, to command the same. In pursuance thereof, the Governor immediately appointed the former chief officer, in the person of Colonel George A. McCall; but the Executive of the Commonwealth hesitated to name the Brigadiers, although General McCall earnestly solicited him to name those whom he had selected, namely, the late Colonel Charles J. Biddle, and Richard Henry Rush. Other parties urgently pressed these nominations, but the Gover-

Photo-Engr. Co. Philadelphia

G. M. Grismold

nor failed to accede to these suggestions, or indeed to make any appointment whatever, and the "Reserves" finally started for the seat of war under the Major-General alone. After the first battle of Bull Run, Richard Henry Rush—although allied by marriage to a Virginia lady, herself a large slave owner—at once offered his services to the general Government, by whom they were promptly accepted, with the request to raise a regiment of cavalry. He at once invited some of the most prominent of the young men of the "three months" service, Philadelphia Volunteers, to join him as officers, which they did, and all went actively to work to recruit the regiment. In a few weeks, the "Philadelphia Light Cavalry" was organized. Before receiving the carbine, pistol, and sabre, with which it was intended to have been armed, a telegram was received from General McClellan, then General-in-chief of the armies, requesting that this regiment should be armed and equipped as "Lancers." The proposition was submitted to the regiment, and it was at once decided to comply with the request of the General-in-chief. Hence it was, that the regiment became known as "Rush's Lancers;" on the State rolls it was called the "6th Pennsylvania Cavalry," Colonel Rush. His previous military experience and training, and the great assistance he received from the zeal, industry, and untiring efforts of his Captains and Lieutenants—amongst whom may be named, Newhall, Morris, Starr, Wright, Clymer, Cadwalader, Whelan, Muirhead, Treichel, Furness, Mitchell, Leiper, Frazier, Whitehead, Hazeltine, and others—enabled him to bring this regiment to the highest state of efficiency and discipline in a very short time; and when it was ordered to the "Army of the Potomac," in October, fully armed, equipped, and mounted, it was made a part of the Brigade of Regular Cavalry. His services were most active and arduous in the Peninsular, Antietam, and Fredericksburg campaigns. He was commended by General McClellan for his services in front of Richmond, for his reconnoissance before and at the battle of Hanover Court House; for Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, the retreat to Harrison's Landing, and for his pursuit of "Jeb Stuart" in the raid of the latter in front of Richmond. In the battle of Antietam, he charged with the Cavalry Brigade, that carried the centre bridge, defended by light artillery batteries and infantry supports. He was twice recommended, by General McClellan, for promotion to the grade of Brigadier-General. In the spring of 1863, he was ordered to special duty in the War Department, as one of the Assistants to the Provost Marshal General, then organizing and perfecting the arrangements for the "Draft" on the male population of the country, in order to fill up the ranks of the army. While on this duty he organized, from the partially disabled men in hospitals, "The Veteran Reserve Corps," a force of 20,000 men, composed of veteran soldiers, capable of doing guard duty at depots, hospitals, and military prisons, thereby relieving an equal number of active troops to take the field. Upon the expiration of the three years' enlistment of his regiment, in the autumn of 1864, he returned to civil life in Philadelphia, where he now resides.

GRISWOLD, GEORGE W., Dentist and Inventor, was born in Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, September 29th, 1820. His father, Richard Griswold, was of a New England family, a highly intelligent man, and a watchmaker by trade. He taught his business to his son, who became an adept in it by the time he had attained his eighteenth year. But as he disliked the calling, he persuaded his father to allow him to follow the bent of his inclinations, and to study dentistry. To this profession he has given much attention, and practised it for many years. He, however, has devoted much time and study to devices calculated to benefit the public, which he has patented, and which though they have not aggregated a fortune for the inventor, at least have contributed not only to his comfort in a pecuniary point of view, but have lightened the labors of the many, besides affording to some a remuneration consequent upon the vending of the different articles so repeatedly called for and desired by the public generally. He has received more than twenty patents, both in this country and in Europe, for his several devices, a few of which will be presently named. His inventive faculty never seemed to be dormant, although he was practising a profession. Whenever he observed a defect in any method or process of any nature whatever, his mind would be involuntarily engaged, and mental images conjured up which must be realized in tangible form by the aid of his hand. During these hours of relaxation from his business, he would from the chaotic mass of ideas with which his mind was filled evolve some atom which, gradually taking shape and form, would grow into being, guided by his intellect and mechanical skill. About twenty years since, he removed to Pennsylvania, locating at Carbondale; but recently he has settled at Factoryville, Wyoming county. He is an ardent lover of nature, and has paid much attention to geology and mineralogy. In the course of his wanderings, he has collected and accumulated many rare fossils and minerals, which form one of the finest private cabinets in the country. This collection is continually increasing, and it is highly prized by its owner, who takes pleasure in exhibiting it to the studious and curious. Among his inventions may be recited several which are in constant use, and others which, though not immediately available, are highly ingenious: 1. A burglar-proof lock, for the use of travellers; weight, half an ounce, portable in the pocket. This is commonly termed the "Star Lock," its object being to secure the door of the room when occupied at night, from intrusion. Over 150,000 of these locks are used in this country. 2. A duplex wrench, so arranged that each "notch" on one side of the instrument forms a separate and distinct wrench, rendering it, for most purposes, as

valuable as an adjustable wrench. Large numbers of these are in use. 3. A metallic counter-brace; being a curved piece of metal inserted between the inner and outer leather of the counter (of a boot or shoe) to give a tone to the article and prevent its being trodden out of shape. Large numbers of these stiffeners have been used, for many years, in the manufacture of boots and shoes in New England, and are still largely employed. 4. A metallic shield for lamp chimneys, to prevent breakage by heat of the blaze. 5. A method or process for determining the relative specific gravities of particles. He has also invented a very fine rotary pump, which, however, is too expensive in its construction to come into general use. His latest patent is the "Eureka Steamer," a new method of cooking, by which the continued attention of the cook is dispensed with. This utensil is constructed with double sides and bottom, in which water is continually contained between the fire and the article to be cooked. This, though in some respects similar to other cookers of its class, is very differently constructed, being skilfully arranged and at the same time of great simplicity, and obtainable at a very cheap rate. He is an ardent lover of music, and has devoted much time to its study. He was a fair organist at sixteen years of age, playing regularly in church, and for many years, has taught the piano and organ in alternation with the practice of his profession. His ideas of music are somewhat different from those generally held by the majority of modern composers, who seem to sacrifice the very soul of harmony to striking effects, instead of rendering the chords expressive of the sentiments which inspire the composition. He believes that to be true melody, which after its strains have ceased to flow, lingers yet in the mind of the auditor and contributes to his happiness.

PUGH, JONATHAN H., Silver-plater and Commissioner of City Property, is the youngest son of Jonathan and Rebecca Hayworth Pugh, and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 15th, 1823. His parents were worthy members of society, his father being a good mechanic and a great-grandson of one of William Penn's associates. When he was about five years of age, his parents removed to Montgomery county, where he received his primary education, which was subsequently completed in his native city. At the age of fourteen he was regularly apprenticed to learn the trade of a silver-plater, and during the six years, or thereabouts, of his service, thoroughly mastered all the details of the business. On reaching his majority, he commenced work on his own account with a borrowed capital of one hundred dollars, and by the most devoted and untiring industry established an excellent line of business, which constantly increased, and in twenty-five years of active mechanical life secured for himself an ample competence. A short time after he had opened his store, an incident occurred to him, which though trifling in itself, had an important bearing upon his future career. He had purchased of Samuel J. Cresswell, a large bill of materials to be paid for at a certain time, but when the day arrived, he had not the amount necessary to liquidate it. He called upon his creditor, however, stated the position of affairs, and tendered all the cash he had at that time. Instead of reproof, which he had expected, he received a hearty compliment from his creditor, who praised him for his indefatigable industry, assuring him that he deserved encouragement for the straightforward, honorable course he was pursuing. For over a quarter of a century he continued his dealings with this gentleman, maintaining a constant friendship with him, and eventually becoming associated with him in the city government. His political bias was originally in favor of Whig principles, and when that party disbanded, he naturally adopted the Republican faith. In 1850, he received the nomination of Representative to the State Legislature, but although running largely ahead of his ticket, failed in the election. During the term of Mayor Henry's first administration he was nominated and elected a member of City Councils, and was subsequently re-elected. He was especially devoted to the best interests of the city, and during his whole term of four years' service in that body, was always present in his seat, except on one occasion. He was ever conservative. His individuality being well developed, his active and independent course drew around him the most influential members of the council. In 1864, he was unanimously elected Commissioner of Markets, Wharves, and Landings, and during his five years' service in that position, fulfilled its duties with credit to himself, and benefit to the city, as during each successive year of his administration the revenue from these several sources was largely augmented. In 1868, when the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings, was united with that of City Property, he was unanimously elected Chief of the Department so consolidated, and has since been re-elected annually to the present date (1874). When the Public Buildings Commission was created for the erection of buildings on Independence square, he was a prominent member of the same; but this body was subsequently superseded by the Building Commission, for the erection of public buildings at Broad and Market streets, and his duties consequently terminated. He has been a member of the Park Commission, since its organization, and has been a faithful and active participant in all the important measures which have been taken in that body. He is President of the Fair Hill Improvement Company, which is believed to be the most successful of all the many land companies of the city. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, as well as of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married, in 1842, to Sarah L. Forebaugh. He has seven children—four of whom are now married and prosperous.

SHOEMAKER, JOHN L., Lawyer, was born in Upper Dublin Township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, October 7th, 1832. He is the son of Jesse Shoemaker, a retired farmer, who is yet living in Philadelphia, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, and the great-great-grandson of Peter Shoemaker, who came to this country in the year 1685 in the ship "Frances & Dorothy," from London (with his father, Peter, who erected the first house in Germantown, in 1686), and in 1697 married Margaret, the daughter of Herman Updegrave, also one of the first settlers of Germantown. His paternal grandmother was a great-granddaughter of William Walton, who emigrated to Pennsylvania from Byberry, near Chester, England, as early as 1675 (seven years before Penn arrived), and settled in that part of Philadelphia county since called after his old home, Byberry. She was also a great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Walmsley, who came from Yorkshire, England, to this country with William Penn, in the ship "Welcome," in 1682. His maternal ancestors were also of the earliest settlers of the country. His mother, Edith (formerly Edith Longstreth), was the daughter of Isaac Longstreth and great-granddaughter of Bartholomew Longstreth and Ann (formerly Ann Dawson), his wife, Bartholomew having emigrated from "Longstreth-dale," Yorkshire, in 1698, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, near what is now known as Hatborough. His early ancestors were compatriots, associates and friends of William Penn, and of the same faith, as were likewise their descendants; and his character and the course of his whole life have been largely moulded by the Quaker influence thrown around him. He has always adhered to his early religious training, and is still a member of the religious Society of Friends. His father, Jesse Shoemaker, had but two sons, James, born in 1822, a successful farmer, still residing near the homestead of his father, and himself. His childhood and youth were spent upon his father's farm, and attending such schools as the neighborhood afforded, until he left home to finish his education. He never had the advantages of a regular collegiate education; but the foundations had been laid broad and deep, and a naturally quick and intuitive mind had long before decided upon a devotion of physical power and brain to that "most jealous of all mistresses"—the law. In the year 1853, he went to Philadelphia and entered the office of Charles M. Wagner, as a student-at-law. During his studies he attended the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in July, 1856, LL.B., with high honor to himself and the satisfaction of his preceptors. In October of the same year he was admitted as a practitioner in the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and the District Courts, and in March, 1858, to the Supreme Court, the highest known in the State. He at once turned his attention especially to that branch of the profession known to the bar of Philadelphia as "the civil practice," embodying jury trials in the civil courts, real estate transactions, Decedent and Orphans' Court business, thus avoiding, as might be expected from his quiet nature he would, the turmoil, and ofttimes unpleasantness of a criminal practice. With his natural ability, untiring energy, strict integrity, and conscientious faithfulness, it was not long before he had obtained an extensive and valuable business, and the confidence alike of his associates at the bar, the Court, and the community at large, which he still enjoys, being the legal adviser in many large estates and for some of the principal corporations of the city. In this connection it may be mentioned as a singular fact, that his first school teacher has since been his pupil, the latter having chosen his former scholar as his preceptor in the study of the law, and, under his tuition having been admitted to the bar, where he is now a successful practitioner. In the autumn of 1861, although at the time living in a district strongly Democratic, he was, as a Republican, elected to the City Councils, and presented with his certificate of election, which entitled him to claim his seat as a member of the lower branch of the city government. The regularity of the army vote (without which his opponent would have had a few majority) being questioned, he personally examined all the records affecting the fact of his election, and becoming convinced (as was in other cases decided by the Courts afterwards) that the accusation of irregularity in the vote was well founded, he refused to take the seat, and owing to that branch of the city government being nearly equally divided in political power, much anxiety was felt as to its permanent organization. He was strongly urged by those less conscientious to claim his seat; all means personal and political were brought to bear, but steadfast in his faith, at the first meeting of Common Council in 1862, he wrote his memorable letter, so characteristic of the whole course of his life, which stands to-day in the records of the body as an indication of his public purity and official rectitude. In that letter, after referring to the part of the vote which had been called in question as irregular, and stating that he had personally examined the evidence which could be obtained upon the point, he said:

"I believe it to be my moral, legal, and political duty to the community, to my party, and to myself, not to sustain what seems to be a fraud, by using technical advantages, based as they may be upon the outrages upon the purity of the ballot-box and the sacred rights of our fellow-citizens; but on the contrary to refuse to accept any benefit whatever which might be supposed to be derived from acquiescing in a wrong, and to repudiate and denounce all such infamous frauds, no matter by whom committed, as being alike ruinous to person, party, and country, and thereby showing that if any individual is so base as to perpetrate such crimes, our party will denounce them. Permit me, therefore, to say, I will not accept an apparent advantage unless founded upon an honest reality. First, because to do so I believe would be wrong; and second, because I believe the principles upon which my party is based, if possible more than ever *now*, in this trying hour of our country, calls upon every man to do his whole duty to its institutions. For these reasons I respectfully decline claiming my seat or presenting you the certificate I hold as a member from the Twelfth Ward."

On Christmas eve of 1863, he married Emily R. Peirce, only daughter of Charles W. Peirce, originally from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and has two children, Anna P., and Charles P. In the spring of 1863, Mr. Shoemaker received from the Government an appointment officially and professionally connected with the Provost Marshall's department, which position he held until the close of the war with credit to himself, and rendering, while in that responsible position—delicate as it was in all its bearings—invaluable services to the Government; and, be it said to his credit, that while thus employed, and at the time not subject to draft, at his own private expense he sent a personal representative to the field. In the same year (1863), he represented his district in the Gubernatorial Convention at Pittsburgh. In the October campaign of 1866, he was elected by the people of the Thirteenth Ward, one of their representatives in the City Government, and took his seat in Common Council on the 1st of January, 1867; he was re-elected in the following year, and in June, 1868, resigned his position, the resignation to take effect on the 1st of January, 1870, when one year of his second term was yet unexpired. In October, 1869, he was elected to represent his ward in Select Council, and was re-elected in the fall of 1872, for three years. His record in the City Government is of the brightest and purest character, and no member of either branch is regarded with greater respect; clear-headed, speaking rarely, cogent in his arguments, fair in his dealing, courteous to his fellow-members, he never rises to speak without commanding the attention of his compeers, while at all times he has proved himself to be a faithful, fearless, and honest representative. As a member of the City Government he was at once placed upon the most important committees, upon which he continues to serve, being, first, Chairman of the Law Committee of Common Council; afterwards Chairman of the Committee on Finance; and in Select Council, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Law, until he resigned to attend to the onerous duties of the Chairman of the Committee on Centennial. To further this great national enterprise, he has labored incessantly, intelligently, and unselfishly, and to him, perhaps, more than to any single man, whatever of progress has been made in the work is due. There are now hundreds, nay, thousands, who are working nobly and well, to make "our" Centennial a grand success, commensurate with the progress of the age, but in January, 1870, even those who had thought of it were groping in the dark as to the massiveness and gigantic proportions of the undertaking. He, however, laid hold of the very "horns of the altar," and on the 20th of January, 1870, made the first public speech and official motion in a legislative body, for definite action looking to the inauguration of the great Centennial movement of 1876. This was in the Select Council of the city of Philadelphia, directly over the room which had echoed to the tread of Hancock and Adams, and Jefferson and Lee, the fathers of the country, and the founders of a nation of freemen. In a room over Independence Hall, Mr. Shoemaker, on leave, offered the following:

Resolution to provide for the appropriate celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, would be an appropriate mode of celebration for the Centennial Anniversary of our National Existence.

Resolved, That Philadelphia, from its accessibility, both domestic and foreign, from its ability to accommodate a large transient population, as well as provide ample ground convenient of access, and from having been the original seat of the national government, would be the most appropriate place for such an exhibition.

Resolved, That a Joint Special Committee of nine from each Chamber be appointed to present these resolutions to Congress, and to solicit legislation to further the object in view, and also to make all necessary arrangements for the appropriate celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of our National Independence.

The resolutions were read and unanimously adopted. A Joint Special Committee was at once appointed with himself at its head, a position which he still continues most ably to fill. He prepared the resolution which the Legislature soon after passed, endorsing the action of the city, and from that sprang the original State Committee of the Speakers of the Senate and House, with six other members of the Legislature, which with the City Joint Special Committee and the Franklin Institute Committee, composed a General Joint Committee representing the whole Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of which he was also unanimously elected the chairman. This committee on the 24th of February, 1870, prepared and forwarded to Congress the following memorial, which he signed as Chairman of this General Joint Committee, and which is the original application to Congress upon the subject:

To the Honorable the Senate and the
House of Representatives of the United States.

The Declaration of Independence having been written and signed by its patriotic authors in Philadelphia, and its promulgation to the world first made in that city, and as the Centennial Anniversary of that memorable and decisive epoch in our country's history is nearly approaching, it behooves the people of the United States to prepare for its celebration, by such demonstrations and appropriate ceremonies as may become a nation, so rapidly risen from struggling infancy to a position of power and prosperity, as at once to command the respect of all governments and the admiration of the world.

In order, therefore, to stimulate a pilgrimage to the Mecca of American Nationality, the home of American Independence, on an occasion so worthy of commemoration, it has been wisely suggested that prominent amongst the features for celebrating our One Hundreth Anniversary, there should be an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine, as thereby we may illustrate the unparalleled advancement in science and art, and all the various appliances, of human ingenuity, for the refinement and comfort of man, in contrast with the meagre achievements of a century past.

For the fulfillment of this, where so fitting a spot as the

cradle of our country's liberty, or, when the time, as on the Centennial Anniversary of the year her freedom had its birth?

In furtherance of an undertaking, truly national in its character, and so commendable in spirit, the councils of the city of Philadelphia, the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute, and the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have each appointed committees, who, clothed with authority to act from the bodies they represent, respectfully solicit Congress by its action to recognize the fact, that the city of Philadelphia is, and of right should be, the place to hold, and that the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, would be the time to inaugurate an Exhibition of the industry of all nations.

When such action as your wisdom may deem proper shall have been taken in order to place the grand design under your fostering care and control, it is hoped the President of the United States will be authorized, in due time, to invite the participation of all governments.

The memorial having been referred by Congress to its committee on manufactures, he obtained a hearing, and with his committee appeared before, and with others addressed the Congressional Committee upon the subject. Returning to Philadelphia, he made a report to the councils of the city, the following extract therefrom showing how clearly he foresaw the magnitude of the great undertaking, and the many difficulties to be encountered and overcome to insure success:

Your committee would here mention that while they are doing all in their power to accomplish the purpose of their appointment, and while no true patriot can deny there should be in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and that the city of Philadelphia, within whose limits stand the sacred walls of Independence Hall, must be conceded is the place for such an anniversary to be held; yet, with all this, a great effort is being and will be made to have in the city of New York, in that year, an international exposition, and, if so, thus deprive this great republic of the true and proper means of celebrating its centennial anniversary at Philadelphia, the birth-place of her liberties and independence. We therefore, with confidence, ask the public-spirited people of the age, the statesmen of the day and the powerful influence of the press, to aid in securing for the people of the United States, and the world at large, a proper celebration of our centennial anniversary at the Mecca of American nationality.

In the following month of June, he was the escort of the Congressional Committee of Foreign Affairs and Manufacturers to Philadelphia, which city they reached by special train from Washington, making the quickest trip on record (three hours and forty-two minutes). For several days, assisted by his committee on behalf of the city—whose guests, this large body of distinguished statesmen were—he gave a series of the most useful, practical, important and dignified receptions, by which the city had ever been honored. Congress subsequently passed the bill, by which the United States Centennial Commission was formally created, and the city of Philadelphia definitely and officially determined upon, by the nation, as the place wherein to hold the first centennial celebration of the Imperial Republic. This Act of Congress was approved by the President, March 3, 1871. From that period, and until March 4th, 1872—when the commission first assembled in Independence Hall, and he, in an able and appropriate address, presented them to the mayor, by whom they were welcomed to the hospitalities of the city, and the furtherance of the grand enterprise was thus committed to the national control—by his able management and untiring patriotic zeal, the great results achieved were more than to any other due. He wrote hundreds upon hundreds of letters, promptly carrying on an enormous correspondence to stir up the enthusiasm of the people. He offered and passed the ordinance to restore Independence Hall to its proper condition, and also to establish the National Museum in the State House. He is one of the most active members of the special committee appointed by the mayor for its management, which has been so successful. He has made and received suggestions; entertained numerous centennial delegations from the various States and cities; issued and signed the official formal invitation for the whole United States Centennial Commission to meet and organize; and with heart, head, and pocket, furthered the project in every possible manner, during the whole time, personally keeping a carefully arranged scrap history of all printed matter connected with the subject and its progress, forming several large volumes of the facts as they transpired, and being the most complete basis in existence of the first three years of the movement for the use of future historians. The work he has done to further this grandest project of the age, no one will ever know; volume after volume could be filled, but this is not the time nor place to enter into the many interesting details connected with it; the careful perusal of the "Centennial History," when published, will give a shadow of what it was, and is. From its very inception he has been one of its ablest managers, and has seen the work grow and develop, until it thrills a continent, and arouses forty millions of people. On the 25th of May, 1872, he was elected by acclamation the Counsellor and Solicitor of the United States Centennial Commission; upon the reorganization of the Commission on May 10th, 1873, he was unanimously re-elected. In that capacity, in addition to his various other public and professional duties, he is giving a large portion of his time, and the most earnest and effective attention to further the great project which he, from the very beginning of the enterprise, labored hard and unremittingly, both as a private citizen and as chairman of the Centennial Committee of the City of Philadelphia, to make a success, and to his constant efforts in this behalf is due, in a great measure, that which is now attracting the notice of millions of our own citizens, as well as those of foreign lands. He has thus been largely instrumental in inaugurating an undertaking destined to ultimately seal the bonds of brotherhood throughout the land, and crown the principles of a republican form of government with a monument of success never before witnessed.

HANCOCK, SAMUEL P., Lumber Merchant, Brickmaker, and Controller of the City of Philadelphia, was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, about one mile south of Swedesboro, January 22d, 1814. His lineage is English, his ancestors having emigrated from Great Britain about 1726; one branch of the family settled at a town, now called Hancock, a few miles southeast of Salem, New Jersey; another located in Massachusetts, from whom the celebrated John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, descended. Samuel P. Hancock is the son of Samuel and Hannah Hancock, afterwards of Burlington county, and was educated in and near Philadelphia, closing his studies at Clermont Academy, under Professor Griscom. After leaving school he engaged in the lumber business with Henry and John Stiles, on Coates street wharf on the Delaware river, and when he became of age took charge of a lumber yard at the northwest corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, where he continued until 1847. He then entered into business on his own account, at the foot of Market street, on the Schuylkill, which was then open to the river on the south side of the bridge. Here he remained until the property was sold to the Philadelphia Gas Works, when he became identified with the manufacture of bricks, his establishment being located on the Gray's Ferry Road, and adjoining the United States Arsenal. He subsequently added to his business another yard, located near Hestonville, on ground which he had purchased in 1851; and such was the quality of the manufactured article, and his manner of transacting his business, that every one who is acquainted with his career as a brickmaker bears testimony to his straightforward, unswerving honesty and integrity, and fidelity to the principles which had been instilled into him during his youthful days. His family and all his associates were members of the Society of Friends, and he had been educated in the liberal principles of the Hicksite branch. It is not strange therefore that he became imbued with that love of liberty which was and still continues to be a characteristic trait of that Society. Accordingly, he early identified himself with the old "Liberty Party," commonly termed Abolitionists; and, from 1838 to 1843, was an earnest laborer in the cause. Having the welfare of the African race at heart, he occupied his winter evenings in teaching colored youth, in Clarkson Hall, Cherry street, above Sixth street. He is an earnest advocate of the principles of Radical Republicanism, and of reform in all cases of systematic abuse of human rights. In 1863, he entered the office of City Controller, where he at once saw vast room for improvement. His positive ideas in favor of reform were fearlessly expressed, and upon their being put into practice a great change for the better in the routine of the office was at once effected. Being, at this time, a warm advocate of Republican principles, which had accepted the dogmas of the old Liberty Party, he was honored with the nomination by that party, in 1868, to the office of City Controller, and was elected by the people in the fall of that year. The election being contested it was thrown into court, and after eighteen months had elapsed, and a vast amount of labor and argument had been given to the case, it was finally decided in his favor. He was now able fully to carry out all his views in administering the affairs of the office faithfully and for the welfare of the city. He looks forward hopefully and earnestly for the time when every one in office, women as well as men, or occupying other influential positions, will feel their individual responsibility, and honor their places with a single eye to the public good, and to the welfare of future generations as well as to those of the present. He is thoroughly in earnest in whatever he undertakes, energetic, hard-working, and diligent. His habits, like those of his sect, are temperate and regular; his manners unassuming. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and though he has passed over three score years of life, he yet appears only to have attained his prime. He is the occupant of a pleasant home in which he enjoys the fruits of a well-spent life. He was married, February 22d, 1844, to Charlotte, daughter of Jonathan Gillingham, a successful iron merchant of Philadelphia.

CALDER, WILLIAM, Bank President, was born in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 31st, 1821. He is the son of William Calder. His educational advantages were very limited indeed, for at the early age of tweve years his father—who was the very Napoleon of stage-coach proprietors—inducted him into all the mysteries of the business, training him under his own eye, so that as he grew older and more experienced he might give him assistance, and eventually succeed him in his great undertaking. It was the era of stage-coach travelling, and prior to the railroad and locomotive. His father ran two lines of stages to Pittsburg, on the Northern Route, also one to Buffalo, New York. He had also three lines to Philadelphia, two of these being by the way of Reading, and one via Downingtown; besides, he had canal lines to many points. He had over one thousand horses, distributed through the State, and very many coaches. In 1837, the State Railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia was completed, and he ran the first car through to Philadelphia. At this time he was sixteen years old, and to him his father entrusted the entire charge of the "Pioneer Packet Line" from Columbia to Pittsburg, this being by canal via Harrisburg and Duncan's Island, and the Juniata river to Hollidaysburg, at which point the canal terminated on the eastern side of the mountains. The portage railroad with its ten inclined planes carried the traveller to Johnstown, where the western division of the Pennsylvania Canal with its line of packets awaited the passenger, so conveying him by water to Pittsburg. In 1851, he succeeded to his father's business and

Winterhalter Phil. C. Friedrichs

S. H. Hancock

Wm. Calder

took sole charge of the same, and having by this time been thoroughly educated in the stage business was able to bring it up to a better standard than ever had been effected previously. In 1857, he undertook a very hazardous enterprise. The contractors of the Lebanon Valley Railroad became insolvent, and all work on the improvement was abandoned. He immediately entered into a contract with six hundred men to pay them on April 1st of that year their wages from the 1st of September previous. Without one cent of cash he completed the road, which brought people to the inauguration of Governor Packer. The men received every cent of the pay which was due to them. In 1858, he became one of the partners in the banking firm of Cameron, Calder, Eby & Co., of Harrisburg, which on the introduction of the National Bank system was changed to the First National Bank of Harrisburg, of which he became President; he had previously served as Director of the old Harrisburg Bank for six years. In the same year he was elected one of the Directors of the Northern Central Railroad Company, and was most prominent in the interest of his native State against Baltimore men in maintaining the supremacy and control of Pennsylvania in the road. In this connection he was ably assisted by General Cameron and others associated with him. He has ever manifested much interest in railways, especially in the Pennsylvania Railroad; and he it was who recommended its present energetic and indefatigable first Vice-President, Colonel Thomas A. Scott, to the management of the Corporation—in fact, the progress and prosperity of this line and its many branches have been his life study. In 1861, his father died, and he then assumed much greater responsibilities. At this period also the War of the Rebellion opened, during the course of which his abilities and admirable business qualifications were manifested in behalf of the Union cause and the Government. At the very commencement of the war, before the first battle of Bull Run was fought, and when Washington was in danger of being captured by the insurgent forces, horses were in great demand. From his great knowledge of these animals, his long career as a stage owner and the transportation of passengers, he was looked to as the one most likely to afford aid to the Government in this emergency. Generals Andrew Porter, Fitz John Porter and Graham made a call or demand for four hundred animals to be furnished within three days. He responded, and at once turned over seventy-five head of fine stock from his own farms; and by the aid of the telegraph, and his wide acquaintance with the owners of good horse-flesh, he succeeded in placing the Government in possession of the requisite number within the time specified. The funds necessary to pay for the animals thus purchased were obtained by him from the banking firm of which he was a partner, and at six per cent. interest. All that the Government was called upon to pay was the amount in gold (which he paid to the house and used currency) for the stock so furnished. The insinuation which was made during the war, that he had some partnership connection with Simon Cameron, can be pronounced utterly destitute of truth. The Senator's son, and he only, was benefited to the extent of his partnership share of the six per cent. interest on the first amount of $200,000 gold which the banking firm raised and advanced, until William Calder could recover from the Government the amount which was due to him; and it may be further remarked, that owing to the "red tape" surroundings he was obliged to wait the pleasure of the Government for two whole months, when the amount then due aggregated $450,000. Nor was it only the knowledge he possessed as to the source whence the animals were to be obtained. The facility with which he was enabled to fill the orders was remarkable; and it should be particularly noticed, that his judgment and opinion regarding the fitness and soundness of each animal was equally reliable. Furthermore, he saved to the Government a large sum of money by himself naming the price at which they should be sold. It is but human nature, after all, that takes advantage of the fact that when any article is in great demand there should be a corresponding increase in the price. When he assumed the responsibility of purchasing horses, etc., for the Government, the traders demanded as high as $175 for each animal. He established the Government price at $125 for horses and $117.50 for mules, contenting himself with a moderate commission, which was chargeable to the owner of the stock. The extent of his operations in this line during the war may be demonstrated when it is known that he furnished 42,000 horses and 67,000 mules for the service, besides thousands of tons of hay. He was one of the originators and founders of the Harrisburg Car Works, in which his father had been interested. By his care and ability, conjoined with T. W. Hildrup, the enterprise was successfully established. In 1863, he was one of the foremost in establishing the Lochiel Rolling Mills, which continue in successful operation: among his associates was Simon Cameron. Another of his undertakings resulted in the re-organization of the Harrisburg Cotton Mills. This manufactory had been started on a small scale with a moderate capital, but for lack of more means and energy in its management was in a declining state. With the aid of a friend to the enterprise, he raised $300,000, which established the concern on a firm foundation, and since the period in which he has been interested in it it has thrived, giving employment to some 350 hands, and is even now carried on by himself and his associates, with the generous and charitable object of keeping this class of hands so employed. He was the main projector of the Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Works, which by his persistent efforts was developed to a success. Prior to the panic of 1873, no less than 1400 men were here employed, turning out fourteen 8-wheeled cars each day. In 1867, the Fire Brick Works were established, which owes much of its success to his financial assistance and general business advice. He has also taken part in locating

and developing the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Baldwin. In addition to his Presidency of the bank previously noticed, he has been one of the Directors of the Central Insurance Company of Harrisburg. In politics, he first adhered to the fortunes of the Native American party, and then became a Whig. After the latter ceased to exist, he gave his whole heart to the Republican cause, though he has never sought office. He has, however, served in the City Council for one term. He, in conjunction with others, organized, in 1873, the Harrisburg Hospital; and principally through his determined efforts, the same is now in full operation. He is a Trustee of the Insane Asylum, and also of the Home for Friendless Children, both of which institutions owe much to his charity and labor. He is attached to the Methodist Church, and is a Trustee of the congregation worshipping in the new edifice recently erected on State street. He was mainly instrumental in founding the same, and furnishing the funds wherewith to build it. He was married, in 1848, to Regina C. Greenewalt, of Harrisburg, whose family were among the earliest settlers of that section. The name is a historical one in revolutionary annals. Of the six children resulting from this union, five are now living.

WATTS, HENRY M., Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, October 10th, 1805. He is the second son of the late David Watts, an erudite scholar and profound lawyer. Under the tuition of his father, the son received an excellent classical education, and he subsequently graduated from Dickinson College with the usual diploma. In 1827, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in the city of Pittsburgh, receiving shortly thereafter the position of Deputy Attorney-General, which gave him prominence as a young gentleman of ability in the ranks of his profession, and introduced him rapidly into a general civil practice. His success in the argument of causes in the Supreme Court of the State, and of the United States, in Washington, greatly extended his reputation as a lawyer. In 1835, he was elected by the citizens of Pittsburgh and of Alleghany county, to represent them in the popular branch of the Legislature, and he continued to serve them in that capacity for three successive elections —from 1835 to 1838. This brief period was marked as an interesting and brilliant epoch in the history of Pennsylvania. The Legislature was composed of extraordinary men, and the Acts of Assembly were of an extraordinary character. The great commoner, Thaddeus Stevens, was the leader of the popular side, and the Senate had several distinguished men. The measures were the inauguration of a system of canals and railways, extending from the western and northern parts of the State, to connect with the eastern and southern at tide water, so as to reach the commercial cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. The former plan for the education of children, called the pauper, was so impolitic and offensive that it was changed by the introduction of the present common schools. The undigested laws of the State were codified and rendered more intelligible. The old Bank of the United States, whose charter had expired, and the renewal of which occasioned such an uproar in the nation, was re-chartered by Pennsylvania, and the enormous bonus paid into the treasury of the State, by the bank, was applied by the Legislature to the establishment of schools and internal improvements. Measures were also adopted which favored the gradual disapprobation and extirpation of slavery in the United States. In all these important measures, he took the affirmative and decided part, and for so doing was rewarded by the generous support of his constituents, so that, notwithstanding the political party to which he belonged was overturned in his county in 1836, he alone was reëlected, with three Democratic associates. Declining further honors, he married, in 1838, the second daughter of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, and removed to Philadelphia. After a two years' residence, he was appointed, by President Tyler, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In 1856, he relinquished the practice of his profession, and, with his family, embarked for Europe, and for two years resided in Paris, superintending the education of his children. He returned to the United States in 1858, and in 1861, on the outbreak of the Rebellion, his two eldest sons, Henry and Ethelbert, though still in their minority, volunteered their services as privates to aid in its suppression. During the war of the Rebellion, it would have been unnatural for him—descended as he is from patriots of the Revolution, both on the paternal and maternal side—to have pursued any other course than that of unfaltering devotion to the Union. He was an original member of the Union Club, an association of a few gentlemen only, who were organized to preserve and protect the Union from the dangerous and insidious assaults made upon it by some of the leaders in fashionable life. Out of this coterie originated the more numerous and useful Union League, which exercised so powerful an influence during the war. He liberally contributed to the funds raised for recruiting and hospital purposes, and was earnest in sustaining the policy of the President and Congress, regardless of scruples about the constitutionality of the means adopted to save the life of the nation. In 1864, he again visited Europe, with some of his younger children, for educational advantages; and, after a sojourn of nearly two years, returned again to the United States. In 1868, he was unexpectedly honored by appointment as the United States Minister to Austria. This nomination by President Johnson was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. During the administration of President Johnson, the relations of the Executive with the Congress were not harmonious, and when vacancies occurred in both the missions to Berlin and Vienna, the dominant party in the Senate rejected more than one nomination sent in by the President: but

Henry M Watts

when H. M. Watts' name was submitted to their action, the hostility ceased, and, a firm and undeviating advocate of the measures of President Lincoln's administration during the war, and of the Congressional plan of reconstructing the Government, he received, as already stated, a unanimous confirmation. His residence in Vienna was extremely interesting, and he had the gratification of knowing that, both politically and socially, Europe had been taught, by the splendid achievements of our military operations, by the collapse of the Rebellion, and the peaceful restoration of the united political power upon wider and firmer foundations, that the Union was no longer a rope of sand, and the infant Republic had grown to a colossal manhood in the family of nations. Our Minister was received by the Austrian Court with unusual deference upon all public occasions, and in his private intercourse assurance was given of the most friendly character. His position was most favorable for observing the inner workings of a great empire, then just emerging from the stolid despotism of a stern feudal aristocracy, and for centuries oppressed by the Papal authority. The Emperor had dissolved the "Concordat," modified the objectionable regulations devised by the Roman hierarchy for the elementary teaching of children, and had introduced a policy more in accordance with the civilization and enlightenment of the world. Since his return to the United States, his attention has been given to the manufacture of iron, in which he is now extensively and usefully engaged, contributing by his energy to the wealth of the nation, and by his unexceptional character affording an instructive example to his fellow citizens.

ROMIG, JOHN, M. D., of Allentown, Pennsylvania, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 3d, 1804. His parents were of German extraction, his paternal grandfather having come to this country about the year 1732. Having received the degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1825, he commenced to practise the same year in the town of Fogelsville, Lehigh county. In the spring of 1829, he removed to Allentown, and formed a partnership with Charles H. Martin, M. D. In 1833, he commenced the practice of homœopathy, and was one of the original members of the Northampton Homœopathic Medical Faculty, also one of the projectors and founders, in connection with Drs. Hering, Wesselhœft, Detwiller, Freytag, and other prominent physicians, of the North American Academy der Homœopathische Heikunst, at Allentown, and after its incorporation by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was chosen Vice-President. He also officiated as Professor of Obstetrics in its faculty, Dr. Hering being President. In the fall of 1838, he removed to Baltimore, with other practitioners of repute, to introduce homœopathy. Drs. Haynal and McManus, of that city, having already made it a study, then to some extent practised the system. His stay in Baltimore covered two years; he then returned to Allentown to reside permanently. He has ever been an active temperance advocate since 1842, and was one of the projectors of the First Division of the Sons of Temperance, No. 7, in Allentown, Pennsylvania. Since 1836, he has been an active and devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, also an elder in said church for a number of years. He has two sons—William H. and George M. Romig—now practising physicians; graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, as well as of the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, and now copartners with him. He is recognized as one of the most prominent practitioners of his school.

COOKE, JAY, Banker and Financier, was born at Portland (now Sandusky), Huron county, Ohio, August 10th, 1821. He is the second son of the late Eleutheros Cooke, a distinguished lawyer of the State of New York, who moved to Ohio in 1817, and subsequently represented his district in the State Legislature and Congress. The Cooke family trace their descent from Francis Cooke, one of the original Pilgrim Fathers, who erected the third house built in Plymouth. Jay Cooke was educated chiefly at home by his father and mother, although he afterwards attended an excellent school, where he devoted himself especially to algebra and the higher mathematics. When but thirteen years old, he entered a store in Sandusky, where he proved to be an excellent clerk, and learned book-keeping. Remaining here nearly a year, he was prevailed upon to go to St. Louis, but his employer becoming embarrassed, he was obliged to leave and returned home, and once more attended school. In a few months thereafter he accepted a position with his brother-in-law, William G. Moorhead, who, at that time, was largely engaged in railroad and canal enterprises, in Philadelphia. He remained there a year, when the firm was dissolved, and he once more returned home. Shortly after this time, his father received a letter from E. W. Clark, the founder of the eminent house of E. W. Clark & Co., Bankers, of Philadelphia, asking permission to take his son Jay and train him for a banker. He was not quite seventeen years old when he entered the house, but he so impressed the partners by his earnest zeal to understand thoroughly the intricacies of finance, and by his careful attention to business, that some time before he attained his majority, he was entrusted with full powers of attorney to sign the name of the firm; and when, in 1842, he was twenty-one years old, he was admitted as a partner, and so remained until 1858, being for the greater part of the time its active business manager, and for some time its real head. In the early part of 1861, he went into partnership with his brother-in-law, W. G. Moorhead, in the banking business,

the style being Jay Cooke & Co., their chief object being to provide business careers for their sons. In the spring of 1861, when the Government issued the first of the War Loans, this house obtained and sent to Washington, without compensation, a large list of subscriptions, and despite the great financial and commercial depression under which the country was then suffering, succeeded in placing a large part of the par loan of Pennsylvania. The subsequent prosperous condition of the house, and its happy success in placing the great loans authorized by Congress during the War of the Rebellion, are a matter of history, and made the name of the Financier of the Rebellion noted throughout the world. After the war closed the house continued to prosper, until, in an evil hour, it became the Bankers and Fiscal Agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. To this Corporation it made heavy advances, trusting to be able to re-imburse itself from the sale of bonds; but a financial storm swept over the country, which the firm could not withstand, and it closed its doors, September 18th, 1873, and has since been placed by its creditors in bankruptcy.

SLACK, JAMES R., Lawyer, and Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 28th, 1818, and was there educated, his last attainments being acquired at the Academy at Newtown. At the age of nineteen years he emigrated to Delaware county, Indiana, with his father's family, and during the next two years remained on the farm assisting his father, and there began the life of an agriculturist. During the winter of 1838 he taught school, meanwhile reading the law, as he had determined to enter the legal profession. In 1839, he joined a corps of engineers who were engaged in the construction of the Indiana Central Canal, and continued in that employment until the State authorities suspended the work. His whole energies were now concentrated in pursuing his legal studies, and on the day when he attained the age of twenty-two years, after passing his examination before a committee of members of the bar, he was admitted to practice his profession of Attorney and Counsellor at Law. A few weeks thereafter he removed to Huntington, Indiana, wherein to commence life on his own account. The population of the entire county of Huntington was but 1560; that of the town but sixty-five souls, and the whole country thereabouts was literally a howling wilderness. His cash capital was but six dollars, and his wardrobe slender. But possessing energy and a determination to succeed, he commenced by teaching school, and after the term had expired he obtained employment in the County Clerk's office, where he continued for two years. The Legislature of the State having created the office of County Auditor, he was elected to that post in the summer of 1842, and re-elected twice thereafter, continuing to hold the position until March, 1851, when his official term expired. In the ensuing summer he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected to the State Senate, and held that position two terms immediately following the adoption of the new Constitution. At the expiration of his Senatorial career, he resumed the practice of his profession, and did not again enter the political arena until the summer of 1854, when he was nominated as Representative in Congress by the Democratic party of his district, but owing to the joint efforts of the Anti-Nebraska element and the Know-Nothing movement he was defeated. In 1858, he again received the nomination of his party for the State Senate, was elected by a large majority, much larger than his party strength, and continued to fill that position for four successive sessions, and until May, 1861. As soon as the war became an established fact, he at once espoused the cause of the Union, and, by his fervid eloquence and determined purpose, contributed largely to the raising of troops in various parts of the State. In the autumn of that year, he was appointed Colonel of the 47th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, by Governor Morton, and at once commenced the severe task of enlisting his command, his efforts being put forth only in his Congressional District—a task which many then deemed hopeless, as one regiment had already been raised in the district, and volunteering seemed indeed to have come to an end. By his energy and determination he soon overcame every obstacle, and, on December 1st, 1861, his regiment was filled. On the 13th of the same month, he was ordered to move with his command to Kentucky, where he remained two months. In February, 1862, he was ordered to Commerce, Missouri, there to report to General Pope, who was then concentrating a force to operate on Island Ten and New Madrid. On his arrival at Commerce, he was placed in command of a brigade consisting of five Indiana regiments, and so continued until after the capture of Island Ten, when he proceeded to Tiptonville, Tennessee, where he was placed in command of the District, embracing that point, Island Ten and New Madrid. While so situated, he assisted in the attack on Fort Pillow, in May, 1862. When Corinth surrendered, in June, the fort was evacuated, and he was now ordered to assume command at Memphis, which was in a very turbulent condition, where he remained until General Grant reached that city, in July, and was then relieved, and next appointed Post Commander at Helena, Arkansas. Here he was in quarters until December, 1862, when again being placed in command of a brigade, he took part in the White River Expedition, and at the close of that campaign participated in the celebrated Yazoo Pass Expedition. On his third return to Helena he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Twelfth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and figured somewhat extensively in the celebrated campaign for the reduction of Vicksburg, being engaged in most of the severe battles up to that rebel stronghold, in one of which—the battle of Champion Hill—he lost nearly thirty per cent. of his command. On the advance of the

Union Army on the entrenchments at Vicksburg, he was left on the east bank of Black river to resist the advances of the rebels under General Johnston, where he rested till relieved, and then moved immediately to the works of Vicksburg, and participated in the assault until the surrender, July 4th, 1863. The next day he advanced with his command to Jackson, Mississippi, in an aggressive movement against the rebels under General Johnston, having the extreme right of the position. The struggle lasted seven days, when the enemy was dislodged and the Union forces marched triumphantly in. On the day following the surrender of Jackson he returned to Vicksburg for a fortnight, and thence to Natchez, where he tarried two weeks, and proceeded to New Orleans, in which department he remained during the war, taking part in all the battles and campaigns of that army, closing with the last contest of the war in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely on the east side of Mobile Bay, and the surrender of Mobile two days thereafter. He then moved with his command to Spring Hill, six miles distant, where he remained till June 1st, 1865, when his men were sent to New Orleans, while he himself was ordered to report to Major-General Steele. He was thus separated from those with whom he had been associated for nearly four years, an association greatly intensified by the hardships of innumerable campaigns and the strife of many a bloody field. Soon after, he with General Steele started for Brazos Santiago, Texas, where he was placed in command of about 5000 men, the remnant of the Thirteenth Army Corps, stationed at Clarksville, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, where he was entrusted with the delicate charge of maintaining quiet and peace between the United States forces and the French army then in Mexico; part of the latter being located at Bagdad, a Mexican city on the opposite shore. After a two months' sojourn he was ordered to Brownsville, forty miles up the river, where he remained until the middle of September in the same command, when he was relieved from duty and ordered home, after four years of almost constant service in the field. He was made Brigadier-General in November, 1864, and Major-General by brevet in March, 1865. He was mustered out of the service in January, 1866, when he immediately resumed the practice of his profession at Huntington, Indiana. His military career from its commencement to its close is worthy of the grateful remembrance of all his countrymen. He was wise in counsel, energetic in achievement, unflagging in zeal, ever vigilant, true, and unmurmuring. No officer looked more carefully after the interest and welfare of his command; hence their devotion to him to the last. He continued in the practice of his profession until April 1st, 1873, when he was elected Judge of the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit. The district was heavily Republican, but notwithstanding this he was elected by 780 majority over his opponent. He had previously been selected by the Democrats as their candidate for Governor, but declined the nomination.

HARTSHORNE, CHARLES, Vice-President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, was born in Philadelphia, September 2d, 1829, and is a son of the late Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, an eminent and respected physician of that city. He was educated primarily at Haverford School and College, an institution under the control of the Society of Friends, and subsequently entered the University of Pennsylvania as a member of the Junior Class, in September, 1845, and graduated from the same in July, 1847, with the degree of A. B.; he took the degree of A. M. in 1850. He shortly afterwards turned his attention to the study of analytical chemistry, for which purpose he entered the laboratory of Professor James C. Booth, where he thoroughly mastered this science. He subsequently became interested in the development of the railroads of the coal regions. In June, 1857, he was elected President of the Quakake Railroad Company; and when the same organization extended the line and became the Lehigh & Mahanoy Railroad Company, he was chosen President of that corporation. In 1866, this last-named company was merged in that of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, becoming one of its feeders or branches, and with this change he became associated with the trunk line in the Board of Directors, and, in the spring of 1868, was elected Vice-President of the corporation, which position he still occupies. From 1860 to 1868, he was engaged in active mercantile pursuits, as a member of the firm of Yarnall & Trimble, importers of drugs, but was obliged to relinquish this avocation on account of the duties pertaining to the position to which he had just then been elected. He is connected with several charitable and benevolent institutions of the city of Philadelphia as Director and Manager. He was married, June 8th, 1859, to Caroline C., daughter of Edward Yarnall, and grand-daughter of the late Thomas P. Cope of Philadelphia.

BIRNEY, DANIEL BELL, Lawyer, and ex-Major-General United States Volunteers, was born in Huntsville, Alabama, in the year 1825. He was a son of the late Hon. James G. Birney, an Alabama planter and statesman, who emancipated all his slaves and went North, first to Cincinnati and afterwards to Michigan, to advocate the cause of freedom to the slave; and was the candidate of the Liberty Party, in 1844, for the Presidency. His son received his academical education in Cincinnati, where he also studied law, and was admitted to practice at the bar, but for two or three years was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1848, he removed to Philadelphia, where he associated himself with O. H. Davis, under the style of Birney & Davis, Attorneys at Law, and opened a law and collection office with a branch of their establishment in New York city. The firm acquired a large practice in the several

courts of Philadelphia, beside having a heavy collection patronage extending to every State in the Union. General Birney was enamoured of military affairs, and early connected himself with a volunteer company in Philadelphia, passing through all the grades up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of an infantry regiment when the War of the Rebellion broke out. As his command was among the first to respond to the call for men, he marched with the rest and served for the three months they were in the field. At the expiration of this term of service, the regiment re-enlisted, with him as Colonel, and joined the Army of the Potomac. In February, 1862, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and served in all the battles of the Peninsula as well as those before Washington. In the battle of Fredericksburg, as also in that of Chancellorsville, he greatly distinguished himself, and in the latter action his brigade rendered effective service in checking the advance of Jackson's troops after a panic in the Eleventh Corps. After the death of General Berry he took command of the Division, being promoted to the rank of Major-General, May 23d, 1863, and led it in the battle of Gettysburg after General Sickles was wounded. When the Second Corps had been, subsequently, recruited to about 40,000 men, he was assigned to command one of its Divisions, and in the campaign of 1864 his bravery and skill called forth the warm commendations of his superior officers. In pushing Lee back from the Wilderness; in the movements towards the North Anna, the crossing of that river, and the Pamunky; in the actions of Hanover Court House and Bethesda Church; and in the battle of Cold Harbor, his Division was ever in the foremost van and the post of danger. On July 23d, 1864, he was promoted by General Grant to the command of the Tenth Army Corps. Early in the following October he was attacked by bilious fever and ordered home. He reached Philadelphia on election day, and was carried to the polls so that he might deposit his vote, and then to his residence, where after a few days of suffering he died, October 18th, 1864.

MCCLELLAN, GEORGE B., ex-Major-General United States Army, was born in Philadelphia, December 3d, 1826, and is a son of the late eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. George McClellan. When fourteen years old he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and shortly afterwards accepted a cadetship in the United States Military Academy, whence he graduated, in 1846, standing No. 2 in his class. He entered the army, July 1st of that year, as brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers, and was at once ordered to Mexico. For services at Vera Cruz, while attached to Worth's Division, and at Cerro Gordo and the City of Mexico, while connected with Twigg's Division, he was especially commended. He won his brevet rank of First Lieutenant at Contreras and Cherubusco, and that of Captain at Chapultepec. After peace was declared, he was ordered to West Point as Director of Field Labors and Instructor of Bayonet Exercise, and while so employed translated from the French a *Manual of Bayonet Exercise*, which became the text-book of the service. His next sphere of duty was at Fort Delaware; subsequently he proceeded with the Expedition to Explore the Red River. In September, 1851, he proceeded to Texas to survey the rivers and harbors of that State, and, in the spring of 1852, was ordered to Washington Territory, where he explored the Yakima Pass and other portions of the Cascade Range, and the most direct route to Puget Sound; the first volume of the *Pacific Railroad Surveys* is made up of the Report of his observations in that Territory. He soon after this was occupied in examining the Railroad System of the United States, with a view of obtaining such information relative to construction, equipment and management as might prove useful in the successful operation of the Pacific Railroad. A secret mission to St. Domingo and other islands of the West Indian group was entrusted to him, which he fulfilled to the benefit of the Government. In July, 1853, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and in March, 1855, promoted to a Captaincy in the First Cavalry. One year later he was sent to the Crimea, as one of three officers to study the organization of the opposing armies. His Report was published by order of Congress, and subsequently republished in Philadelphia. He resigned from the service, January 16th, 1857, removed to Chicago, and for three years filled the positions of Engineer and Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He afterwards became, first, the General Superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, and two months later President of the Eastern Division of the same road, with his residence at Cincinnati. While so located, the War of the Rebellion broke out. Governor Curtin wished him to organize the Pennsylvania troops for service; but he had already been made Major-General of Ohio Volunteers, and at once proceeded to organize the Nine Months' men from that State, and was made Commander of the Department of the Ohio, May 10th. On the 14th of the same month, he was appointed Major-General in the Regular Army. He left Cincinnati June 18th, and assumed command of the Union forces on the 20th. The campaign thus commenced was terminated in twenty-five days, resulting in the victories at Phillipi, Rich Mountain and Carricksford, and he reported that "Secession was killed in Western Virginia." One week later occurred the disaster at Bull Run; and to him the Nation now looked as their future leader. He was sent for and reached Washington, July 25th. His first effort was to restore the morale of the army, and then to organize that army properly. He laid his scheme of the war before the President, August 4th, which required a force of 300,000 men; and he superintended the fortification of the Capital. During this month the brigade organizations were perfected;

two months later the divisions. The people at the North, the public press, and the non-combatants at Washington, were all anxious that the Army of the Potomac should be doing something. Their Commander sought to perfect all his plans before making an advance, but the others vociferated, "On to Richmond," charging the late favorite with supineness. Against his better judgment, he ordered the advance, and the disaster at Ball's Bluff, October 20th, was the result. On the 24th the Union forces successfully recrossed the Potomac. General Scott, on October 31st, resigned from the command of the United States Army, and General McClellan was appointed in his place the succeeding day. On January 27th, 1862, President Lincoln assumed command of the military and naval forces of the country, and ordered a general advance, February 22d. General McClellan chose a southern route to move on the enemy. The President desired him to change it, and some time was occupied in the correspondence. Early in March, some of his troops, amounting to many thousand men, were ordered by General Halleck—now named General-in-Chief (McClellan being restricted to the Army of the Potomac)—to join General Frémont. The Peninsular Campaign was inaugurated, May 1st, by an assault on Yorktown, which the rebels evacuated on the 3d; and on May 6th he fought and won the battle of Williamsburg. On the 9th, Congress voted him and his command the thanks of the Nation. For over a fortnight thereafter there was constant skirmishing, and on the 25th the army crossed the Chickahominy. Then ensued a series of desperate battles—Hanover Court House, Fair Oaks, the Seven Days' Fight, and lastly his famous change of base to Harrison's Landing. On July 7th, he gave the President his views on the proper conduct of the war. In the following month he was ordered to move the army back to Acquia Creek, and, on September 1st, he was directed to turn over the command to General Pope, while he was assigned to the Command of the Defences of Washington. The very next day the Union Army was defeated under General Pope, and in full retreat to Washington. Then ensued the Maryland Campaign, with the battles of Crampton's Gap, South Mountain and Antietam, where the flower of the rebel forces were conquered. He was ordered, October 5th, to cross the Potomac; he was destitute of army supplies and demurred. Halleck insisted, but McClellan convinced him that the movement was not advisable. Still he had to be sacrificed to satisfy the whims of non-combatants, and was displaced from command. Two years later, he was nominated as the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency, but had a majority in three States only, though he received 44.91 of the votes polled. He resigned from the army on election day, November 8th, 1864. He then visited Europe, and on his return was engaged for some time by the Hoboken Improvement Company. He has contributed various articles to serial publications; his latest effort, on "Army Organization," will be found in *Harper's Magazine*, for April, 1874.

NEAFIE, JACOB G., Marine Engine and Ship Builder, was born on Christmas day, 1815, in Monmouth county, New Jersey; his parents being John G. and Margaret (Garrabrant) Neafie. While he was quite young, his family removed from New Jersey to New York city, where his father died, in 1834. His education was obtained at a common school in New York, and, in 1831, when sixteen years of age, he left school and commenced to learn the trade of a blacksmith and machinist. He had shown from an early age a strongly-marked mechanical bias, which, as he grew older, displayed itself in the making of models and patterns. This circumstance was the means of determining the special direction for his talents, and of inducing him to select Philadelphia as his future field of labor. In 1832, while he was on a holiday visit at Barnegat, on the New Jersey coast, the steamboat "Norfolk," owned by Thomas Halloway, marine engine builder, of Philadelphia, put into the inlet at that place. The owner of the boat was himself on board, and while there some of the models made by Jacob G. Neafie were shown to him. He was attracted by the ingenuity and talent which they displayed, and offered the young machinist a position in his engine works in Philadelphia. The offer was accepted, and he left with his new employer on board the "Norfolk," which then completed her voyage to New York, and in due course returned to Philadelphia. His indentures were made out, and he commenced his apprenticeship. His great natural aptitude for the trade enabled him to master its details very rapidly, and within a short time he became foreman of the establishment. He served with this employer until attaining his majority, in December, 1836. He then left this employment, and for two years worked as a journeyman in other machine shops. In 1838, he started in business on his own account, by renting a workshop on the corner of Germantown road and Second street. It was immediately after the disastrous commercial panic of 1837, and every kind of business was in a most prostrated condition. He persevered, however, taking any sort of mechanical work which he could get, and continued steadily on until his trade had so increased as to require larger accommodation. In 1844, he took a lease of a portion of the premises now occupied by his firm on Beach street, and removed there, forming a partnership with Thomas Reaney and William Smith, under the style of Reaney, Neafie & Co. The firm continued thus until 1861. In 1845, Captain John P. Levy was admitted into the copartnership, as financial partner, the style remaining the same. In 1849, the firm built the engines for several Government ships engaged in the Mexican War, and, in 1850 and 1851, when the discovery of gold in California directed attention so largely to that point, did an extensive trade in manufacturing stamping mills, and other machinery for separating the gold from the ore. A large business has also been developed by the firm in propeller wheels for steamships, for which they have a patent. This department

of the business has been in a particular manner extended in the West, there being a great demand for these propellers for the steamships on the Western Lakes. The trade was secured by J. G. Neafie while on a pleasure tour through the Western States. It may here be mentioned that the first propeller tugboat built in America was constructed by him. The firm have made the machinery for several Government vessels, among others, for the sloops of war "Lancaster" and "Pawnee," and in the merchant service their name as engine builders is universally known. The steamships "Havanna" and "Oriental," of the New York and Havanna trade, may be mentioned, among very many others, as supplied with engines by this firm. The number of complete engines built by them is now over 600. In 1861, Thomas Reaney retired from the firm, and the style became Neafie & Levy. Captain Levy died in 1868. Among the noteworthy men of Pennsylvania Jacob G. Neafie holds a conspicuous place; not only as one of its most successful men, and as the head of a large house engaged in a most important industry of which he has been the pioneer, but also for his personal worth and benevolence.

SLIFER, ELI, Manufacturer, and Ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth, was born in Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1818. He was left an orphan at an early age without fortune or influential friends, dependent only on his own energies. In 1834, he was apprenticed to the hatting trade in Lewisburg, and served his time, afterwards continuing as a journeyman in the same calling for three years. His leisure hours were devoted to reading and study, and he acquired a fair amount of knowledge, although previously deficient in even the rudiments of an English education. In 1841, he removed to Northumberland, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the boat building business. In 1845, he returned to Lewisburg, and in partnership with William Frick established the same business on a larger scale, subsequently adding the manufacture of lumber. The firm of Frick & Slifer became well known in commercial circles, gave employment to over 100 men, and was quite successful, so much so that after some years Eli Slifer retired with a reasonable competency. Subsequently, and with several others, he became interested in a foundry and machine shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements, in which business he is still engaged. In 1848, he first participated in political matters as a leader, and displayed a high measure of ability in the public discussions in favor of the principles and candidates of the Whig party. In 1849, he was unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for the Legislature in the district now composed of Union, Snyder and Juniata counties, and was elected by a decided majority. His Legislative career was so heartily approved that he was re-nominated and re-elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1851, he was selected as the Compromise candidate for the Senate, each county in the Senatorial district having put forth a candidate. He was elected without opposition, and that in a district which was successfully contested by the Democratic party the same year for important offices, a fact indicating the universal confidence reposed in him by the people of all political faiths. In 1855, he was elected State Treasurer, but retired in 1856, his party being in the minority. In 1859, the first Legislature in which the Republicans predominated, he was again elected State Treasurer, and re-elected in 1860. In January, 1861, four months prior to the close of his term, he resigned to accept the important office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, under Governor Curtin, which position he held during the war, and to the close of the Governor's second term, in 1867, when he retired with his health irretrievably shattered, and has since sought rest. He passed nearly a year in Europe, going on a Government vessel by invitation of the National authorities. The services he rendered his State during the Rebellion were excessively arduous, exacting and untiring, and all were performed with notable unselfishness and a patriotic devotion to the public weal. Since his retirement he has not been able to participate actively in political matters, although, in the fall of 1872, he delivered an address to his neighbors in defence of Liberal Republican principles. He is a man of rare unobtrusiveness, never seeking office, and only accepting the positions he has filled when tendered to him. He was married, in 1840, to Catharine Frick, of Northumberland.

MCCLELLAN, GEORGE, A. M., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Woodstock, Windham county, Connecticut, December 22d, 1796. He was of Gaelic lineage on his father's side, and of Anglo-Saxon on the maternal. His primary studies were pursued at the academy in his native township, under the patronage of his father, and there he made such progress as to be fully prepared to enter Yale College when but fourteen years of age. After the usual curriculum of four years in that institution he graduated therefrom, in 1815, with distinguished honor. Soon after this event he applied himself to the study of medicine, and selected as his preceptor Dr. Thomas Hubbard, of Pomfret, Connecticut, one of the most distinguished surgeons of that State, and subsequently Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of New Haven. He remained with him one year, and, in 1817, went to Philadelphia, and became the private pupil of the late Dr. John Syng Dorsey, the nephew and associate of the celebrated Dr. Physick, and at that time Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, in which school—then the only medical college in Philadelphia—he matriculated. After two years of study, and attendance upon the regular courses of lectures delivered in

the University, he graduated in 1819, the subject of his thesis being "Tying of Arteries," which was especially worthy of commendation, and deemed by them deserving of publication. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession in the city of his adoption, paying particular attention to surgical cases, and was soon rewarded by a very large and lucrative patronage. He also attained considerable celebrity as a lecturer and teacher of Anatomy and Surgery. He was one of the founders of the Jefferson Medical College. The brilliancy of his lectures, his great surgical skill, and the remarkable success of his operations spread his fame both at home and abroad. He contributed to the medical press of the day various original medico-chirurgical reports, and was one of the conductors of the *American Medical Review and Journal*. He was a most peculiar man; but his peculiarities were the guilelessness, unceremoniousness, and unsuspiciousness of a child of genius, perpetually burning with a chirurgical zeal. As he continued to the day of his death in the laborious duties of an immense practice, he was also a persevering and enthusiastic student, leaving behind him an unfinished MS. on the *Principles and Practice of Surgery*, which was afterwards published by his son. He was married, in 1821; and among his children are the eminent surgeon, Dr. John H. B. McClellan, his eldest, and George B. McClellan, late Major-General, United States Army, and General-in-Chief of the army of the Potomac. He died, May 8th, 1847, after a short illness.

LUCKENBACH, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, Bank President, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, February 23d, 1806, and is a son of the late Samuel Luckenbach of that borough. The latter was a blacksmith by trade, and amassed considerable property. He gave his son a good German education, in Bethlehem, and subsequently an English course of study in Nazareth Hall. After a time he worked with his father, for two years in his shop, which doubtless aided to establish his fine physique. As there was no hat factory in the town, he established one, and it became a success. In 1830, he purchased the Old Moravian Grist Mill, and operated it for sixteen years, when he disposed of it to his kinsman, Jacob Luckenbach, whose sons still use it. Remaining unemployed a year, he purchased, in 1847—when the Moravian Society disposed of the property belonging to the congregation—1400 acres, paying therefor at the rate of $75 per acre. Among these was the tract termed the "Plantation annexed to the Crown Inn," on the south side of the Lehigh river, now in the occupancy of the Lehigh Zinc Company; the Bethlehem Rolling Mill, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. His ancestor, John Luckenbach, was the Moravian Society's tenant in April 1779; and his son, John Adam, succeeded to it in 1786. The latter retained it until 1845, when his son, John David, received it, and held it until his relative and Charles A. Luckenbach purchased it in 1847. He laid his purchase out into town lots, and the three towns of Augusta, Netherill, and Bethlehem South occupied the ground; but within a few years they have been consolidated, and form the borough of South Bethlehem. He was a member of the Legislature in 1848 and 1849, and opposed the Banking Bill. At the close of his term, in 1850, he became interested in iron manufacture, and founded the Hockenduaqua Works, which are the property of the Thomas Iron Company. He was the President of the corporation from its inception until 1860; they have proved very successful. His position as a Director of the old Easton Bank, for many years, induced him to establish, with the aid of others, the First National Bank of Bethlehem; and he was chosen President, which position he still retains. He took an active part in founding the Gas Works; and was the first Burgess when the borough was incorporated. His political creed was Democratic, until the War of the Rebellion broke out, when he, like so many others, became a firm and consistent Republican. In religious belief, he is an original Moravian, and for a long series of years was President of the Board of Trustees of the congregation. Commanding and robust in person, he enjoys his hereditary vigor, and promises years of active usefulness. He was married, in 1830, to Matilda Jacobson, of New York, and has four children. His son James S., is teller in the First National Bank.

BUSHONG, JACOB, Banker, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 28th, 1823. He is the son of Philip Bushong. He was educated in Lancaster county, and, after completing his scholastic course, became assistant in a store, where he remained for some time. On abandoning that occupation, he found employment in his father's distillery, where he worked at the business till 1841. In that year he removed to Reading, where he continued in the same business, in partnership with his father. The operations of the firm were large and profitable, continuing so till the law, regulating the distillation of spirits, went into force. Its enactments were so stringent, that he found himself under the necessity of abandoning the manufacture, or of defrauding the government. As an honest man, he chose the former alternative and withdrew from the distillery. In 1867, he formed a partnership with his brother, in the banking business, with the style of Bushong Bros., in Reading, sharing to-day, with his partner, in all the esteem and confidence which the large transactions, perfect probity, and fair dealing of that widely known establishment have so justly won from the community in which it is located. In politics, he is a Democrat, and, though strongly opposed to the war with the South, was a firm and steady supporter of the Union cause, to which he contributed liberally by his

influence and wealth during its hour of trial, becoming what was termed a War Democrat. His business career has been one of general prosperity, obtaining for him a position due to his abilities and the uniform uprightness of his character. He has been twice married; the first time, in 1850, to Anna Markley, of Franklin county, by whom he has two children living, one of them, Hubert, being already engaged in the furnace business. His second marriage was with Sarah Markley, a sister of his first wife, and by that union he has one child.

EDWARDS, HON. SAMUEL, Lawyer, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 12th, 1785. He was of English descent, and, with the exception of a brief period spent in a boarding school, was educated in the ordinary schools of his native country. Having read law in Chester, he was admitted to the bar in 1806. He enlisted in the Mifflin Guards, early in 1814, and served to the close of the Mexican war, being stationed at Camp Dupont. He was elected to represent Delaware county in the Pennsylvania Legislature in the autumn of 1814, and was re-elected the following year. He represented his district in Congress from 1818 to 1826. He married Mary A., daughter of Edward and Mary Engle, July 20th, 1824, and devoted the best energies of his life to the legal profession. In politics, he was originally a Federalist, but became a Democrat in Jackson's time, and was an intimate personal friend and colleague of James Buchanan. He was for many years a Director of the old Delaware County Bank, and also of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company. He was President of many organizations, and held numerous positions of trust and honor. He was a public spirited and active man, and was an active promoter of Chester's interests. His death left a gap in a large circle of friends.

BUSHONG, PHILIP, Distiller, was born in Lebanon, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 14th 1800. He was the son of Jacob Bushong, a millwright, who did all the work for the Colemans. He commenced business by opening a small country store in Lancaster county, which, under his management proved very successful, and he made a considerable amount of money in that way. In 1841, he settled in Reading, where he started a distillery, in which he was again successful; and by good management and strict attention to business, amassed, in a few years, a fortune of over $700,000. In politics, he was somewhat prominent; but always exhibited an entire independence of character in such matters, never allowing the prevailing custom of endeavoring to please patrons or employers to influence him in casting his vote or expressing his opinion, which he always did, solely in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. This conscientiousness and determination of character also pervaded his business life, and he was known as a man generally safe and correct in his judgment. He was never without friends, and was always liberal, benevolent, and charitable in his private life. He was married, firstly, to Miss Gray, and secondly, to Miss Meyers, both of Lancaster. By his first wife, he was the father of Henry and Jacob Bushong, the well known bankers of Reading.

HIBBERD, JOHN, Lawyer, was born near where Media now stands, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 31st, 1821. He is the only son of Thomas and Margaret Hibberd, whose only daughter died in Chester, October 19th, 1870. His ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, and his mother, born in 1790, was the daughter of John and Amelia Powell, who died in 1819. John Powell was a man of decision, talent and culture, and, after attaining his majority, had obtained, by his own efforts, what was considered in his day a good education; he carefully trained and instructed his daughter, who was a promising child, and she developed into a woman of remarkable qualities. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Hibberd, who died in 1827, was a man of great benevolence and excellence of character, and exercised considerable influence in his neighborhood; he had wedded Sarah Dutton, a descendant of John Dutton, who emigrated from Cheshire, England, in 1682, and settled in Pennsylvania, in order that he might enjoy his religious opinions without restraint. Authentic records indicate that the ancestor of John Dutton came over with William the Norman, and seated himself in Cheshire at the time of the conquest. John Hibberd was mathematically educated, his last instructor having been the late Enoch Lewis, a well known scholar and scientist, then residing in Chester county, Pennsylvania. After leaving school he was engaged for some time in teaching, and, in April, 1845, removed with his parents to Belmont county, Ohio, where he devoted himself assiduously to the study of the law, and in October, 1847, was admitted to practice at the bar of Belmont county. His most interesting and notable case there, was one in which a bill in equity had been filed praying for a perpetual injunction against process on a judgment. It was a case of long standing, resolutely contested; the greatest vigilance was exercised in the securing of testimony, with strong efforts to impeach and sustain witnesses; the ability and patience with which the numerous facts were brought out excited much comment, and the case afforded an excellent opportunity for the exercise of the power of logical argument. He formed the acquaintance of literary, scientific, and distinguished professional men, and from 1848 to the latter part of 1852, took an active and prominent part in the political contests of his adopted State. As he became a

John Gibberd

champion of the free soil and anti-slavery movement, when the cause was unpopular in that part of the State, and there were few to defend its principles, much labor devolved upon him in those early conflicts. He has been a member of the Republican party since its organization, and has ever taken a decided interest in the leading political questions of the day. He was a firm supporter of President Lincoln, and in a speech in Philadelphia, in October, 1864, pronounced a "glowing eulogium" on the character of that eminent man and wise ruler. He began to lecture on temperance, in 1849, and has since been identified with that cause. Upon the decease of his parents he permanently located in his native county, and since the early part of 1857, has been engaged in desirable legal business at Chester, where he still resides. He was elected District Attorney of Delaware county, by a large majority, in the fall of 1860, and during his term of three years, exercised the functions of that office with marked ability and acceptance. Having declined a re-election in 1863, he has since, in addition to his professional duties, devoted much time to a fuller investigation of equity, constitutional and international law, as well as other branches of jurisprudence. He has ever condemned the practice of defeating the ends of justice by vexatious litigation, and has never ceased to cultivate those languages contributing to successful legal research, continuing also a diligent student of the English classics, history, biography, oratory, and political economy.

BRADFORD, HON. VINCENT LOOCKERMANS, Lawyer and Railroad President, the eldest son of Hon. Thomas Bradford, LL. D., and Elizabeth Loockermans, his wife, was born in Philadelphia, September 24th, 1808. He graduated with the highest honor of his class, as B. A., in the University of Pennsylvania, in July, 1825. He immediately commenced the study of law, in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, April 5th, 1829. He received the degree of M. A., in July, 1828. He married Juliet S. Rey, of the Island of St. Martins, West Indies, July 21st, 1831. Attracted by profitable real estate investments, and the allurements of western life, in September, 1835, he with his family emigrated to the State of Michigan, and opened a law office in the town of Niles, in South Western Michigan. In the fall of 1837, he was elected a member of the Senate of Michigan. His district was unusually large and populous, containing sixty thousand souls, consisting of all that part of Michigan which lies west of the meridian line of the survey made by the United States, in the former Territory of Michigan, and including "the upper Peninsula of Michigan." He took a prominent part in the legislation of Michigan, during his service in the Senate; among the legislative measures of importance which emanated from him, is the Act entirely abolishing Imprisonment for Debt, which soon became the model of similar legislation in Pennsylvania and other States of the Union. He was active in a legislative adoption of the Revised Code of Michigan, in 1838, and in organizing the Penitentiary, University, and internal improvement systems of the recently admitted State of Michigan, respectively. His professional engagements compelled his retirement from the Senate of Michigan, in 1840. During his professional career in Michigan, he held the offices of Master in Chancery and of Circuit Court Commissioner. Filial duty summoned him to become the law partner of his invalid father, in Philadelphia, in November, 1843, and the firm proved very successful. It was dissolved, by the death of its senior member, in October, 1851. Previous to that event the junior partner, Hon. Joel Jones, and James F. Johnson, had been placed by a convention of the Democratic party on their judicial ticket, as candidates for the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia. The whole Democratic ticket in Philadelphia, however, was defeated at the October election of 1851. After the demise of his father he continued to enjoy a large practice, until, in 1859, failing health induced him to accept the position of President of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, unanimously tendered to him by the board of directors. He continued in that office, by successive annual re-elections, until his tenure of it was determined, in January, 1872, by a lease of all the works and property of the company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 999 years. Prior to that, in behalf of a number of the stockholders of the United Canal & Railroad Companies of New Jersey, who were opposed to the proposed lease, and in association with the Attorney-General of New Jersey, Hon. Abraham Browning, Ex-Attorney-General of New Jersey, and Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Ex-Attorney-General of the United States, he argued before the Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, at Trenton, in September, 1871, a bill praying for an injunction against an execution of said lease. As opening counsel for the complainants, he occupied two days, September 12th and 13th, 1871, in the delivery of a learned, able, and exhaustive argument, which is reported and published in an octavo (pamphlet form) of 180 pages, containing a citation of more than four hundred authorities. The case involved property estimated in value at sixty millions of dollars, besides politico-economical considerations of vast and most important moment to the city of Philadelphia, to the State of New Jersey, and to the people of the United States. The Chancellor of New Jersey, in his reported opinion in the case, acknowledged his "special indebtedness to the full and elaborate brief of Mr. Bradford, containing a summary of the law on the subject;" copies of said brief are preserved in the library of the Middle Temple, and of the British Museum, in the city of London, and in the library of the College of France, in the city of Paris, respectively. The extraordinary professional labor, in addition to the regular and ordinary requirements of his office thus performed, so prostrated his nervous system, as

to compel him to immediately visit Europe, and to travel there for a period of nine months. He returned home, June 25th, 1872, with health somewhat recruited, but still requiring prolonged rest. For several years he was a Vice-President of the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania. He is the author of numerous essays, speeches, reports, and lectures on literary, moral, philosophical, financial, legal, and political subjects, which have at various times appeared in newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets, but have never as yet been collected and published in book form. In the year 1846, after careful examination and mature deliberation, he embraced the therapeutic views of Hahnemann, and acted as President of the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, during the years 1850 and 1851. In early manhood, viz., in 1829, from convictions of patriotic duty, he relinquished the political views of his family, and ardently embraced the constitutional doctrines in respect to a strict construction of the limited, express, and delegated powers of the Federal Government, and "the reserved rights of the States of the Union," enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Taylor, of Caroline, and the other fathers of the Democratic Republican party of the United States. He consequently earnestly and vigorously sustained the measures of Andrew Jackson, during his Presidency, in removing the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and in vetoing the proposed re charter of that institution, by the Federal Government. His numerous political speeches and essays evince a conscientiously close, strict, and unswerving adherence to his early embraced and long avowed Democratic principles, including a stern opposition to political centralization, to an irredeemable paper currency, privileged class legislation, and tariff protection. He is a Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, by admission in February, 1858, and continues his professional relations with the bar of Pennsylvania, of which he is a member, by admission to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in April, 1831. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been, from early youth, an earnest adherent to the cause of temperance reform by moral suasion. In 1830, he became a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and prior to the year 1843, had presided over several lodges of the order, in Philadelphia and Michigan, respectively. In the same year, 1830, he also became a member of the order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held dignified offices.

BARTOL, HENRY WELCHMAN, Sugar Refiner, was born in the city of New York, January 15th, 1847, and is a son of B. H. Bartol. During his infancy, his parents removed to Philadelphia, which has since been his home. When but six years of age, pulmonary symptons were developed; and in order to prevent their continuance, he was sent to Cuba, where he remained eighteen months, and with such advantage, that all tendency to a consumptive termination was completely eradicated. On his return to the United States, he attended school first in Philadelphia, next at Jamestown, New York, thence he passed to the Academy at Eagleswood, New Jersey, closing at the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia. When fifteen years old, fully imbued with the spirit of the times, he joined the 2nd Keystone Battery, in response to a call from the Governor for troops, but did not advance much beyond Harrisburg, seeing no actual service other than guarding prisoners. On his return from the army, his father—having determined that he should ultimately succeed him in his business of sugar refining, and with a view of having him thoroughly conversant with machinery—placed him in Merrick & Son's machine shop, as an apprentice. While there employed, he devised an improvement in sugar machinery, which he patented. Owing to the sickness of the superintendent of his father's refinery, he left Merrick's sooner than he intended, and took temporary charge of the refinery, which he retained until the superintendent recovered. He now remained at the refinery learning the business, beginning at the foot of the ladder, so that he might, step by step, gain an accurate and complete knowledge of the business in all its minute details. In the fall of 1866, having attained a considerable insight into the various processes, he determined to carry out a favorite project, in a trip to Europe. Having by this time amassed quite a sum of money, accruing from the royalties paid on his patent, he started with a friend, and after making a hurried trip through the Continent, meanwhile examining the process of making sugar from beets, he settled down in Paris; where he remained some four months, studying the analysis of sugars, and the chemistry pertaining to sugar refinery under Dubrunfaut and Emile Monier, two eminent French chemists. He returned to Philadelphia in the summer of 1867, and in the autumn of that year took the entire charge of the refinery, his father desiring to visit Europe. Having been much interested in the manufacture of beat sugar, while abroad, he endeavored to create a like interest in that industry in this country. He wrote a number of articles on the subject, and translated others, which he published; beside voluntarily making a large number of analyses of beets from all parts of the country. On the return of his father, in 1868, he felt a desire to further perfect himself in the particular branch of chemistry which had already engaged his attention, and for this purpose again repaired to Paris, where he remained about six weeks. On his return home, in the summer of 1868, he again assumed charge of the refinery and was given an interest in the business. When he returned from his first visit to Europe, he brought with him three "polarizers," which, although not the first in the country, were the first that were used to any extent. By their use, he worked a revolution in the manner of fixing the value of molasses, by causing the polarization to be accepted as its standard of value, the instrument giving the

Collins Pub. Co. Philadelphia

J. B. McCreary

amount of cane or crystallizable sugar which the molasses under examination may contain. This, however, was not effected immediately; it was only after the lapse of years that he succeeded in overthrowing the old system of valuation. In the spring of 1869, his attention was called to the remarkable saccharine properties of North Carolina sweet potatoes, and he analysed some specimens and found them to contain a large percentage of sugar. He made a quantity of sugar from sweet potatoes, which he exhibited to the Franklin Institute, in connection with some starch extracted from the same source, and read a paper on the subject before that body. This being the first sugar extracted from sweet potatoes, he received favorable notices for the same from several learned societies in this country and Europe; and also from various scientific journals. In January, 1871, he was elected a Manager of the Franklin Institute, and at the expiration of his term, in 1874, was re-elected. In January, 1871, his father retired from active business pursuits, and the entire establishment devolved upon him. The business is generally known as the "Grocers' Sugar Refinery," but it is, more strictly speaking, "molasses boiling," and the manufacture of sugar from molasses and syrup by the centrifugal process. The establishment, which was originally started, in 1859, by his father, was the first in the United States to manufacture sugar by this method, which is now universally adopted. It was also the first house to make washed or high-grade sugars from molasses, which sugar, under the brand of "Extra C. Yellow," has acquired a wide reputation in the United States. In January, 1872, he established, at No. 109 south Front street, an office for the purchase of the raw material and the sale of the products of the Refinery, which previously had been attended to by a commission merchant, and which he still continues to maintain at the same locality. He was married, in 1869, to Kate Cheney.

McCREARY, JOHN B., Coal Merchant, was born November 23d, 1819, in Adams county, Canawaga Valley, Pennsylvania, where his family had been settled on the same farm for more than a century. His parents were John McCreary, of Scotch descent, and Jane (Love) McCreary, of Scotch-Irish descent. When he was about two years of age his father died, and some few years afterwards his mother removed from Adams county to New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland. He received his education, firstly, at the common school, and afterwards at a private academy. He remained at this establishment until 1837, removing with it, in 1836, to Uniontown. On leaving school he entered the store of William and John Roberts, of Uniontown, where he stayed three years, at a salary of $50 and board for the first year; $100 for the second, and $150 for the third. In 1840, his employers gave him such assistance as to enable him to start in business on his own account, keeping a general store, in New Oxford, Pennsylvania. He continued here three years, and then removed to Petersburg, near York Springs, Adams county, Pennsylvania, where he carried on the same business. While here, he married, in 1846, Rachel, daughter of Hon. George Deardorff. Shortly after his marriage he removed again; going to Tremont, Schuylkill county. Here, in addition to a general store, he commenced the coal business by taking a lease of a small colliery in the neighborhood, which in about twelve months was worked out and abandoned. The next year (1847) he continued the same business on a more extended scale by leasing a tract of coal land on the Swatara, called the Swatara Colliery, from the Forest Improvement Company. The lease was made conditional; being dependent on his causing a railroad to be built to connect the colliery with some established road. He applied to the Minehill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company, who built the road (about five miles), and in the same year work in the colliery was begun. In 1848, a freshet occurred on the Schuylkill which temporarily destroyed the Schuylkill and Lehigh Canals, at that time the chief routes from the Pennsylvania collieries, and thus prevented great quantities of coal from reaching the market. In consequence of the scarcity so produced, the price of coal advanced considerably, and enabled those who could supply the market to realise large profits. Among those who reaped great advantages from this circumstance was John B. McCreary, who was enabled by it to pay off the expenditures on the colliery very quickly. He continued to work this colliery until 1857, in which year he sold it. In the previous year (1856) he had leased a tract of some 1200 acres of land in Carbon, Schuylkill, and Luzerne counties, from Lewis Audenried, Davies Pearson, and others, and opened three collieries in it, the connecting railroad being built by the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company, now owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. In the same year he took into partnership Jacob A. Myers and Abram L. Mumper, under the style of J. B. McCreary & Co. This undertaking proved a most remarkable success, and has developed into one of the most extensive coal mining establishments in the world. The coal produced from this colliery, at that time, was about 200,000 tons annually, is of the best kind found in the country, and has achieved a national reputation under the name of Honeybrook Coal. During the Civil War the price of coal rose enormously, reaching its maximum in 1864, when it had increased some 300 per cent. In this year the firm of J. B. McCreary & Co. united with the owners of the land and formed themselves into an incorporated company, J. B. McCreary being President, under the style of The Honeybrook Coal Company, with a capital of $3,000,000, and, in 1868, purchased an additional tract of about 600 acres, working the two properties in conjunction. In 1871, the Company, through its President, induced the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company to extend one of their branch roads to the mines of the Company, and thus

obtained two routes to market, and so largely augmented the business. In the same year they purchased 6226 acres of land from the Powell Tract Coal & Iron Company, and, in 1873, increased its stock by an additional $500,000, and bought the property of the German Pennsylvania Coal Company. During this year they leased all the lands, collieries, and fixtures of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company in Carbon and Schuylkill counties, about 7000 acres, and bought all the lands of the same company in the Wyoming Valley, Luzerne county, of about 7000 acres more, and several other adjacent properties of the same kind, and finally merged with the Wilkesbarre Coal & Iron Company, under the name of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company. The Company have now under their control about 32,000 acres of coal land, 25,000 of which is their own property. In 1872, John B. McCreary sold his interest in the Company, for the sum of about $800,000, to the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, which Company now hold about seven-eighths of the entire stock. He continued, however, his connection with the Company as President until June, 1873, and as Director until February, 1874, when he finally resigned. He still retains an active connection with the trade whose interests he has so greatly promoted, and of which he is a most prominent representative; being a Director of the Nescopec Coal Company, and of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company. He is also on the Board of Direction of the Lochiel Rolling Mill Company, the Port Oram Iron Company, the Russell Farm Oil Company, the Third National Bank, and several other like corporations. Among the self-made men of the State he occupies a most worthy and honorable place. In politics he is a Republican.

MORTON, JOHN S., Lawyer, and President of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, was born August 6th, 1835, at Springfield township (now called Morton), Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Sketchley Morton, and Elizabeth A. (Newlin) Morton. His father is a very prominent citizen of Delaware county, where he has been engaged in extensive business operations for many years; he has also served for five years as Associate Judge of Delaware county, and has been a member of the State Legislature. John S. Morton is a great-grandson of John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose name is conspicuous, even among those famous names, as the one who, by giving the casting vote of his delegation in the Congress of 1776 in favor of the Declaration, secured the absolute and complete unanimity of all the thirteen States in the vote for that immortal instrument. He was a member of the Stamp Act Congress; Judge from this Colony; a Delegate to the First Congress, in 1774; Speaker of the House of Assembly; and was re-elected to the Congress of 1776. His name is dear to the whole American people, but especially to Pennsylvanians, inasmuch as it was his act which "crowned Pennsylvania the Keystone of the Arch of Liberty." It fell to the lot of Pennsylvania, through her representatives, to give the final vote at that momentous time. And though the actual passing of the Declaration was already more than secured, a single adverse vote would have destroyed the unanimous character, and so weakened the force and significance of the Declaration, and would almost certainly have produced most disastrous consequences. It was then that John Morton gave his celebrated vote, by which he welded, as it were, the voice of the people into one harmonious whole, and "built himself an everlasting name." It is but once or twice in centuries that it is given to one man to hold in his hands the fate of a Nation; but this may truthfully be said to have been the case with this illustrious patriot. He acted faithfully and wisely, and not without self-sacrifice. He died in the following year, 1777. And it may well be supposed that the anxiety of that trying time hastened his death. John S. Morton was educated at the common school of West Chester, and afterwards at a private academy, finishing his school course in 1853. In 1854, he commenced the study of law and conveyancing, in Philadelphia, under the auspices of well-known legal practitioners of that city, and continued it until 1857, in which year he established himself in practice as a conveyancer. He followed his profession steadily, and very successfully, gathering around him a large clientele, until 1866, when he resigned his more active professional duties and devoted himself altogether to the management of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway, more commonly known as the Market Street Railway, of which he was elected President, in 1863, and which position he still holds (1874), having been unanimously re-elected yearly. In this position he has won the good opinions not only of those connected with the railway but of the community generally. Especially has he done so in the matter of the recent (1873) dispute as to the railway tracks on Market street, Philadelphia, between his own Company and the Union Passenger Railway Company, which greatly agitated the merchants and property owners of the city, and at one time threatened to develop into a serious controversy. He succeeded, by firmness and judicious concession at the right time, in bringing the whole matter to a happy termination, and received the formal thanks of the merchants and property owners of that part of the city of Philadelphia for his successful management of the case. He designed the depot of the Company at West Philadelphia, which building includes a hall, called Morton Hall, wherein has been erected an appropriate mural tablet in honor of the President's illustrious ancestor. Though taking an intelligent interest in all political questions, he has always declined any public office, considering that his professional duties claimed his entire time and energy. He has for several years been earnestly engaged in experiments upon a pneumatic vacuum engine

John T. Morton.

and a direct-acting steam and water propeller, both of which he has developed sufficiently far to justify him in anticipating their complete success.

KEIM, GENERAL GEORGE MAY, Lawyer and Iron Manufacturer, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, March 23d, 1805, and was the second son of General George de B. Keim. He received his academical education at Bentley Hall, in Chester county, and completed his studies at Princeton College, New Jersey. He subsequently read law in the office of the late Charles Chauncey, of Philadelphia, and began to practise his profession in June, 1826. Returning to Reading, he was chosen cashier of the Farmers' Bank, of which his uncle, Benneville Keim, was president. In 1829, he became a commissioner, and afterwards a manager, of the Mill Creek and Mine Hill Navigation and Railroad Company. In 1835, he was a member of the firm of Keim, Whitaker & Co., and aided in the erection of a large rolling mill and nail factory, in Reading—the pioneer establishment of all those great works which have since made that place a noted manufacturing city. He was also a partner in the firm of Jones, Keim & Co., proprietors of Windsor Furnace. At an early age he was a manager of the Reading Library Company, and took much interest in its prosperity. He was a prominent military man, being, in 1830, chosen to succeed his uncle as Captain of the "Reading Artillerists;" shortly afterwards he became Colonel of the 53d Regiment; and, in 1835, was elected Major-General of the Sixth Division, as the successor of his father, and commanded the same when summoned to Harrisburg at the call of Governor Ritner, during the memorable times of the "Buckshot war." He was also prominent in the Masonic order, and was Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 62; in 1830, he was constituted District Deputy Grand Master. In his political faith, he was a Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school. In 1837, he was elected a delegate to the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State; and during the same year, was chosen member of Congress to fill an unexpired term. His constituents were so pleased with his able course in the national legislature, that he was twice re-elected, and in 1842, declined a fourth nomination. His friends had presented his name—contrary to his wishes—as candidate for the Speakership of the Twenty-Sixth Congress, and he received a complimentary vote. After his retirement, he was offered, by President Tyler, the choice of three positions; and he accepted that of Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to which he was, in 1844, reappointed by President Polk. In 1852, he was elected by the City Councils, Mayor of Reading; and in 1860, was voted for as one of the two Electors-at-Large on the Democratic ticket for President. He had previously been urged to accept the nomination for Governor, but declined. He was a lover of literature, and a fine writer; besides, having an extraordinary gift of poetry, he was a true improvisatore. It was while he was in Congress, that the late Charles Dickens first visited this country, and at the Congressional dinner given the latter, in March, 1842, General Keim presided; it was then many of the most distinguished men of the day greeted the author of "Pickwick." While in Washington, he took an active interest in the organization of the National Institution for the promotion of Science; and continued to indulge his taste in art, as well as science. While on the Committee on Public Buildings he first brought to notice the sculptor Pettrich, a pupil of Thorwaldsen, whose decorations on the national buildings still attract much notice. He was also at this time one of the managers of the Art Union of Philadelphia; and a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. When the rebellion broke out, he raised a large and efficient company of volunteers for home defence; and while drilling them, in the armory, was stricken by paralysis. He died, June 10th, 1861. He was married, May 1st, 1827, to Julia C., youngest daughter of the late Christopher Mayer, of Lancaster; six children survived him, among whom are George de Benneville Keim, now Vice President of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, and Henry May Keim, a talented and prosperous citizen of Reading, who has recently been elected Auditor of that city.

ROBERTS, HOWARD, Sculptor, is a son of Edward Roberts, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. He was born in that city, April 9th, 1843. He commenced the study of art at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and for several years he attended the schools of that institution. In 1866, he went to Europe for the purpose of perfecting himself under the direction of competent professors, and for about three years modelled in the "Ecole des Beaux Arts" at Paris, and in the ateliers of several prominent French sculptors. On his return to Philadelphia, he established himself in a commodious atelier, and shortly after produced an ideal bust which he entitled "Eleanore." This attracted considerable attention, and was purchased by a prominent connoisseur. A head of a little girl, crowned with ivy, several portraits, and an ideal bust which the artist entitled *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*, rapidly extended his reputation as an artist of superior refinement, grace and poetical feeling. Hawthorne's romance of *The Scarlet Letter* furnished the subject for the artist's next work. This is a full length, about forty inches in height, and represents "Hester Prynne" with her infant in her arms, standing in the pillory, as she is described in the opening chapter of the story. The remarkable beauty of this work elicited the most enthusiastic commendations, his artistic brethren being especially hearty in their praises of the conception as well as of the execution of the statuette. Encouraged by

the success of the "Hester Prynne," he determined to attempt a life-size statue. For this he selected as his subject Hypatia, as she is described in the last chapters of Kingsley's novel, standing at bay before the angry monks who are determined upon her destruction. While engaged upon this statue, however, he completed an ideal bust, with the arms attached. This was a representation of the artist's idea of Lucile, the heroine of Owen Meredith's metrical romance. The Hypatia was completed in plaster, in the spring of 1873, and he determined to take it to Europe to have it cut in marble. He accordingly went to Paris, in the summer of 1873, with the intention of remaining in that city for a number of years. He is a very careful workman, and never gives a statue or bust to the world until satisfied that he has done his best with it. The prominent characteristics of his style are refinement, and a certain poetical feeling, which on occasion, as in the case of his Hypatia, is capable of developing into tragic intensity and force.

ECKERT, ISAAC, Ironmaster, and Bank President, was born in the village of Womelsdorf, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1800. He was a son of Peter Eckert, a farmer and merchant of prominence in that neighborhood, and grandson of Valentine Eckert, who served in the Revolutionary War as Captain of a troop of cavalry. The privations and hardships he endured during and after the battle of Germantown resulted in an illness which shortly afterward terminated in his death. The maiden name of his mother was Brown, a member of a well-known family then resident in the vicinity of Erie, Pennsylvania. He received his elementary education in the schools of his birthplace, and completed his studies in the Grammar School of the University of Pennsylvania, at that time presided over by the venerable Dr. Abercrombie, of Christ Church Parish, Philadelphia. Before he had attained his majority he, in copartnership with his elder brother, William, succeeded to the mercantile business of their father, and, about the year 1828, the brothers removed to Reading, and continued in the same occupation until 1836, when he retired from that connection and became associated with his younger brother, Dr. George N. Eckert—a gentleman of extensive scientific acquirements, whose attention was early directed to the development of the rich mineral resources of Schuylkill county, and who for a series of years ably represented that district in the Congress of the United States—and devoted his time and means to the manufacture of iron. In 1842–'44, the "Henry Clay Furnace"—one of the largest anthracite furnaces that, until then, had ever been projected in the State—was erected at Reading under their joint proprietorship. In 1855, another furnace of like extent was added to this upon an adjoining site. Both are still standing, and working with a capacity of 140 to 150 tons each. At the decease of Dr. Eckert his brother purchased his interest in these iron works, and continued their sole proprietor up to the spring of 1873, when he relinquished his active interest in them to his two sons, Henry S. and George B., by whom they are now carried on under the firm name of Eckert & Brother. In 1838, he was elected President of the Farmers' Bank of Reading, a State institution, since reorganized under the National Banking Laws with the title of the Farmers' National Bank, which office he held without intermission until his death, covering a period of thirty five years. His eldest son, Henry S., has succeeded him in this position. He was also President of the "Country Bank Association," composed of the National banks east of the mountains, for eight years. In 1852, he was chosen President of the Leesport Iron Company, in which he was one of the principal stockholders, and of which he continued to act as the executive officer up to the time of his decease. He was a very considerable land-owner in Berks and Schuylkill counties, and his investments were uniformly safe and remunerative. He was one of the founders of the Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and for many years its President; in which capacity his early experience and subsequent thoroughly acquired knowledge of all matters pertaining to agricultural science were of inestimable advantage in promoting the objects for which that Society was established; and it is mainly to his lively interest and disinterested exertions in the direction of its affairs that its present flourishing condition, second to that of no similar association in the State, is due. It was his special pride to see the best breeds of horned cattle and other live stock, and the choicest varieties of standard fruits, introduced upon the farms of his native county, and the benefit of his assiduous efforts to these ends were made visible in the superior specimens of such stock and products which, during his administration, always constituted a chief attraction of the Society's annual fairs. He was selected by President Grant as one of the Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition of 1873; and was appointed, by Act of the Forty-second Congress, one of the two Commissioners from his District for the organization of the Board of Finance under which the Centennial Exposition for 1876 was undertaken. In the spring of 1867, and also in 1873, in fulfilment of his Commission to the Austrian Capital, he made extensive tours through the principal countries of Europe, and added materially to the fund of practical information upon all subjects worthy of the study of an educated American gentleman, which he made it one of the aims of his active and useful life to acquire. He was no politician or office-seeker, in the low sense in which these terms have come to be applied, but he always took a warm interest in the success of the political principles in which he had been reared, and to which he adhered through life—first as an old-line Whig, and afterwards as a loyal Republican. His influence and wealth were freely used for the benefit of his party, and during the War of the Rebellion he contributed liberally of his means

Isaac Eckert

toward the success of the Union arms. He was a Delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, in 1860, when Mr. Lincoln was nominated to the Presidency for his first term, and was one of the Presidential Electors for this State in 1864. Politically he was universally respected, and personally he was esteemed by men of all parties for his many admirable traits of private character. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and one of the two Wardens of Christ Church, Reading, which the Bishop of the new Diocese of Central Pennsylvania has accepted for his Cathedral. He was a liberal contributor to the Endowment Fund of this Diocese. He was prominent and zealous in all the enterprises of a literary, benevolent and charitable character of the city whose best interests he always had at heart, and gave generously toward their support. Plain and unostentatious in his deportment, he was distinguished for a cheerfulness and suavity of disposition and a winning courtesy of manner in his intercourse with his fellowmen, which won for him the affectionate regard of all who enjoyed his acquaintance. He possessed all the inbred qualities of a gentleman of the old school, and was a universal favorite in social and domestic life. To the young, particularly, he was invariably kind and sympathetic, and manifested his interest in their welfare by friendly counsel and valuable assistance. By many who were thus made the recipients of his paternal attention, he will be long remembered with feelings of love and gratitude. He retained the full possession of his mental and physical faculties, to a remarkable degree, to the very close of his well-spent life; and died, almost without a struggle, after an illness of only two days, on the 13th of December, 1873, having nearly completed his seventy-third year. He was married, in 1826, to Judith, daughter of Dr. Hahn, of Montgomery county, originally of Philadelphia, who survives him. His heirs are the two sons already named, and a daughter, the wife of P. R. Stetson, of New York. As a memorial of a justly loved and revered parent, they have donated to Christ Cathedral, in his name, a full chime of ten bells, weighing over five tons, which have been placed in the beautiful Gothic tower of that edifice. The appropriateness of this tribute is heightened by the fact that, upon various occasions during his latter years, he had expressed a desire to see the original design of the architect of the Cathedral, in constructing a bell-tower over its façade, carried out.

HIESTER, HON. WILLIAM, Legislator and Politician, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 10th, 1790. Some six members of his family had occupied seats in Congress, among them his uncle, General Daniel Hiester, who sat in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Congresses from Pennsylvania, and in the 7th and 8th from Maryland, to which State he had removed, and who died in Washington during the session of the 8th Congress, in 1804. William Hiester, after due preparation, pursued an irregular course at Dickinson College, and was probably a classmate of Judges Grier and Hayes. He removed to Lancaster county, about 1822, and having settled at New Holland married Lucy E., daughter of Isaac Ellmaker, of that place. He early entered into politics, and became one of the first advocates of the Anti-Masonic movement; he was Secretary of the great Anti-Masonic meeting at New Holland, in 1828. He was the opponent of James Buchanan for Congress the same year, but being defeated, was renominated and elected in 1830, and, having been twice re-elected, served continuously until 1837. In 1836, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Reform Convention which assembled in Harrisburg, in May, 1837, and adjourned February 22d, 1838. He was elected State Senator in 1840, and was chosen Speaker of the Senate in 1842. During all his public career he was attentive to the interests of his constituents and made a pure and noble record. He presided at the great Whig Convention held in Lancaster, July 29th, 1843, which advocated the claims of Henry Clay for the Presidency, and became a Presidential Elector in 1844. The same year he was the unanimous choice of Lancaster county for Governor, but he declined to allow his name to be used. He was a man of ability, spoke both English and German with great fluency, and enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the people. His stainless purity and sterling integrity caused him to be highly respected and admired, while his affability and kindness won for him a large circle of devoted friends. His death, on October 14th, 1853, cast a shadow over the whole community.

HIESTER, HON. ISAAC ELLMAKER, Lawyer and Legislator, son of Hon. William Hiester and grand-nephew of Governor Joseph Hiester, was born in New Holland, Lancaster county, Penna., May 29th, 1824. He entered the Moravian School at Litiz in early youth, and after a period at Abbeville Academy entered Bolmar's Institute at West Chester, Pennsylvania, where he was prepared for College. He matriculated at Yale, in 1838, and having graduated with high honors, in 1842, engaged in the study of law with Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Having been admitted to the bar, September 13th, 1845, he speedily rose to a position of influence in his profession, and was, in 1848, during the term of Governor William F. Johnson, appointed Deputy Attorney-General. He was elected by the Whigs to the 33d Congress, in 1852, and gained notoriety from his brilliant and powerful opposition to the Kansas Nebraska Bill; he was again nominated, in 1854, but failed of an election. Having repudiated the Know-Nothing movement, he, with a few followers, united with the Democrats, who nominated him for Congress in

1856. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, in 1868, and was then appointed a member of the Democratic National Executive Committee. He was not a bigoted partisan, and was frank in expressing his opinions, which frequently failed to harmonize with the views of his party. His great legal ability was universally conceded, and he was the acknowledged peer of any of his fellow practitioners. Having enjoyed the advantages of a superior education, he was a man of culture and fine attainments, and was more than once solicited to accept the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, but he steadily declined. He was a member of the banking firm of Reed, Henderson & Co., of Lancaster. He was married, February 18th, 1863, to Mary T., daughter of Benjamin Eshleman of Lancaster. He died February 6th, 1871, honored and mourned by all who knew him, esteemed and admired for his dignity, honor and true manhood.

BAKER, GEORGE, Banker and Broker, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 17th, 1821. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1838, when he removed to Chester and became an apprentice to Eyre & Manley, merchants of that city. He remained with them until he had attained his majority, after which he was a salesman until 1846. His close attention to business and his mercantile ability were so marked that when, in the latter year, John O. Deshony, a successful merchant of Chester, was about to retire he offered him the use of sufficient capital to engage in business on his own account, and became a silent partner with him. He turned this opportunity to such good account that at the expiration of five years he was able to refund all his borrowed capital, and then associated in partnership with William McCall, under the firm name of Baker & McCall. This new firm was obliged to extend its facilities to accommodate its increasing trade, and continued a successful career until 1853, when the senior partner having purchased his partner's interest became the sole proprietor. In time his business assumed such proportions as to require larger accommodations, and he erected a commodious new store on Market Square, at the corner of Third street, and after his removal thither admitted Henry C. Trainer, and took the style of George Baker & Co. Subsequently Henry Hinkson became interested, and having finally been admitted to full partnership the firm became Baker & Hinkson, and so continued until autumn, 1866, when he sold his interest to his partner. Chester and its vicinity had long felt the need of a private bankers' and brokers' establishment, and having associated in partnership with William Ward, a prominent lawyer and real estate operator, on January 1st, 1867, the firm of Ward & Baker established the first enterprise of the kind in Delaware county. Under their able and energetic management it speedily took high rank among financial institutions, and the aggregate of its deposits closely approximated to those of the neighboring National banks. Their operations steadily increased, and finding their banking-house too contracted for convenience, George Baker erected in 1870, a handsome new banking house, with Delaware county granite front, on Market Square, adjoining his store property, and the firm removed thither in the spring of 1871. After a while, his partner became so much occupied by his professional duties and outside operations that, on January 20th, 1873, he purchased his interest in the banking house, and has since conducted it alone. During the panic of 1873, when the greatest financial distress prevailed and so many private banking-houses succumbed, this institution was able to promptly and fully meet all the demands upon it, proving that the confidence reposed in it had not been misplaced. In 1861, he associated with David Trainer, of Linwood, as Trainer & Baker, and engaged in the manufacture of fine woollen goods at the Lamokin Mills, but as the firm soon after sold their interest this enterprise proved of short duration. For some years anterior to the chartering of the city he had been Burgess, and was for ten years President of the Chester Building Association. Although a thorough Republican, he has never been an aspirant for political honors, and has uniformly shrunk from public notoriety. During the Gettysburg Campaign, of 1863, he closed his store, and with all his employés joined Captain Frich's company, serving during that emergency. Few men have been more diligent and enterprising, and during his long business career he has contributed much to the advancement of the interests of the city. Every public improvement has found in him a quiet but influential advocate, and he has ever shown his readiness to extend substantial aid to all projects calculated to benefit the community.

HILDRUP, WILLIAM THOMAS, Superintendent of the Harrisburg Car Works, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, February 6th, 1822, and is the son of Jesse Hildrup, of Hartford, in that State. He obtained his education in the excellent common schools of the district, and was ever an apt and advanced scholar. Having learned the carpenter's trade, at the age of nineteen years he started for himself, possessed of a set of carpenter's tools, $25 in his pocket and his industry and energy to carve his way through the world. He first proceeded to Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, New York, and two years after to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he entered Bradley's Car Factory as an employé. He soon mastered the business, and was especially noted for his industry and regularity. He was ever a close student of mechanical theories and business rules and usages, making himself thereby very valuable to his employers

W. T. Hildrup

During the ten years that he remained in this establishment he became thoroughly proficient in every department. In 1852, he removed to Elmira, New York, where he remained about a year; in 1853, he changed his residence to Harrisburg, at the invitation of a prominent citizen, and became interested in the Harrisburg Car Works, then just organized, and of which he was selected as the future Manager. The working capital of this concern was but $25,000. Under his superintendence its success was onward and upward. In 1862, it was entirely re-organized, the capital increased to $75,000, and it took a new departure, greatly augmenting its productions and employing 250 hands. In 1864, so successful had it become that again its capital was increased, and four years later the amount invested was twelve-fold what it was when he first took charge of the concern, fifteen years previously, a small army of 1400 men being then employed in this teeming hive of industry. By his able management other establishments grew out of the enterprise—a saw-mill, a machine-shop and foundry, a planing mill and lumber yard, and all tributary to the original works. William Calder, the President of the Car Works, whose interests, temperament and disposition harmonized with his own from the very commencement of his residence in Harrisburg, and himself have been the leading spirits and controlling laborers in developing these great works; and the several industries above named have each and all sprung from the one seed, the original $25,000 invested in 1853, and have grown and flourished under their superior care and management. When he first came to Harrisburg there was very little mechanical skill among all the artisans of the place. Being possessed of great mechanical genius, he gave an impetus to these arts, being skilful and experienced in all details as well as in great works. He has a high regard for the artisan. Having once been a mechanic himself, he first directed his attention to their needs and endeavored to improve their condition. He noticed the irregular and unsatisfactory mode in which they were paid. He commenced by revising and systematizing the method; then organized a system of co-operation in the purchases of the necessities of life. By his unselfish, persistent and sincere care for their interests he has become endeared to them, and they manifest for him the utmost respect and kindest regards, especially as he has the heart to do them justice—and the mind and skill to lead, control and govern them. In this connection, it may be stated, that on the occasion of his fifty-first birthday (February 6th, 1873) he was the recipient of a massive silver tea-service, costing $1250, which was presented to him "as a testimonial of affection and esteem by the employés under his control." No worthy man is ever allowed to suffer in his employ. He protects and pays the expenses of all in sickness; and where any one receives an injury while laboring in the works special care is directed to their comfort and bodily wants. His mechanical faculty is a natural talent, and having always been a diligent student he has gone far above the best classes, and may be considered one of the best, if not *the best*, mechanic in the Commonwealth. By his enterprise and superior capacity, coupled with the amount of capital which has been brought to his aid, he has mainly succeeded in building up the manufacturing interests of Harrisburg. Every enterprise—and he has had a managing interest in nearly all the manufacturing concerns in the city—has succeeded under his supervision and direction; and not one of these ever proved a loss to those interested, or failed to pay its creditors. He is the largest owner in the Harrisburg Car Works, the foundry and machine-shop, the saw-mill, etc. He is among the hardest working men of the many under his control. But not only in these enterprises has he manifested good judgment, shrewd management and business qualifications of a high order, but able foresight also. During the Civil War, when Harrisburg was menaced by invasion, he it was who selected the sites for and planned the fortifications for its defence. These points so selected were those which commanded the several approaches to the city, and the works thus laid out were such as to completely thwart the enemy's purposes. He was also associated during the Rebellion with his friend William Calder in supplying the Government with horses and mules. The latter, by his intimate and life-long association with stock raisers in Pennsylvania and the adjoining States, was able to command the market, as it were, and succeeded in securing the requisite number of animals from time to time. To the former was confided the necessary attention of transportation to the several points of delivery, together with the entire duty of having them duly inspected by the Government officers, and the securing of the necessary vouchers for payment. This was a matter involving great executive ability, and when it is stated that during the four years that the war continued he delivered to the Government 42,000 horses, 67,000 mules, and 5000 head of oxen, some idea may be formed of the vast amount of labor he performed. It has been elsewhere stated that during his leisure hours he studied the mechanical arts theoretically, while during his hours of labor he was carrying these out practically in the workshop. Knowing the difficulties of the artisan in securing instruction and proficiency in matters of this kind, he has largely interested himself in behalf of a "Mechanics' High School," whose mission it shall be to educate the young and rising generation theoretically and practically in the trades, or branches of trades, in which they design engaging, so as to make them proficients in their specialties, that they may, when exercising the position of foremen or overseers of certain industries, be able to thus instruct others while becoming better acquainted with their own proper work. The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a bill creating such an institution, late in the session of 1873; but scarcely was it organized, when the financial panic of September of that year swept over the land, thus retarding its thorough organization. An able report of matters, as far as they have progressed, has been presented

by President Hildrup, who has taken hold of the matter in earnest. He has reduced the whole matter to a thorough system of general technical education, by proposing the teaching of free-hand and mechanical drawing in its elementary branches, in all the common schools of the State, and in its higher branches, in the high schools; and by the formation of free night schools in all the cities and large towns, for instructing artisans in drawing, mathematics, theoretical mechanics, and engineering. In further completion of this plan he caused to be added to several now existing colleges, special mechanical professorships, covering the interests of general and specific technical education. Judging from that which he has accomplished, the work must continue and be crowned with success. He has been a member of the Episcopal Church for the past thirty years, and takes a warm interest in the furtherance of all the charities and institutions controlled by it. He was married, in October, 1846, to Harriet E., daughter of Colonel John B. Esselstyre, of Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, New York—an old and influential family of that locality.

HARVEY, ELLWOOD, M. D., Physician, was born at Chadd's Ford, on the Brandywine battle-ground, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, November 30th, 1820. His parents, and all his ancestors since the beginning of Quakerism, were Quakers and farmers. His great-great-grandfather, William Harvey, came from England, in 1711, and bought land on the Brandywine, as the original deed from William Penn expressed it, "back in the woods of Kennett." His mother was a Hollingsworth, of Delaware State, and her ancestors were also among the earliest English Quaker settlers on the Brandywine. His school studies ended in a country boarding-school, with a teacher whose chief pleasure was mathematics, and the proficiency attained by his pupils in that branch was at the expense of everything else except sound and high-toned moral instruction and example. At the age of sixteen he entered a drug store in Philadelphia, preparatory to engaging in the study of medicine; but his relations to the older apprentice proving uncongenial, he left for the West, working his way as fireman and deck-hand on steamboats from Pittsburg to Davenport, Iowa. He there joined a corps of surveyors, and having had thorough training in practical surveying at school, was employed as a chain-bearer, and performed the duties of the Government Deputy Surveyor. A year in a surveyor's camp, on the prairies, before he was eighteen, exactly suited his tastes and temperament. Having returned to Philadelphia, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated M. D., in 1843. He then engaged in country practice at his birth-place, which he continued until 1852, when he accepted a professorship in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, now called The Woman's Medical College. He devoted all his time and energies to that institution and to the cause it represented, until 1857, delivering nine full courses of lectures on five different branches, and filling two professional chairs nearly all the time, as the exigencies of the college demanded. Female medical education being unpopular, those women who had money did not, then, study medicine, and those who would have studied lacked the means. He resigned, and turned to more profitable account the skill he had acquired as a lecturer, by travelling and lecturing before the people on Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, and various other scientific subjects. For one year, 1860, he was joint proprietor, principal, and teacher of a normal school, at West Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1861, he returned to the practice of his profession in Chester, Pennsylvania, where his efficiency and skill have been recognized by the acquirement of a large and lucrative practice, many of his patrons being among the best families of the place. In politics he has always been a Whig or a Republican, but has never held an office except in the school board of which he is an active and progressive member. Though always supposed to be one of the most radical of abolitionists, he never joined any of the anti-slavery political parties, but adhered to those organizations that seemed to him more capable of accomplishing the end. In 1856 and in 1860, he made many political speeches in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, in the interests of Republicanism. In addition to occasional articles for medical and other journals, he has been a liberal contributor to agricultural papers. Inheriting a strong fondness for agriculture, the various problems involved in successful stock breeding have claimed his special attention. The development of the trotting horse being an American specialty, offering many interesting, physiological questions for practical solution, he has devoted some time and study to it. His essay on *The American Trotting Horse*, published as an appendix to the American edition of an English work on horses, by Stonehenge, and an article on "Horses," published in the *Seventh Annual Report of the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania*, have both taken rank among the standard literature upon that subject. In 1845, he married Josephine S. Youle, of Philadelphia, who still lives to bless him and the two sons who have been given them; one is a promising young practitioner at the Delaware county bar, the other a successful wholesale grocer in Wilmington, Delaware.

COPPÉE, HENRY, President of Lehigh University, was born, October 13th, 1821, in the city of Savannah, Georgia. His father was a prominent physician of French descent. After receiving a careful early education, he entered the military academy at West Point, June 1841, where he distinguished himself by his quick intellect, and graduated high in his class, June 1845. He was soon promoted to the 1st Regiment Artillery, United States Army. The Mexican

Wm. H. Pancoast, M.D.

war which broke out in 1846, gave him an opportunity to see active service in the field, and to display those traits of fearless determination and prompt decision which mark his character. He was engaged in the seige of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, the skirmishes of La Hoya and Ohalaha, the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, the desperate storming of Chapultepec, and the triumphant capture of the city of Mexico. These engagements offered him a field in which to gain promotion, which he was not slow to appreciate. Breveted Captain of Artillery for gallant and meritorious conduct in the hard fought battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, he was appointed, after the close of the war in 1848, Assistant Professor of Ethics and English studies in the West Point Military Academy. This position he retained until the spring of 1855, when his talents obtained him the offer of the chair of History and English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. This honorable position he concluded to accept, and resigning from the military academy, removed to Philadelphia for that purpose. His instruction and lectures gave great satisfaction to the institution, and his extensive knowledge and accurate discrimination of the beauties of literature were repeatedly displayed. When, in 1866, the Trustees of the Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, an institution founded by the liberality of the Hon. Asa Packer, were considering the selection of a President, they decided upon offering that responsible and honorable distinction to him as one in every way competent to fulfil its duties with success. The offer was accepted, and the brilliant career since then of the Lehigh University is in no small degree owing to the tact, the administrative ability, and the varied accomplishments of its President. In the year of his acceptance, 1866, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him, both by the University of Pennsylvania, and by Union College, New York, in recognition of his services to the cause of liberal education. The American Philosophical Society, and other learned bodies, had previously elected him to membership; and in 1868, he was appointed by Congress, member and Secretary of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy. As an author, he has a wide reputation for accuracy in statement and beauty of style. Besides a large number of articles contributed to the literary periodicals of the day, he edited the *United States Service Magazine*, in 1864, '65, and '66, and the following works: *Gallery of Famous Poets; Gallery of Famous Poetesses; Songs of Praise in the Christian Centuries.* In 1862, he translated Marmont's *Esprit des Institutions Militaires*, and has written *Elements of Logic*, 1857; *Elements of Rhetoric*, 1859; *A Manual of Courts Martial*, 1861; and several other valuable works on military tactics, published during the War of the Rebellion. He has also been an extensive contributor to the daily press, winning among journalists a considerable reputation by the brilliancy and force of his articles upon a wide range of topics.

PANCOAST, WILLIAM H., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and is a son of Dr. Joseph Pancoast, the late distinguished Professor of General Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College of that city. He was educated at Haverford College, whence he graduated in 1853; and on leaving the same, matriculated at the Jefferson, where he studied for three years, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1856. In order to perfect himself in the practice of his profession he sailed for Europe, and visited the great hospitals of London, Paris, and Vienna, passing three years abroad, mostly occupied during that time in continued study at these medical centres. On his return to the United States he commenced practice in his native city, where he soon found a liberal patronage, devoting himself chiefly to the surgical branch of the science. In 1862, he was named Demonstrator of Anatomy in his Alma Mater, which he filled at intervals for the space of twelve years. He has also held other public positions, being Visiting Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon of the Charity Hospital. During the War of the Rebellion, he did good service as an Army Surgeon; and during the absence of his father in Europe, 1867-'68, was appointed Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in Jefferson College. In 1871, he was elected President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, which office he filled with credit both to himself and the association. He is at present a member of all the various Philadelphia medical societies. Early in 1874, he took an active part in securing—for the purposes of a scientific examination—the bodies of the celebrated Siamese Twins, and in conducting the autopsy. In his various contributions to medical and surgical literature, he has given some original and highly important discoveries to the medical world. In the spring of 1874, his father having resigned the Chair of Anatomy in the Jefferson College, the Board of Trustees of that institution selected him to fill the vacancy.

LATTA, JAMES W., Lawyer and Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 19th, 1839, and is the son of the late John E. Latta, of Philadelphia. His grandfather, Rev. John E. Latta, of New Castle, Delaware, was one of four brothers, who with their father were all Presbyterian clergymen, the latter being a Chaplain in the Revolutionary Army. He received his education at the public schools of his native city, graduating at the Central High School, after a four years' course therein, in July, 1856. He was for a short time employed as a Clerk in the office of the Western Insurance Company, and while there, commenced the study of law with his father, who was then associated with Hon. William L. Peirce, now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was

admitted to the bar the day he attained his majority, April 19th, 1860. He pursued the practice of his profession until August, 1862, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant of the 119th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with it as such, also as Acting-Adjutant and Captain, and at times, as Judge-Advocate First Division, Sixth Army Corps. In the spring of 1864, he was one of two officers of the Sixth Army Corps, recommended by Major-General John Sedgwick, to fill vacancies in the Adjutant-General's Department; and in May, 1864, he received a commission from President Lincoln, as Captain and Assistant-Adjutant-General; was assigned to duty with the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, and was continually in the field, participating in every engagement in the Army of the Potomac from the first battle of Fredericksburg until just prior to the final struggle at Petersburg, when he was ordered to report to the military division of the Mississippi, Cavalry Corps, Major-General John Wilson, and was assigned to duty in the Fourth Division of that command, under Major-General Emory Upton. He participated with this corps in its brilliant and successful raid and march from Chickasaw Bluff, Alabama, to Macon, Georgia, 600 miles; during which it fought three pitched battles, routing the enemy on every occasion, captured 72 pieces of artillery, and 5000 prisoners. He was brevetted Major, in 1864, for gallantry at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, and Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Ebenezer Church, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia. At the close of the war, he followed General Upton to Denver, Colorado, and served in that command as Assistant-Adjutant-General. He was honorably discharged from the service in January, 1866, and was subsequently tendered a Lieutenancy in the Sixth United States Infantry, which he declined, and resumed the practice of his profession. For five years he commanded the 1st Regiment, Infantry (National Guards of Pennsylvania); which body has no superior in drill or discipline in the Commonwealth, and has attracted much notice wherever it has appeared in public; particularly at its encampment at Cape May, New Jersey, in the summer of 1869, and on the occasion of its visit to New York, as guests of the 7th Regiment, on Evacuation day, 1872. He was appointed, June 2d, 1873, Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth, and now fills that office. He was married, November 12th, 1868, to Susan E., daughter of the late Hanson L. Withers.

MCQUILLEN, JOHN HUGH, M. D., D. D. S., Dentist, was born in Philadelphia, February 12th, 1826. His parents were, Captain Hugh McQuillen, who served under Commodore Stephen Decatur, in the United States Navy during the war of 1812, and died in 1837; and Martha (Scattergood) McQuillen, whose ancestors came to America with William Penn; and one of whom, Thomas Scattergood, was a celebrated preacher in the communion of Friends. His early education was obtained at Friends' schools in Philadelphia, and at sixteen years of age he entered an importing house in that city as clerk. He continued in this, to him, uncongenial employment, until he was twenty-one years old. His tastes naturally leaned towards the learned professions, and during the whole of his mercantile apprenticeship he remained steadfast to his innate predilections, and used all his spare time in obtaining such a preliminary education as would prepare him for a course of systematic professional study. At length, in 1847, he found himself in a position to enter upon a regular curriculum, and began to study medicine and dentistry simultaneously. He continued his studies for two years, and, in 1849, commenced the practice of dentistry, still prosecuting his medical studies; finally, in 1852, receiving the degree of M. D. from the Jefferson Medical College. His degree of D. D. S. was given to him, subsequently, in recognition of his services to the profession. In 1857, he took the chair of Operative Dentistry and Dental Physiology in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and continued to discharge the duties of his professorship until 1862. In 1859, he orginated the idea which developed into the American Dental Association, and in an article under the *Nom de Plume* of "Junius," advocated such an organization. His idea was soon realized in the establishment of the association as a representative body, composed of delegates from the local, county, and State dental societies, to generally protect and advance the interests of dentistry throughout the country. The first meeting of the association took place in the same year at Niagara. In this year also (1859) he became an editor of the *Dental Cosmos* (a monthly journal), the recognized organ of the profession, and circulating in every part of the world where dentistry is practised. This position he retained for thirteen years, giving to the duties of it a thorough service inspired in him by his genuine love of his profession, and determination to advance its interests and general status by every means. He invariably contributed some original matter to each number of the magazine, many of which papers attracted much attention. Among these may be mentioned as particularly noteworthy, a paper on *The Action of Anæsthetics on the Blood Corpuscles*, which was copied into leading medical and microscopical magazines both in this country and in Europe, having been translated into the German and French languages. His contributions principally treated on dental education, microscopical subjects, and the principles and practice of dentistry. His editorship of the *Cosmos* generally was noticed in terms of the warmest praise by Professor Oliver W. Holmes, in a lecture on the claims of dentistry delivered before the graduating class of Harvard Dental School. In 1862, he resigned his professorship in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and in the spring of the following year made an application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter for a new dental college, to be called

Chas. McManus

the Philadelphia Dental College. The undertaking met with the greatest opposition, but the charter was, nevertheless, granted, and in the fall of the same year (1863) the college was established, and lectures commenced in the present college building to a class of eleven students only. He may justly be called the founder of this important educational institution, the value of which to the community cannot be estimated too highly. That the necessity for such a college existed has been fully proved by its great success, and its rapid development in a single decade into not merely a national but a cosmopolitan institution; its list of graduates including names from the four quarters of the globe. The undertaking, in its inception, involved its founder and those associated with him in great sacrifices, not only of time and labor but also of money. The Doctor, and four others who were engaged with him in the enterprise, paid $700 each, or $3500 in the aggregate, in order to deliver the first course of lectures in the infant college. At the second term, though the number of students had increased, still $50 apiece was required from each member of the faculty. The great progress which the college has made, however, in its short term of existence, and the reputation which it now holds, have amply justified and rewarded the perseverance of these determined men. The latest term produced ninety-one students, with forty-nine graduates, and the possible increase is limited only by the capacity of the college. The names of those who with him started the college were, Dr. J. Foster Flagg, Dr. C. A. Kingsbury, Dr. T. Wardle, and Professor Henry Morton. They were also greatly aided by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, and Peter F. Rothermel, the widely-known historical painter. He is Dean of the present Faculty of the College, and occupies the Chair of Physiology.

MAGARGE, CHARLES, Paper Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 30th, 1804, and is the son of a well-known miller and flour merchant of that period. He received his education at the Friends' Academy, and when thirteen years of age left school to enter Hinkle's ship chandlery, where he remained a short time, and then changed to the commission house of Grant & Stone. But as neither of these positions offered him any inducement to remain, as no salary was paid to boys learning the business no matter how useful they might prove to be, he vibrated a while between ship chandlery and a lumber yard, until he finally secured a berth in the ship chandlery of Isaac W. Norris, with six dollars per week as his compensation. He remained here for a while, and then through family influence obtained a situation at $500 per annum, in a paper store kept by Samuel Eckstein, where two of his elder brothers had previously been placed. He thoroughly learned the business, and remained in the establishment until he was nearly thirty years of age. He then, in connection with his two brothers, and with a capital of $1500, opened a rag and paper store on Minor street, the firm being C. & W. H. Magarge, his brother Edward having died as the enterprise was maturing. The two brothers gave their sole and undivided attention to the business, and met with steadily increasing success. The senior partner won the confidence of the mercantile community, and as he happened to reside in Germantown, was elected one of the Directors of the Germantown Bank. In 1848, he was chosen its President, to which position he was re-elected year after year until 1866, when he resigned the office, though still continuing a member of the Board. During the great financial crisis of 1857 he had the opportunity of displaying his eminent qualifications for the post he occupied by the masterly manner in which he guided the bank through the dangers of that perilous era. He had purchased, in 1847, from the bank an old mill on the Wissahiccon creek which he converted into a paper manufactory. In 1858, he erected a large building adjoining the old edifice, and furnished it with a first-class Fourdrinier paper machine—the first in use in Pennsylvania—propelled by a steam engine. He also constructed an aqueduct to supply the works with pure spring water. These improvements cost him upwards of $80,000, besides the original payment of $25,000 ten years previously; and the Wissahiccon Mills continued in successful operation until the premises were absorbed into Fairmount Park. The present firm of C. Magarge & Co. continues to occupy the front rank among the commercial houses of the day; and though it has met with some losses, has eventually weathered every storm that has swept over the monetary world. He was married, October 23d, 1834, to Ann, daughter of Charles Hicks, and a descendant of the celebrated founder of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. Three years after her death, he was married, June 5th, 1844, to Lydia D., daughter of Matthias Knorr.

KIRKBRIDE, THOMAS STORY, M. D., Physician, was born near Morrisville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 31st, 1809. His ancestors on both sides were, as he is himself, members of the Society of Friends, and were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania, and the associates and companions of William Penn. He was educated in sundry excellent schools, including one at Trenton, New Jersey, under Rev. Jared D. Tyler, and he also passed a year with Professor John Gummere, at Burlington, studying mathematics. In the spring of 1828, he selected Dr. N. Belleville, of Trenton, as his preceptor in medicine, and subsequently attended three full courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, whence he obtained his Doctorate in March, 1832. The same year he became Resident Physician at the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, where he passed twelve months, and

was elected Resident Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1833, remaining there two years. He commenced private practice in Philadelphia, in 1835, devoting himself more particularly to surgery. During this period of private practice he was physician to various public institutions in the city, among them: the House of Refuge, the Institution for the Blind, the Magdalen Asylum, etc. In the autumn of 1840, while he was hoping for his election as Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital, he was prevailed upon by its Managers to accept the post of Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent of their new Hospital for the Insane, then nearly completed. To this position he was elected without solicitation on his part, and though he reluctantly gave up his long-cherished plans, he removed his family to the new institution, superintended its completion, and there he has ever since resided, occupying the same post, although with greatly enlarged duties and responsibilities. This hospital was opened January 1st, 1841, and commenced with ninety-four patients, received from the old hospital at Eighth and Pine streets, which was the first institution in America for the care and treatment of the insane—dating back to 1751. The present hospital has now accommodations for 500 patients, and consists of two separate establishments, one for males and one for females, so as to keep the sexes entirely separate, this plan seeming to be superior to the one formerly pursued. The second hospital, which is now appropriated to males, was opened October 27th, 1859. The same Board of Managers and Physician-in-Chief have the oversight of both. The total number of patients received up to the close of 1872 was 6390. Of these, 2994 were discharged cured; 1494 left in various stages of improvement; 742 left without material change; 765 died; leaving 395 then under care. In addition to a series of thirty-two Annual Reports, Dr. Kirkbride has written a work *On the Construction, Organization and General Arrangement of Hospitals for the Insane; Rules and Regulations for Hospitals for the Insane*, and has contributed numerous papers to medical serials. He was one of the original founders of "The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," of which he was President for nine years. He is also a member of other medical and scientific associations, including the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia College of Physicians; is an honorary member of the British Psychological Association, and of various other societies in the United States.

BAILY, JOEL J., Merchant, was born in London Grove, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 29th, 1826, and is a son of Joel I. Baily, a prominent agriculturist of that county, who for several years was the magistrate of the township in which he resided. His son received a good education in his native county, and when seventeen years old left school and repaired to Philadelphia, where he entered the employ of Morris M. Marple, wholesale and retail notion dealer, at No. 12 north Second street. At the expiration of three years he purchased the business, and though but twenty years of age entered upon that mercantile career which has resulted so successfully. In 1850, desiring an increased space for the display of his merchandise, he removed to No. 11 on the same street, but soon these quarters proved inadequate, and, in 1852, he removed to (old) No. 69 Market street, where he entered upon the wholesale business exclusively. His establishment, though a large one, proved in five years entirely inadequate to contain his stock, and, in 1857, he removed once more, to No. 219 Market street, admitting at this time two of his clerks, Henry J. Davis and Elton B. Gifford, into partnership with him, the style being Joel J. Baily & Co. His sales greatly increased within the next period of five years, necessitating increased accommodations, which, in 1862, he found at No. 28 north Third street. At this time he admitted another partner, Samuel W. Van Culine, into the house. In this large establishment they carried on an immense business, which was constantly increasing, true to their motto of "Still achieving, still progressing," and after a decade of unexampled prosperity, they found themselves so cramped as to space that they determined to erect a warehouse better adapted to their wants. In January, 1873, they commenced to build the elegant, spacious and massive edifice Nos. 719 and 721 Market street, to which they removed August 1st of the same year. During the War of the Rebellion Joel J. Baily was unable, on account of ill health, to take any active part in the field; but he contributed freely of his purse towards the charities then existing, besides giving an effective support to the authorities. He has been, at various times, solicited to occupy positions of trust and honor in various banking and other institutions, but has invariably declined, deeming his proper sphere to be that of his own establishment, to which he has ever given his entire attention, and which has proved so successful. In his youth he was allowed to consult his own tastes and inclinations for the business in which he engaged, and his abundant and continued prosperity well attests the wisdom of his choice; besides proving that the only proper mode of bringing up a young man is to allow him to choose for himself that employment for which he has a taste—and not to choose for him another for which he has no inclination.

DISSTON, HENRY, Saw Manufacturer, was born at Tewkesbury, England, in 1821, and is a son of the late Thomas Disston. The latter after his son's birth removed to Derby, where he engaged in the manufacture of lace machines, and instructed his son in the business, and also in the general principles of mechanics, a knowledge which has proved of immense benefit to him. While yet a youth, he

Yours Truly
Henry Clinton

emigrated to America with his sister and father, landing at Philadelphia after a tedious voyage of sixty days. Three days after landing his father was stricken with apoplexy and died. His son experienced some difficulty in getting a position, but eventually found one with Lindley, Johnson & Whitcraft, where he learned the art of manufacturing saws, and remained with them until he was twenty-two years old. Having a misunderstanding with one of the partners, he declared he would establish an opposition factory in the neighborhood. This by energy he effected, even building the furnace with his own hands, which when finished was supplied with fuel, wheeling the same from the wharf at Willow street on a borrowed barrow to his shop at Second and Arch streets. His capital was but $350, his saving as a journeyman with his former employers. He also manufactured the tools wherewith he made his saws. For three years he labored on with varying success, though at the expiration of this period he found himself no richer than when he started. There was an immense prejudice against American-made saws, which was exceedingly difficult to overcome; and he was obliged to spend the half of each week in soliciting orders, employing the other half to fill them. In 1844, he was induced to occupy part of a building furnished with steam power, and with $200 of borrowed money fitted up his shop, and thus established the first steam saw-factory in the country. But the party who professed to be the owner of the premises was in reality only a lessee, and was endeavouring to steal his tenant's goods when the sheriff was called upon to take possession, which he did by seizing the new tenant's property for back rent, besides which he was held responsible for other deficiencies. Other troubles succeeded, including domestic affliction, terminating in the death of his wife. He now redoubled his energies and soon found himself once more in the occupancy of a shop, which a new landlord observing immediately doubled his rent, causing him to seek a fresh locality. After several removals, the last one occasioned by the bursting of a boiler and destruction of his shop, he resolved to rent no more buildings, but build one and own it. His first workshop and his own property covered but twenty square yards, but formed the nucleus of his present immense establishment. The severe financial crisis of 1857 did not affect him in the least; but he feared at first the result of the Civil War which broke out in 1861. He however proposed to manufacture military accoutrements, and soon received large orders. He also sent twenty-five men to the army, paying their wages and keeping their places open during their absence. In 1862, he added a rolling-mill for the production of iron plates. In 1864, his works were destroyed by fire, but he at once improvised on the ground workshops, which were all in running order within ten days after the calamity; he also enlarged his premises by the purchase of an adjoining lot and was enabled to double his manufactures. Saws are no longer the exclusive article fabricated by him, but other articles in steel. The goods are shipped to all parts of the world, including the British dominions; agencies being established in London, San Francisco, and Chicago. He is a most considerate employer, and has given shares in his business to all the valuable men in his works, in addition to their salaries. He is very charitable, and has, among other benevolent acts, distributed soup to the poor of his neighborhood during the winter season, besides maintaining a private dispensary for the relief of their bodily ailments. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and his gifts have largely aided in founding the Oxford Church. He is also a member of the Masonic Order, and of the St. George's Society. He has been twice married; first, in 1844, to Amanda Bickley, who left him no children. His second wife is Mary, daughter of Jonas Stillman, of Egg Harbor, New Jersey. Two of his sons by this marriage are associated with him in business.

GRAY, COLONEL WILLIAM C., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh Collection District of Pennsylvania, was born near Claymont, Delaware, October 4th, 1831. The common schools of his native county were superior in their day, and he enjoyed all the educational advantages they afforded. In the spring of 1847, he removed to Chester, Pennsylvania, where he became an apprentice to mercantile pursuits, with J. M. Eyre, and upon attaining his majority was admitted to partnership, under the firm name of Eyre & Gray. He assumed the sole proprietorship in 1857, and continued the business until obliged to relinquish it to undertake the duties and responsibilities of his present office. A company, called the Wayne Guards, having been organized in Chester, he became their Captain, July 18th, 1861, and held the command until August 14th, 1862, when he began raising a company of three years' men, with which he joined the 119th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, on September 1st following. His regiment, having been assigned to the Army of the Potomac immediately after the battle at Antietam, was attached to the Sixth Army Corps, then under the command of General Franklin. He participated with his command in every action in which it was engaged; led the regiment at the Wilderness, May 10th, 1864, and subsequently until June 1st. In recognition of his gallantry, he received the commissions of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, to date from May 13th, 1864, and April 6th, 1865, a brevet commission as Colonel for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek. He was mustered out with his command at Philadelphia, June 14th, 1865. He then returned to his business, which had been conducted by his wife during his absence, and, in 1866, was elected to Councils, in which he served until 1869. He was appointed to his present office by President Grant,

October 21st, 1869, and has performed the duties devolving upon him with rare ability and acceptance. He has also been engaged in real estate operations and insurance, for some three years, and has been for many years fully identified with the public interests of the town. He married Anne E., daughter of Job Rulon, an old and prominent citizen of Chester, March 21st, 1854.

BALDWIN, MATTHIAS W., Locomotive Engine-builder and founder of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, December 10th, 1795. His father, William Baldwin, was a carriage-maker by trade, and at his death left his family a comfortable property, which by the mismanagement of the executors was nearly all lost. His widow was thus left to her own exertions for the maintenance of herself and family. To the necessity for economy and self-reliance thus imposed, young Baldwin probably owed the first development of his inventive genius. From early childhood he exhibited a remarkable fondness for mechanical contrivances. His toys were taken apart, and examined, while he would produce others far superior in mechanism and finish. When sixteen years old, he was apprenticed to Woolworth Brothers, jewelry manufacturers, of Frankford, Pennsylvania, and while serving his time he commanded the respect and esteem of both his associates and employers. Having mastered all the details of the business, thus becoming a finished workman, and having attained his majority, he found employment in the establishment of Fletcher & Gardiner, Philadelphia, who were extensive manufacturers of jewelry. He soon became the most useful man in the shop, his work being delicate in finish, and his designs characterized by great originality and beauty. In 1819, he commenced business on his own account; but in consequence of financial difficulties, and the trade becoming depressed, he soon abandoned it. His attention was then drawn to the invention of machinery; and one of his first efforts in this direction was a machine whereby the process of gold-plating was greatly simplified. He next turned his attention to the manufacture of book-binders' tools, to supersede those which had been, up to that time, of foreign production. He associated himself for this purpose with David Mason, a competent machinist, and the enterprise was a success. Indeed, so admirable were the quality and finish of the tools, especially as they were of an improved make, that the book-trade was soon rendered independent of foreign manufacturers. He next invented the cylinder for printing of calicoes, which had always been previously done by hand-presses; and he revolutionized the entire business. The manufacture of these printing rollers increased so greatly, that additional accommodations were necessary. Here again he effected an improvement, first using horse-power as a substitute for the hand-machinery and foot-lathes, which in its turn gave way to steam-power. The engine purchased for this purpose, not meeting his wishes, he built one himself, from original drawings of his own. This little engine of six-horse power, and occupying a space of six square feet, is still in use, driving the whole machinery of the boiler shop in the Locomotive Works on Broad street, Philadelphia. It is over forty years old. His genius in this respect being soon recognized, he received many orders for the manufacture of stationary engines, and they became his most important article of manufacture. When the first locomotive engine in America, imported by the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, in 1830, arrived, he examined it carefully, and resolved to construct one after his own ideas; and after urgent requests from Franklin Peale, the proprietor of the Philadelphia Museum, built a miniature engine for exhibition. His only guide in this work consisted of a few imperfect sketches of the one he had examined, aided by descriptions of those in use on the Liverpool & Manchester Railway. He successfully accomplished the task, and on the 25th of April, 1831, the miniature locomotive was running over a track in the Museum rooms, a portion of this track being laid on the floors of the transepts, and the balance passing over trestle work in the naves of the building. Two small cars holding four persons were attached to it, and the novelty attracted immense crowds. The experiment resulting well, he received an order to construct a road locomotive for the Germantown Railroad. He had great difficulty in procuring the necessary tools and help. The inventor and the mechanic worked himself on the greater part of the entire engine. It was accomplished, finally, and on its trial trip, November 23d, 1832, proved a success. Some imperfections existed, but these being remedied, it was accepted by the company, and was in use for twenty years thereafter. The smoke-stack was originally constructed of the same diameter from its junction with the fire-box to the top where it was bent at a right angle, and carried back, with its opening to the rear of the train. This engine weighed five tons, and was sold for $3500. Two years elapsed before he ventured upon building another, as he had seemingly insurmountable difficulties to encounter; there were so many improvements to be made, and the lack of skilled labor, and above all of the necessary tools and machinery, was so great, that he almost abandoned the work. In 1834, he constructed an engine for the South Carolina Railroad, and also one for the Pennsylvania State Line, running from Philadelphia to Columbia. The latter weighed 17,000 pounds, and drew at one time nineteen loaded cars. This was such an unprecedented performance that the State Legislature at once ordered several additional ones, and two more were completed and delivered during the same year; and he also constructed one for the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad. In 1835, he built fourteen; in 1836, forty. Then came the terrible financial panic of 1837, which ruined so many houses throughout the land;

he also became embarrassed, but calling his creditors together, he asked and obtained an extension, and subsequently paid every dollar, principal and interest. His success was now assured, and his works became the largest in the United States, perhaps in the world. Engines were shipped to every quarter of the globe, even to England where they had been invented—and the name of Baldwin grew as familiar as a household word. He was one of the founders of the Franklin Institute. He was an exemplary Christian, and of a charitable and benevolent disposition. He died, September 7th, 1866.

IRVING, JAMES, Manufacturer, was born in the city of New York, December 7th, 1817, and is of Scotch extraction, his father having emigrated from that country in 1811, and his mother four years subsequently. In 1824, the family removed to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where the son enjoyed such educational advantages as were afforded in the ordinary schools of the neighborhood. In his twelfth year, he became an apprentice to Gethel Moore, in the woollen manufacturing business. He remained in that establishment until 1841, becoming fully acquainted with the various details of the same; and after a year spent in Chester county, Pennsylvania, associated himself with his brother, the firm being J. & D. Irving, who, in 1842, commenced manufacturing at Haddington, and continued until the winter of 1845, when they removed to the Irvington (formerly known as the Crosbyville) Mills, situated on Ridley creek in the borough of North Chester. They leased this property, and operated the same as lessees for nine years, and then purchased the property in 1854, having meanwhile enlarged the works. In 1853, James Irving erected the Barndennoch Mills, in Chester; but did not operate them until 1859, when he associated himself with his brother David, and with Thomas J. Leiper, under the firm of Irving & Leiper, and commenced the production of yarn. In February, 1862, his brother David died; but the business was continued by the surviving partners, and in 1873, the mill was very considerably enlarged, and new out-buildings were erected; it is now employing 150 hands, running 12,000 spindles, consuming 2500 bales of cotton, and producing 1,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn per annum. On his brother's death, the firm of J. & D. Irving, operating the Irvington Mills, was of course dissolved, and the survivor became sole proprietor by the purchase of the deceased partner's interest. On January 1st, 1866, he admitted his son to partnership, the firm being James Irving & Son; but although the son died in the following September, the firm name still continues. The old building was removed in 1873, and in its stead there was erected a handsome four-story structure, 172 by 50 feet; which together with the many out-buildings, dye-houses, and ware-room, presents a most imposing appearance. This mill consumes 500,000 pounds of wool per annum, producing 400,000 pounds of yarn; which together with the cotton-warps manufactured by Irving & Leiper, furnish the material for the production of 1,500,000 yards of cloth, annually turned out by Leiper & Son. During the War of the Rebellion, he proved himself an ardent supporter of the Union, assuming the double charge of all the mills during the absence of his partner, Captain Thomas J. Leiper, in the army. He is noted among his townsmen as one of the most public spirited and energetic, fully alive to the interests of the people. He has been a Director of the First National Bank of Chester, since 1870.

POMEROY, JOHN M., Merchant and Contractor, of Pomeroy, Pennsylvania, was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, April 1st, 1823. His family are of French descent, the patronymic being derived from *pomme du roi*, signifying, "apple of the king," or "royal apple." His ancestors were Huguenots, one of whom, a classical teacher in the family of a French nobleman, escaped from Paris on the night of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and reaching the coast, was conveyed to Ireland on a fishing vessel. One of his descendants emigrating to America about 1730, located near Roxbury, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and was one of the first white settlers of the Cumberland valley, where his ancestors still reside. The family have intermarried with the Scotch-Irish settlers of that region, until all traces of the original blood are nearly obliterated. He lost his father when four years of age, and his mother three years afterwards. Owing to their death he was taken into the family of his uncle and guardian, Joseph Pomeroy, of Concord, Franklin county. Here he remained for many years, attending the village schools and obtaining a good English education at these and the Chambersburg Academy. His uncle being engaged in mercantile pursuits, the boy before leaving school had acquired some knowledge of the business, and was taken into the store as an assistant. He employed much of his spare time in land-surveying, and had gained a good reputation as a surveyor before he was eighteen. At the age of nineteen he went into partnership with his uncle, and building a large tannery, conducted it successfully for five years. In his twentieth year he was elected a school director, though, as a minor, he was not legally eligible to the position. In 1845, at the age of twenty-two, he was chosen to represent Franklin county in the State Legislature, the district being nearly equally divided between the two political parties, and his competitor being one of the most popular men in the county. The following year he was re-elected by an increased majority. As an indication of the difference in the state of politics then and now, it is asserted that the total cost of his two campaigns for the legislature did not exceed ten dollars.

In 1847, he married Rebecca C. Kelley, of Academia, Juniata county, and removed to that place, where he remained for several years engaged in mercantile business. In 1853, he went to Philadelphia, where he commenced dry-goods jobbing, at Third and Arch streets; but relinquished the business in 1860, the panic which prevailed about that time rendering such trade unprofitable. During his residence in Philadelphia he represented the Ninth Ward for one year in Common Council, and was a delegate from the Second Congressional District to the Chicago Convention of 1860, where he supported the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. He was mainly instrumental in procuring from the State Legislature the charter of the Union National Bank, and in establishing that institution, of which he was the first Vice-President. In 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln, a Paymaster in the army, but resigned the position after two years' service. He disbursed several millions of dollars to the troops, and on the final settlement of his accounts the Government was found indebted to him thirty-two dollars. In 1845, he located at the place whose post-office and railroad station were named for him. The Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad, from Delaware city, forms a junction at Pomeroy with the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was prominent in projecting and building the road which terminates at his place, and is a director of this and several other lines. For several years he has devoted his attention to railroad construction, as a contractor, having been connected with a large number of such enterprises. He is one of the men of whom his friends and his section are justly proud, for his energy, enterprise, and integrity.

BORHEK, JAMES. T., Manufacturer and Banker, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 6th, 1808, of an old Moravian family. Nearly a century and a quarter ago, in 1750, John Andrew Borhek settled in the then frontier part of Bethlehem, and has his name recorded in the "Bethlehem Economy" of 1756, as a "Single Brother." Christian F., born to him in July 26th, 1776, carried on the business of a hatter for many years, and his son was James T. The careful education given the lad at the parochial school supplied him a solid basis for future culture; and with this he entered into business life, first in his father's hat factory in Bethlehem, and then for a while in Philadelphia, where he learned the tin and coppersmiths' trade. He resumed, however, the former, and having bought out the establishment of Charles A. Luckenback, in Bethlehem, continued it uninterruptedly for sixteen years. In 1847, he began importing musical instruments; and later, succeeded Henry A. Guetter, in Old South Bethlehem, in dealing in coal and lumber. Successful in each of these enterprises he accumulated considerable property, which he employed partly in building operations, constructing or becoming interested in the construction of nearly fifty houses. In 1860, he disposed of his business to his son Ashton, and held the office of Justice of the Peace from 1857 until he declined re-election in 1867, his career as a magistrate meeting with general approval. In 1864, he was elected to the position he now occupies as Cashier of the Bethlehem Dime Savings Bank, where his known integrity and financial sagacity are fully appreciated by the public. These excellent qualities have also been testified to by other appointments entailing heavy responsibilities. They led to his appointment as Trustee of the great estate of Henry G. Guethe, one of the wealthiest citizens of that county, and to his selection as guardian, trustee or executor of a number of other estates, positions in which he has always acquitted himself with entire satisfaction to those concerned. For a long period he was Director in three National Banks, was at one period Auditor of the county, and in the Moravian Church, of which he has always been an exemplary member, he has occupied in turn every office which is open to laymen. Such a life cannot but be a satisfactory one to look back upon, and secures to him the affectionate regard of the community. In 1830, he married Mary A. Brunner of Nazareth, and has four sons, two with him in the bank, one an apothecary, and Ashton, who, as has been above stated, succeeded to the business of his father on the retirement of the latter.

SALLADE, COLONEL JACOB, Financier, was born February 26th, 1817, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, of which county, until quite recently, he continued to be a resident. His fraternal grandfather was one of three brothers who in the year 1713 emigrated from Strasburg to this country, and whose descendants, it is believed, comprise all of the name in America. His father, born in Dauphin county in 1788, received a commission as captain in the American army in 1809, and another in 1812, serving with distinction throughout the last war between this country and Great Britain. When quite young, Jacob Sallade learned the trade of millwright, and such was his proficiency and thoroughness that before he was twenty-one years old he directed the building of a grist mill unassisted, doing all the planning and architectural work. In 1840, he commenced mercantile business, continuing to make and execute contracts for building mills, churches, houses, barns, bridges, canal locks, etc. The same year he was appointed Postmaster at Larry's Creek, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. In 1851, he became foreman of the Pennsylvania Canal. His connection with the periodical press began at an early day. He was for many years one of the publishers and proprietors of *The Jersey Shore Republican*, and also of the *Union Republican*, and the *West Branch Democrat*, of Williamsport. In 1859, he published *The Conference Record*, the first daily journal started in Williamsport.

A. Wilhelm

In 1856, he was elected Director, Steward and Treasurer of Dickinson Seminary, an educational institution of high standing, under control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1861, his known patriotism and executive ability secured his selection as an agent of the General Government to attend to important business in connection with the war for the Union then just opening. His services were so satisfactory that in 1862 he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain in the regular army, which position he declined. He accepted an extensive contract to supply the Government with wood, coal, lumber, etc. His operations in this connection were on an immense scale, and to assist in carrying them out two trains on the railroad between Baltimore and Washington, and two steamers on the Chesapeake Bay were required. He was appointed a Paymaster in the army, with the rank of Major, and was confirmed September 6th, 1862. He was permitted to choose his station either at Washington, Wheeling, Cincinnati, or Louisville, and, electing the former, was employed to pay the troops of the Army of the Potomac in and about Washington. In July, 1863, he was ordered to New Orleans. Narrowly escaping capture by a rebel pirate on the way to his post, he arrived at New Orleans by steamer July 11th, and remained until August, 1864. He accompanied General Banks on his Red River expedition, visited officially the Rio Grande and many other points in Texas, and paid troops at many prominent places on the Mississippi. Returning to Washington in August, 1864, he was employed for a time in paying paroled prisoners at Annapolis. He was then ordered to the Shenandoah Valley to assist in paying the troops under the command of General Sheridan. So well did he perform the arduous duties required of him in this position that upon his return to Washington he was complimented with a brevet commission as Lieutenant-Colonel. An examination of paymasters being ordered, he passed through the ordeal with the assurance that the board regarded him as one of the best qualified of any who had come before them. He was then assigned to a difficult position in the Division of Referred Claims in the Paymaster-General's office. The duties of this post required a thorough knowledge of army regulations and of the laws relating to bounties, etc., yet he so well accomplished his work as to receive from the chief of the department the assurance that he had paid more claims than any other officer of the division with less expense. He resigned in 1866. During the time he had acted as an army paymaster he disbursed a large amount of money, and on the final closing up of his accounts the suspensions of the department against him amounted to less than $50. Returning to Williamsport, which had just been incorporated as a city, he was for three successive terms elected a member of the Select Council, and was also appointed Postmaster of the city. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Williamsport, was for a long time one of its directors, and is still a stockholder. He was from the first, and still remains, an active member of the banking firm of Holden, Lentz & Sallade, of the same city, which was organized in 1868. Early in 1873 he was unanimously elected to the Presidency of the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia, succeeding L. Montgomery Bond. He is an active and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he became connected in 1837. He has built no less than six churches, and has been foremost in works of charity and prominent in various public enterprises.

WILHELM, ARTEMUS, Furnace Builder and Iron Manufacturer, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, December 29th, 1822. He is descended on the father's side from a German stock, while from the maternal he inherits the English blood. When but a child of six years of age he accompanied his parents to a farm which they had purchased in York county, Pennsylvania, and there he resided until he was seventeen years of age, aiding his parents in agricultural labors, and devoting his evenings and other leisure hours to study, for there was but a poor apology for a school in the neighborhood. About 1840 he went to Shrewsbury to learn the stone-mason and bricklayers' trade, although when he had sufficiently acquired a knowledge of the occupation he returned home and gave his assistance to his father for some time longer. In 1844, he went to Baltimore, where he remained a year pursuing his vocation, and saved up $100, of which sum he invested $75 in a lot in Shrewsbury, which he holds to this day. In 1845, he returned home to assist his father in the erection of Furnace No. 1, belonging to the Ashland Iron Company, in the town of that name. In 1847, his father died, and his proficiency and ability as a furnace builder secured him the contract to construct No. 2 Furnace for the same concern. This he accomplished so satisfactorily, and withal with such promptness, that when Robert W. Coleman, himself a noted iron-master, casually visiting these works, he was so favorably impressed with the character of the work here performed, that he engaged him to proceed to Cornwall and make a contract to erect Furnace No. 1 on the great Cornwall Estate. This was in 1849. He had already made the building of furnaces and the manufacture of iron his special study, being determined to erect only the structures after the most approved designs. From 1845 to 1850 very great improvements had been made in the manufacture of anthracite iron, to which he had already given his earnest attention, taking an active part in the matters pertaining thereto, both in Ashland and Cornwall. Having concluded his engagement with R. W. Coleman, he returned to Ashland, where he remodelled the furnaces and set up additional boilers. At this time, and for some time afterwards, he was constantly occupied in different parts of the State in the same line of operations, supervising various improvements

at the several points, and as he had by this time gained considerable reputation as a furnace builder, he found it necessary to secure and employ a force of competent mechanics while engaged in his various contracts. In July, 1853, he returned to Cornwall, and was engaged by R. W. Coleman, at a stated salary, as Superintendant and Assistant. In 1854, he designed and supervised the erection of Furnace No. 2, without any assistance. All the brick needed in its construction he had made on the estate, and all the other articles needed for the structure he himself purchased, even to the most minute matters. All the designs, plans, etc., for this, as well as all other structures which he ever constructed for any one, were the work of his own hands: he is a self-taught draughtsman. When this Furnace No. 2 was completed, it devolved upon him to "blow in" the same, and he continued as supervisor in and out of the office until 1856, when the manager resigned, and the superintendence of the concern devolved upon him; though he did not immediately accept the position, until he had given two weeks' consideration to the offer, which he finally accepted. From that time forward his duties were excessive and arduous. In 1857, he made the estimate for, and advised the purchase of, the "Dudley," now known as the "Donaghmore Furnace," at Lebanon, and thus another great concern was placed under his care and management. In 1860, he had still other duties added to the responsibilities of his position. At this date R. W. Coleman gave him a general power of attorney to execute and sign all papers, and to take charge of all the finances of the estate. This was a great burden, which he reluctantly undertook, and only after giving the subject a year's consideration. About this date, also, he was elected a Director of the Cornwall Railroad, which connected that place with Lebanon, and had been built by R. W. Coleman in 1854. In 1861, he purchased the Cornwall "Turnpike," so-miscalled, and became its President. This was a dilapidated plank road, but under his able management it was thoroughly changed, and has become one of the best five-mile roads in the country, having been macadamized in the best manner. In 1863, he recommended the re-modelling of the Cornwall Mansions, which was done under the joint supervision of himself and John McArthur, Jr., an eminent architect of Philadelphia. In 1864, R. W. Coleman died, and he succeeded him as President of the Cornwall Railroad. In 1864–65, he was prominent in the projection and completion of the "Spiral Railroad," running from the base to the summit of "Big Ore Hill." This hill is 300 feet in height, and the road in its construction makes the entire circle of the hill, on an ascending grade of 200 feet to the mile, its length being 1½ miles. Locomotives and trains daily ascend the hill and transport thence the ores which are mined near its summit. In November, 1865, on the death of Colonel Freeman, he was made one of the Administrators of the Cornwall Estate, and still acts as such, with a general power of attorney from the heirs of R. W. Coleman. In 1870, he purchased the farm and adjoining property at North Cornwall, designing and erecting a furnace there. In 1873, he was elected President of the Lebanon Rolling Mill. He owns also large interests in different iron companies, etc., outside of the estate of which he has charge. Upon the Cornwall estate there are now six furnaces, which have the capacity of six hundred tons per week. He is eminently a "self-made man," and has carved out for himself an honorable distinction among his contemporaries. He has many and warm friends, and he enjoys the utmost confidence and respect of every one in the community where he resides.

ZIEGLER JACOB, Editor and Politician, was born September 19th, 1813, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His early education was received in the small school which subsequently grew to be Gettysburg College. While his parents intended him to become a farmer, his own inclinations led him to wish some other occupation, and as he could not gain their consent, he took the alternative of leaving home secretly, and seeking his fortune alone in the world. Greater success followed this attempt than is usual. Wandering to Butler, Pennsylvania, he reached that town with only twelve cents in his pocket, but there found employment in the office of a small newspaper, *The Repository*, and served an apprenticeship of two years and six months to the printing business, which he thoroughly mastered. In a few years he became partner in the paper, and, thus established, married a daughter of Captain Abram Brinker. The activity of his mind and the popularity of his manners rendered him a favorite with his fellow-citizens, and as early as the age of twenty-one he was chosen Clerk to the County Commissioners, and two years later was appointed Prothonotary by Governor Porter. When, in 1837, this office became elective, he again received it for three years. In 1844, he was elected Assistant Clerk to the State Senate, having previously held the position of Transcribing Clerk. Three years subsequently he was sent to the Legislature, and, in 1849, held a Clerkship in the Pension Office in Washington. Though successful in his political aspirations, he was strongly attracted by the gold developments of California, which commenced at this time to excite general attention. He therefore started in 1850 for that promising field, and spent two years among the placers, years full of startling and curious adventures. On his return, he was elected several times Clerk of the House of Representatives, and, in 1871, Clerk of the Senate, and at the request of the Legislature wrote a *Legislative Manual*, which is still in use. At present, although his sympathy in the fluctuations of politics is by no means abated, he is engaged chiefly in the editorship of a paper of which he is also proprietor, entitled *Ziegler's Democratic Herald*, which has a large circulation in the section where it is published.

David Haines

KEIM, GENERAL WILLIAM HIGH, Statesman and Soldier, was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, June 13th, 1813, and was the son of Benneville and Mary (High) Keim of that city. He was educated at the Mount Airy Military School, where he graduated in 1839. Before he was seventeen years old he became Orderly Sergeant of the Washington Greys of Reading, commanded by his cousin, Captain Daniel M. Keim, and seven years later succeeded the latter. He rose to the grade of Major, then Brigadier-General, and in 1842 was elected Major-General of the Fifth Division. While holding this command, and indeed every other military position, he proved a model soldier. Thrown into contact with General Scott and Colonel Richard M. Johnson, who visited him in their official capacity, he obtained and put to good use the results of their age and experience. For over twenty years he was constantly being selected as commander of encampments of State troops. In 1844, he was ordered to Philadelphia with a portion of his command during the riots of that year, and elicited from General Patterson, the senior Major-General, a most complimentary notice. In 1848, he was elected Mayor of Reading, and in 1859, was nominated and elected to Congress as Representative of the Berks District, though the majority of the party opposed to him had always reached several thousand. Shortly after this he was chosen by the people Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania. In 1860, warned by the signs of the approaching storm that subsequently broke over the country, he suggested, among other important matters, a general encampment of the State troops. The York Encampment, which began September 3d of that year, was the result of that suggestion, and he was placed in command. When the Rebellion was inaugurated, it is a matter of history that the first troops to respond to the call of the President were from his command—the Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading, which arrived in Washington April 18th, 1861. He was at once ordered to Washington, where the Government immediately gave him full power to prepare for defence. Two divisions of troops assembled at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, of which he commanded the second; the first being that of Major-General Patterson. On June 15th it encamped at Hagerstown, Maryland, and July 2d crossed the Potomac, and subsequently forced "Stonewall" Jackson, at Falling Waters, to retreat. After this campaign on the upper Potomac was ended, he was appointed by President Lincoln Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and joined the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Williamsburg he greatly distinguished himself, though he was at the time an inmate of the hospital, which he left against the advice of the surgeon. He was highly complimented by General McClellan, and was by him ordered to the post of honor, in advance of the army. He led his command in the advance, but his pains and weakness warned him that he could not endure long. He returned home, where in a few days he died, May 18th, 1862, and was buried with military honors. He was married, in 1836, to Lucy Jane, daughter of Colonel Beverly Randolph of Front Royal, Virginia.

TRAINER, DAVID, Manufacturer, and President of the Delaware County National Bank, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 9th, 1814. He was brought up on the farm where he was born and still resides, and enjoyed such educational advantages as the subscription schools of that period afforded. His father, also named David Trainer, had purchased, in 1806, the property, consisting of the farm and a flouring mill, erected before 1753 by John Price, and the lad was employed on the farm and about the saw-mill, which had been erected by his father in 1812, until 1837, when an addition, eighty by forty feet, two and a half stories high, was made to the old flouring mill: and the whole having been fitted with machinery was put into operation for the manufacture of cotton goods by the son and John Hastings, Jr. The firm became deeply involved by the failure of their commission merchant, in 1842, and having dissolved the partnership, David Trainer resolved to retrieve his fortunes single-handed. Upon the death of his father, March 1st, 1849, he fell heir to the estate, consisting of the mills and some 150 acres of land. A disastrous fire, utterly destroying the old mill and leaving nothing but the walls of the portion erected in 1837, occurred October 8th, 1851. Nothing daunted, he took immediate steps for rebuilding, and by August 1st, 1852, the old flouring mill had been replaced by a new structure, three and a half stories high, 110 by 50 feet, the other mill restored, the whole entirely refitted with new and improved machinery, and operations resumed. Having triumphed over so great adversity, he has continued upon the same spot a career of uninterrupted success, having added ninety feet to his No. 1 mill, in 1865, erected No. 2, 60 by 202 feet, with additions in 1869, and put No. 3, 60 by 238 feet, into operation in October, 1873. The mills are models in point of arrangement and systematic conduct. In addition to them, he has erected three mansion houses and fifty-five dwellings for the accommodation of his operatives, in whose comfort and welfare he manifests a deep interest. Having thoroughly educated his sons, and acquainted them with all the practical details of cotton manufacture, he gave to each an interest as he attained his majority, and the firm of D. Trainer & Sons well sustains the reputation so long enjoyed by the father and senior member. He became connected with the Bank of Delaware County—organized in 1815—in 1833, and upon its reorganization as the Delaware County National Bank was chosen a Director, discharging the functions with great acceptability until early in 1874, when he was elected its President. For the last-named position his sterling integrity and well known busi-

ness capacity eminently fit him. He is public spirited and enterprising, courteous to all, and a vigorous and active supporter of every public improvement.

KEIM, GENERAL GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, Iron Manufacturer, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, December 16th, 1778, and was the second son of John and Susanna (de Benneville) Keim of that place. He received his education in the school held in the Friends' old meeting-house. In 1798, he was taken into the iron business by his father, and continued with him until 1803, when the latter retired, leaving the management of the house to his sons. He extended his interests largely, until he became either sole or part owner of the Reading Furnace, Schuylkill Furnace, Charming Forge, Susan Forge, and Little Schuylkill Forge. In 1809, he entered into a copartnership with William Allibone, of Philadelphia, in the buying and selling of breadstuffs, and in exporting largely to Liverpool, England. This firm was dissolved by mutual consent, in 1814, owing to the condition of things produced by the war with England. He took a lively interest in the development of Schuylkill county, and was among the first projectors of the Little Schuylkill Railroad & Navigation Company, the Mount Carbon, the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroads, and was one of the incorporators and most active supporters of the Reading Railroad. He had been previously prominent in the Canal and Turnpike, superseded by this great corporation. He was Democratic in his political faith, but at the same time earnest in advocating protection to home manufactures, and was a member of the General Convention of the Friends of Domestic Industry, held in New York, October, 1831, where he presented the report "On the product and manufacture of iron and steel." Though an ardent politician, he was no office-seeker, filling no position save that of Burgess of the Borough, and President of the Town Council for a number of years. He was a warm personal and political friend of Governor Hiester, who, in 1821, appointed him as aide-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of Colonel. In 1830, he was elected Major-General of the Sixth Division—his opponent being Simon Cameron. He was President of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania for over thirty years; and was also one of the founders of the Reading Water Company, in 1822. For many years he was a Trustee of the Reading Academy, and also aided in the establishment of the Reading Female Seminary. He was President of the Youths' and Apprentices' Library. In 1819, he was instrumental in organizing the Berks County Bible Society, and was also a Manager for many years; he was also President of the Reading Branch of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. He was for a long time Senior Warden and a Vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church of Reading, and, with others of his family, gave largely of his time and means towards the erection of a Parish Church. He was married, February 4th, 1799, to Mary, daughter of James May of Reading, and had seven children, three sons and four daughters, all of whom have died except the youngest daughter, Mrs. Wirt Robinson, of Richmond, Virginia. He died August 20th, 1852.

PURVIANCE, HON. JOHN N., Lawyer, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, September 27th, 1810. He is a son of the late Colonel John Purviance, one of the earliest settlers of Butler county, also an attorney-at-law by profession, and, during the War of 1812, Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Infantry; the latter had married a daughter of Rev. Samuel Anderson, of Frederic City, Maryland. He received such education as the common schools and academies of the neighborhood afforded, and afterwards became a student at law in the office of the late Judge Bredin, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1832. Soon after this date he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General by the late Chief Justice Lewis, and subsequently re-appointed by the late Hon. George M. Dallas. He continued in the practice of his profession until 1845, when he received the appointment of Auditor-General of the Commonwealth, at the hands of the late Governor Shunk, and was re-appointed in 1848. At the close of his official term he returned to his home in Butler county, where he resumed his legal business until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Then, true to his native instincts, he raised a company of infantry, was elected Captain, and served as such until the formation of the 13th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, into which his command was merged, and in which he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, serving in that capacity until mustered out of service by reason of the expiration of the term of enlistment. He again resumed the practice of the law, and continued until his appointment as Register in Bankruptcy, which he held for four years, and then resigned, again returning to the bar, until he was nominated and elected as one of the delegates, on the Republican ticket, from the Twenty-sixth District, in the Convention called to remodel the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which met in Harrisburg in the fall of 1872, and subsequently adjourned to Philadelphia, continuing there until its close in the summer of 1873. In this body he participated in the various debates, taking a prominent part in the arduous labors which devolved upon its members. He was a member of the Committee on the Executive Department, and also on that of Accounts and Expenditures. In early life he was a member of the Democratic party, but abandoned the same when it adopted the pro-slavery dogmas, and gave in his adhesion to Republican principles. He was a member of the National Convention that nominated

Abraham Lincoln for President. In religious belief, he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is eminent as a lawyer, eloquent as a speaker, of incorruptible honesty, and regarded by all, whether among his own or the opposite party, as one possessing the strictest integrity, as a safe counsellor, and able defender of the right.

BROMLEY, JOHN, Carpet Manufacturer, is a native of the village of Hanging Heaton, distant about seven miles from Leeds, England; and so termed from the circumstance of the houses being erected on the hill side, and the buildings thus literally overhanging the valley. He was born there April 25th, 1800, and is the son of John Bromley, a woollen manufacturer, whose family for many generations back had been engaged in the same calling. John Bromley, the elder, sold the goods he manufactured at the Leeds Cloth Hall; they embraced, among various articles, blankets, army goods, and particularly the gray top-coats of the soldiers. He gave his son the ordinary school education of the day, and he also availed himself of the instructions of his brother who was possessed of attainments of a high order, and was a very successful teacher. He was educated to the business so long followed by the family, and who were all noted for the excellence of their productions. Remaining with his father until he had reached his twenty-eighth year, he then commenced business on his own account in his native village. He had the usual obstacles to encounter, but being possessed of indomitable energy, overcame them; and although several times on the verge of failing, succeeded in escaping that fate, and triumphed at last. He found a market for his manufactures in the north of England, and in Scotland. He had for some time only operated his works by hand; but a new factory was established to be propelled by steam-power, and he was invited to become a partner. After consulting with his father, who looked favorably upon the undertaking, he embarked his capital in the establishment. It was a joint-stock concern, there being twenty-four persons participating therein, and traded under the style of Hirst, Mayman & Co. The elder John Bromley was one of the Managers, there being a committee appointed by the shareholders to superintend affairs, which served for three months. The wool was carded and pulled by steam-power, and then taken home, the remainder of the work being done by hand-power, each partner having his share of the work to be so performed. The works were situated at Batley Carr, near Dewsbury, and about a mile from Hanging Heaton. In the course of time the business languished, and the financial panic of 1837 brought matters to a close. After a period of inactivity, John Bromley resolved to try his fortunes in the New World, and with his wife and family embarked from Liverpool in the "Shenandoah," one of Cope's line of packet ships, and after being fifty-seven days afloat, landed in Philadelphia, March 11th, 1841. He had brought a small amount of money with him, with which he embarked in the business of spinning carpet filling, locating himself at Little Falls, near Patterson, New Jersey; he had associated himself with another, but the business did not prove lucrative, and becoming dissatisfied, he returned to Philadelphia in 1845. In the old District of Kensington he settled down as a carpet-weaver, and by diligently laboring, and persevering through many difficulties, which he surmounted one by one, he found success gradually dawn upon him. He resolved to manufacture nothing but a good article of ingrain carpeting, and sold his products to the Ornes. He had rented a place where he erected his looms and employed as hands to work them his own boys. Gradually enlarging his operations, he manufactured also Venetian carpeting. In 1850, he purchased a dye-house which had succumbed for want of the necessary capital to operate it, and into this he put thirty-eight looms. In a few years he found it necessary to enlarge it. His sons, who were now in partnership with him, urged him to build again. In 1868, this partnership was dissolved, and three of his sons erected a building for themselves. With a remaining son he continued operations at the old stand, and others have since associated with him. From the small beginning and the humble surroundings a quarter of a century ago, have grown the heavy operations carried on at the establishment at North Front and York streets, where 260 hands are employed, including many women and boys. Sixteen looms are propelled by steam power and ninety-nine by hand, which turn out every working day of the year 2500 yards of carpet, valued at $300,000. During the panics of 1857 and 1873, the works were continued in operation. He has been married twice. His first wife was Susannah, daughter of Joseph Day, to whom he was married in 1827, and who died in New Jersey. His second wife, to whom he was joined in 1843, was Lucinda Jane, daughter of Jacob Smalley, of Little Falls, New Jersey.

POMEROY, JOSEPH, Merchant, Banker, and Politician, was born in Lurgan township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, October 18th, 1804. Educationally his advantages were only such as the common schools of the district afforded. While a mere boy he was placed in a store at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of country business. Shortly after attaining his majority, that is, in 1826, he commenced business on his own account at Concord, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, continuing the same for twenty-five years, and becoming, in 1841, associated with William R. and John M. Pomeroy in a steam tannery at the same place. In April, 1851, he removed to Juniata county, where he had previously acquired

considerable property, and where he still resides, conducting a very large business in merchandizing, tanning, milling and farming. In 1867, he was elected President of the Juniata Valley Bank, Mifflintown, a position which he still holds. He has devoted considerable attention to politics, and has been the recipient of several marked tokens of favor from his party—the Republican. In 1831, he was elected to the State Legislature as Representative from Franklin county; in 1861, Associate Judge of Juniata county, being the only successful nominee on the Republican ticket; and in 1872, the Representative of his Congressional District in the National Republican Convention held in Philadelphia in June of that year. He has been married four times; on July 11th, 1826, to Eleanor, daughter of Robert Maclay, of Concord; on May 5th, 1847, to Ann B., daughter of Dr. Samuel Crawford, of Concord; on January 13th, 1857, to Jane E., daughter of David Maclay, of Franklin county; on August 27th, 1868, to Mary S., daughter of John Stewart, formerly of Frederick county, Maryland. He is a man of extraordinary enterprise and energy, of firm convictions and great tenacity of purpose, combined with strong common sense, good judgment and excellent address. To these qualities his success in life, which has been without interruption, is wholly due, for he commenced with limited means and only such friends as his talents and character had won.

POTTER, THOMAS, Manufacturer and Bank President, was born August 17th, 1819, in County Tyrone, Ireland. His parents removed to this country when he was ten years of age. He had already acquired the rudiments of an education while in Ireland, and continued his studies at the public schools of Philadelphia. Having commenced to learn the oil cloth trade at the age of eleven, however, he was obliged to supply his deficiencies by diligent study at night, which he did to good purpose. In his twenty-first year he commenced business on his own account, in partnership with J. Carmichael. His success was early and constant, and although, owing to the death of his father, the support of his family devolved upon him at the age of seventeen, he found time not only to give earnest attention to business affairs, but also to continue his studies. Observing the good old rule to avoid borrowing, and under all circumstances to keep an unimpaired credit, success constantly crowned his efforts. In 1848, he purchased the Bush Hill oil cloth factory, being the same in which he had served his apprenticeship. In 1870, he sold his old works and bought the extensive establishment at Nicetown lane and Second street, where his business, greatly enlarged, and the most extensive in the United States, is still carried on. His marriage took place in 1845, to A. Bower, second daughter to General C. Bower, Sr., of Philadelphia. His civic life has been marked by characteristic energy, and he has held many positions of trust and honor in the city of his adoption. A brief list of these will exhibit strongly the esteem with which he has been regarded by his fellow-citizens. In 1853, he was elected Commissioner of the District of Spring Garden; 1856, Member of Councils from the Fifteenth Ward, in which year he was also Chairman of Committee on Schools, School Director and School Controller. Leaving at this time the Buchanan-Democratic party, he was elected, in 1858, to Councils by the Fremont-Republicans, and by the People's party in 1859, 1860 and 1861. During these years he was a member of the Councils' Finance Committee, took an active part in improving the public schools, making several valuable reports on the subject, and in organizing a paid fire department, which he was one of the first to advocate. He originated and carried through, in 1861, the ordinance for the appointment of a commission to support the families of volunteers from the city. In 1867 and 1868, he was again in Councils, and was prominent in passing the Park bill, which secured the eastern portion of the Park, where the New Water Basin is—at this time he was Chairman of the Committee on Finance—also the bill requiring the City Treasurer to pay the city warrants according to date and number, which had the effect of at once bringing them to par, and warmly advocated the bill for revising the assessments of real estate in the city. He carried through the Common Council a bill which, had it not been ultimately defeated, would have proved one of the most important ordinances ever passed in the district of Philadelphia. It was an Act of Assembly authorizing the public squares at Broad and Market streets to be used for the erection of the Academy of Natural Science, the Academy of Fine Arts, and other educational institutes. In consequence of ill health, he resigned in 1868, and spent a year in Europe. He has long been a member of, and elder in, the Presbyterian Church, was Superintendent of the Sunday-schools thirteen years, and Superintendent of the Broad and Green Streets Organization until 1867. He was elected President of the City National Bank in April, 1871. In person he is about the medium height, dark of complexion, keen, piercing eyes, but mild and genial expression; in conversation exceedingly fluent and entertaining.

LONG, HON. HENRY G., Ex-President Judge of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 23d, 1804. His father, Jacob Long, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and after a long and successful career as a merchant, died in December, 1842, in his eighty second year. His grandfather, Nicholas Long, a native of Zweibrucken, Bavaria, emigrated to America in 1754, and having settled in Lancaster, married, reared a large family, and rose to an influential position

Thomas Potter

in the community. After being educated in the schools of Lancaster, he became, in 1821, clerk to Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, then Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the District, and the experience gained by attendance upon the sittings of the Court and association with the most distinguished lawyers of the State was of great value to him in his subsequent career. He engaged in the study of law with Hon. George B. Porter, in 1824, and was admitted to the bar January 19th, 1827. He immediately entered upon practice, and passed through the usual struggles incident to the career of young professionals. Soon after his admission he was prevailed upon to become Solicitor for the Commissioners of the County, and although at subsequent elections he withdrew his name as a candidate, he was re-elected for twenty consecutive years. He early began to interest himself in political affairs, but steadily resisted the importunities of his friends, who desired for him political preferment, until the autumn of 1836, when, with his consent, he was elected a member of the Reform Convention which sat in Harrisburg from May, 1837, to February 22d, 1838. He was one of the youngest members of that body, and is the only survivor of the eight representatives of Lancaster county. Again, in 1838, he yielded to the wishes of his friends, and was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, where he served with credit and honor during that unsettled period known as the "Buckshot War." After the expiration of his term he resolutely declined all further political honor, and engaged with vigor in the practice of his profession, which yielded him a rich reward. When the Judiciary became elective, in 1851, he was without opposition elected President Judge, and again, in 1861, the people, without regard to party ties, returned him for a second term of ten years. Having declined to become a candidate again, he retired from the bench in December, 1871, and, in acknowledgment of his dignity and impartiality as a judge, his kindness and courtesy to all, and his own estimable worth, the members of the bar, in convention assembled, December 9th, 1871, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

The Hon. Henry G. Long, late President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, having refused to be a candidate for re-election, and having retired from the bench after an arduous and successful career as Judge for twenty years, the members of the Lancaster Bar, desirous of rendering a just tribute to his merits as a conscientious, upright and learned magistrate, do resolve:

1st. That as members of the Lancaster Bar we cannot permit the occasion of the retirement of the Hon. Henry G. Long from the bench to pass without some expression of our sense of the many merits by which his judicial course has been distinguished.

2d. That we recognize and profoundly appreciate the purity of purpose, impartiality, industry, extensive legal knowledge, and sound sense which have so conspicuously marked his performance of his judicial duties; and that we shall ever bear with us in the future a grateful remembrance of the kindness, urbanity and readiness to accommodate, which all of us in the conduct of our professional business, as well as in our general intercourse with him, have uniformly experienced at his hands.

3d. That he carries with him our sincere wishes for his continued health and welfare, and that we trust for many coming years to see him yet among us, happy in the consciousness of a faithful performance of his duties, and contributing by his genial presence and society to the happiness of his many friends.

4th. That the Court be requested to enter the proceedings of this meeting on their minutes, and that a committee of three be appointed to convey these resolutions to the Judge, and that the Secretary be instructed to have these proceedings published in the papers of this city.

HAYES, HON. ALEXANDER L., LL.D., Judge, was born in Sussex county, Delaware, March 7th, 1793. Having attended the Friends' Boarding School at Smyrna, Delaware, he spent two years and a half at Newark Academy, whence he passed to Dover Academy, where he completed his preparation for college. While there he was prevailed upon to accept the nomination for Secretary of the Senate, and was triumphantly elected. He, in company with the late Hon. Robert C. Grier, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, entered the junior class half advanced at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1812 with one of the three highest honors. He then engaged in the study of the law with Hon. Henry M. Ridgely of Dover, and became a member of the bar November 15th, 1815. He continued at the Dover bar until he was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas District and Supreme Courts of Philadelphia in 1820, when he removed thither; but in April, 1821, he engaged in professional duties at Reading, Pennsylvania. His successful career continued without further interruption until June 27th, 1827, when Governor John Andrew Shulze appointed him Assistant Judge of the District Court of Lancaster and York counties. He held this position until the division of the district in 1833, when, in response to the petition of the members of the Lancaster County Bar, he was appointed President Judge by Governor George Wolf. He exercised the functions of his office with dignity and acceptability, being successively appointed until 1849, when he resigned and resumed the practice of his profession. He was one of the originators of the enterprise resulting in the erection of the Conestoga Cotton Mills, and was one of the committee of five selected to visit New England on a tour of inspection in 1845; he prepared the report favoring the immediate erection of a mill. He at first declined to become one of the five Managers of the Company, but in 1846 was induced to succeed John N. Lane. In 1850, he followed Mr. Hager as President of the Company, and was elected General Agent. Two other mills had been erected, the whole known as Conestoga Steam Mills, and individually designated as Nos. 1, 2 and 3. They employed about 800 hands, and he had full charge of all the operations until 1854, when he

again yielded to the solicitations of his friends and allowed himself to be elected Associate Law Judge of the Courts of Lancaster county. He was re-elected in 1864, and during his long judicial career he has proved himself possessed of rare ability and an unusual lack of prejudice. Though past four-score years his mental and physical powers are so remarkably well preserved that he bids fair to fill one or more decades of honor and usefulness. He probably holds the oldest commission of any living judge, having served forty-two years on the bench. He has always manifested a deep interest in all benevolent associations and in the cause of education. He was for many years President of the Board of School Directors and long a Trustee of the State Normal School at Millersville. He is also a Trustee and one of the Vice-Presidents of Franklin and Marshall College, from which he received, during a temporary absence in 1873, the honorary degree of LL.D. He has been the President of the Athenæum and Historical, Agricultural and Mechanics' Society of Lancaster since its organization. He was married, July 23d, 1823, to a daughter of Galbraith Patterson, of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

PLEASANTON, GEN. AUGUSTUS JAMES, late of the United States Army, was born in Washington city, District of Columbia, January 21st, 1808, and is a son of the late Stephen Pleasanton, whose connection with the United States Government extended through no less than fifteen different administrations, embracing a period of over fifty-four years. His family connections were most honorable and noted. He was a grand-nephew of Cesar Rodney, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a cousin of Lord George Rodney, the celebrated Admiral of the British Navy. His wife, Mary Hopkins, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was a niece of the late James Buchanan, President of the United States, and also a relative of George Lewis, a signer of the Declaration. He had held some office of trust and honor in the State, and was advised to seek for some similar service where his talents would benefit the General Government. This was during the administration of the elder Adams, and when the seat of Government was located in Philadelphia. The first offices of trust and profit had naturally been granted to the various members of the Revolutionary Government, and subordinate appointments were made to those of their relatives or family connections. In this way General Pleasanton's father obtained a position, being appointed thereto by Timothy Pickering, formerly a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and subsequently one of President Washington's Cabinet. When the seat of Government was removed to the banks of the Potomac, he accompanied the administration thither, and, as before remarked, remained in some official connection with the Government for a period of over half a century, which terminated only with his death, in March, 1854. During the war of 1812, when the city of Washington was invaded by the British troops, he was at his post while so many fled, and by his efforts he saved the most valuable of the documents, foreign treaties, and, above all, the original draft and engrossed copy of the great Declaration of Independence; in fact, all of the archives of the Government which were preserved in the Department of State. These he conveyed away to a secure locality until the enemy retired; everything else, excepting that which he saved, was destroyed. Through all the various administrations, comprising so many different political creeds, he was retained in office, his services to the Government being deemed invaluable. During President Polk's administration a strong pressure was made by the Democratic members of Congress, who were largely in the ascendancy, upon the Executive for his removal; but that gentleman replied to them: "Pleasanton is my friend, and his house was my only asylum during the reign of terror. I will not remove him." His official duties were various, and besides filling an important position in the State Department, he also at sundry times was attached to the Treasury Department, being Commissioner of Revenue, Superintendent of the Light-House Department and Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. Two of his sons—General Pleasanton of the cavalry service United States Army, and A. J. Pleasanton—were educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The latter resigned from the army, and being a gentleman of ample means has devoted his time to sundry experiments, novel in their character and highly satisfactory in their results, which have been laid before the American public both through the medium of the daily press and monographs printed at intervals, and distributed among scientific and literary institutions, and also to persons of culture, with the hope that the subject treated of and illustrated might attract the attention of the curious, as well as those interested in the improvements of the age. The original work was entitled, *On the Influence of the Blue Color of the Sky in Developing Animal and Vegetable Life*, and detailed *in extenso* the result of his experiments of the great development of animals which were lodged in compartments partially covered with blue glass, so that the rays of the sun passing through might absorb the color of the glass. The same experiment was tried in a grapery under glass whose sashes contained a moderate quantity of blue panes. The results in both cases were well defined, and being compared with animals and vegetables raised in the ordinary methods, presented a wide difference. These experiments covered a period of ten years, the results being given to the public at the close, in an address delivered by him before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, in May, 1871. During the War of the Rebellion he was assigned to the command of the Home Guard of Philadelphia, which embraced many regiments of volunteers who did not march beyond the limits of the State, including the Blue

Reserves, Gray Reserves, and the numerous independent companies of cavalry, artillery, infantry and riflemen which had formerly been attached to regiments already in the field.

BELL, MARTIN, Iron Operator, was born January 1st, 1808, in Blair county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Edward Bell, born 1770, who married Mary Ann Martin in 1799, both of British descent. He was educated at home, and as soon as he reached the proper age was occupied as millwright, carpenter and assistant surveyor till 1828, when he succeeded the assistant engineer in the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal between Mifflin and Lewistown. In 1833, he aided his father in building the Elizabeth Blast Furnace. While so engaged he devised a plan to utilize the gas from the furnace head in a steam boiler. The improvement was patented, after much trouble, in 1840, but want of means and the calls of other occupations prevented the discovery from being generally introduced at the time. Subsequently a renewal was obtained, and it was found that the same invention had been claimed and patented in 1838; but the alleged inventor had in fact purloined the idea from the Elizabeth Furnace, as was proved on trial. From 1842 to 1847, he rented and managed his father's furnace, rebuilding it and carrying out the rule he has always observed of preventing all work upon the Sabbath. These alterations caused an increase of twenty or thirty tons in the weekly product. The furnace was idle from 1867 to 1872, through the failure of the ore bank, but was then started with charcoal fuel. Originally a Democrat, he has been an Anti-Mason, a Free-Soiler, an Abolitionist and a Radical Republican. Temperance, freedom, public education and the strict observance of the Sabbath are cardinal principles with him, for which he has always been ready to spend time and money. He has been School Director for thirty years, a member of the Baptist Church for thirty-three years, and was at one time candidate for State Senate on the Temperance ticket. Probably no other man in Blair county has exercised so much influence for so long a period. His improvements in the blast furnace are recognized as of great value by metallurgists. In 1836, he married Eliza M. McKnight, and has three sons and four daughters.

KEIM, JOHN, Hardware Merchant, was born at Oley, Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 6th, 1749. He was the only son of Nicholas Keim. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and in the fall of 1777, marched with Colonel Lutz's Battalion to reinforce the army under General Washington. Like his father, he was a man of stern integrity. He studied with delight the ethical writers of England, Germany, and France, and was rigid in his efforts to promote virtue by well-doing and a simplicity of life. He took a great interest in everything relative to the prosperity of the borough and county. He was one of the Burgesses of Reading, after its incorporation, and was a Commissioner of the county from 1787 to 1790. In his business, he amassed a large fortune; as a creditor he was ever lenient, and his numerous tenantry respected him as a kind landlord. He was married, October 15th, 1771, to Susanna, daughter of Dr. George de Benneville. He died, February 10th, 1819, leaving three sons and one daughter.

LIVINGSTON, HON. JOHN B., President Judge of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, was born in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 14th, 1821. His father, John Livingston, together with other ancestors, had been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He early showed himself possessed of marked ability, and made rapid progress; he attended, among others, the select school of Rev. Dr. Timlow, in his native township. Physical disability incapacitated his father for some branches of farm work, and much devolved upon this his eldest son, who managed to attend school in the winter and improved the leisure moments during his summer's work. Thus he progressed until 1842, when, his brothers having grown sufficiently to manage the farm labor, he was induced to teach, but continued to spend his intervals for several subsequent years in assisting his father. Having concluded to study a profession, in 1845, his inclinations tended towards medicine, but after mature consideration he chose the law. He accordingly wrote to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who replied in the following characteristic epistle: "Have room. Terms, $200. Some pay, some don't." He entered the "Great Commoner's" office, January 6th, 1846; and having devoted himself earnestly and assiduously to study, was admitted, January 26th, 1848, and engaged in practice in Lancaster. In 1851, he removed to the office of N. Ellmaker, and assisted him in his Orphans' Court and general practice until he was elected District Attorney, in autumn, 1862. The energetic and able manner in which he performed the duties appertaining to that office brought him still more favorably into public notice, and he secured one of the largest and most lucrative practices in the county. Although he considered it no promotion to yield such a practice for a position on the bench, he was induced to accept the nomination, having received more votes at the primary election than all his competitors combined; was elected by a large majority, in autumn, 1871, and entered upon his duties, December 4th, following. He was formerly Treasurer of the American Mechanics Building and Loan Association, of Lancaster, and has been active in the encouragement of laudable enterprise. His courtesy, integrity,

and ability render him an acceptable and efficient presiding officer of the Courts of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

BRINCKMANN, MICHAEL, M. D., Physician, was born in the Electorate of Hesse Cassel, Germany, February 16th, 1827. He is the second son and third child of Moses Brinckmann, a merchant in humble circumstances, but of good parentage, and who exerted himself to bestow a fair education upon each of his large family of children. The lad acquired the usual academic branches of knowledge, and also turned his attention at quite an early age to the study of medical science, the former being made collateral to the latter. In February, 1848, having just attained his majority, he was appointed an Assistant-Surgeon, and attached to the Medical Staff of Dr. P. Montag, Regimental Physician, First Infantry, called the "Wilhelm Kürfurst," and served honorably during the German Revolution of 1848–9. In 1850, he was appointed an Assistant of the Court Physician, Dr. J. Schmitt, who also attended the various military hospitals of the country. Owing to a recommendation to that effect, in 1851, he was sent by special order of the Prince Elector, Frederick Wilhelm, of Hesse Cassel, Marienburg, to the principal institution in Germany for the education of hydropathic physicians. By assiduous attention to his duties, and close application to study of the various theories and the practice of hydropathic science, he obtained promotion the next year to a life appointment at Alexandersbad, the largest institution of the kind in the kingdom of Bavaria. His zeal as an apostle of the true healing art, and for freedom of thought and reform in this respect, induced him to transplant the result of his experience to the free soil of America. He came to this decision late in the summer of 1854, and a few Philadelphia patients under his care at Alexandersbad, materially assisted him in maturing his plans. He landed in New York, in January, 1855, and soon started on a tour of observation through the northern part of the Union; which was of benefit to him, as it gave him an insight into the mode of living, habits, temperament, and medical practices of the people. He came to Philadelphia in the fall of that year, and opened a hydropathic institution at Willow Grove, and subsequently another at Chestnut Hill, both in the neighborhood of the city. He has had all classes under his ministrations, among them eminent physicians, lawyers, and United States officers, worn out by hard service during the late civil war; and has eminently succeeded in removing the ailments under which they labored, restoring to them a sound and healthy organization. During 1856, his attention was directed to a singular disease which made its appearance in Newark, New Jersey, supposed by some to be yellow-fever, and which baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of that vicinity. On his repairing to the assistance of the medical fraternity, he diagnosed an inflammatory action of the liver, and succeeded in combating the disorder by his high system of treatment. Where others failed, he succeeded; and though a recovery was rare under the old system, fifty cases having terminated fatally, he had the good fortune to restore every one who came under his ministrations. During his residence in Philadelphia his success has been unbounded, and he has in the cure of chronic diseases been most successful. The case of Judge J. G. Knox, involving softening of the brain, is noteworthy; after two months' treatment, he was pronounced cured. His scientific attainments are recognized by the leading physicians of the various schools, one of whom, the late Dr. Jackson, was urgent in inducing him to remain in this medical centre. Professors Hering and Cleveland, Drs. Sharpless, Evans, Yardley and others, desired him to open the institute at Willow Grove, and have sent him cases pronounced heretofore "incurable." He is justly entitled to the credit of being the pioneer of his specialties in the State of Pennsylvania. With a desire to bestow his knowledge for the relief of human suffering over the greatest possible field, he has labored to create a hydropathic professorship in the University of Pennsylvania, similar to that in Vienna.

ATLEE, JOHN LIGHT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, eldest son of Colonel William Pitt Atlee, and grandson of Hon. William Augustus Atlee, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, November 2d, 1799. After receiving his preliminary education in the schools of Lancaster, he attended one year (1813–14) at Grey and Wiley's Academy, in Philadelphia. He engaged in the study of medicine with Samuel Humes, M. D., in 1815, and in April, 1820, graduated M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He then engaged in practice in Lancaster, where he is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative patronage. He was active in the organization of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, of which he was twice elected President. He was one of the originators of the State Medical Society in 1848, became its President in 1857, and was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Medical Association in 1868. At the union of Franklin and Marshall Colleges, he became Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and so continued until 1869. He has always taken a lively interest in the cause of education, and having been appointed a School Director, in 1822, was for more than forty years an active and useful member of the board. He is a Trustee of Franklin & Marshall College, as well as of the Bishop Bowman Church Home, of Lancaster. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the Home for Friendless Children of the City and County of Lancaster, and sustains the same relation to the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg. He has been a contributor to the *American Medical*

A. Brinkmann

S. B. Brown

Journal, and other periodicals. He revived the operation of *Ovariotomy*, in 1843, and was the first to successfully remove both at one operation. His great medical and surgical skill is widely known and appreciated, while his dignified courtesy and intrinsic worth endear him to a large circle of friends. He was married, March 12th, 1822, to Sarah H., eldest daughter of the late Hon. Walter Franklin, President Judge of the Courts of Lancaster and York counties; and two of his sons are eminent young physicians, following in his footsteps, while another is among the ablest lawyers at the Lancaster county bar.

KEIM, NICHOLAS, Hardware Merchant, was born in Oley, now in Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 2d, 1719; and was the son of John Keim, who emigrated from the province of Alsace, on the Rhine, to America, in 1707, locating in the fair valley of Oley, a French Huguenot settlement "remarkable in the annals of Pennsylvania." Here he took up land, lived a quiet and godly life, and died, beloved by the whole settlement, in 1732. His son, Nicholas, with his wife Barbara and their only son John, then in his sixth year, moved to Reading during the November term of court, 1755. Berks county was separated from Philadelphia county in 1752; the town of Reading had been previously (1748) laid out by Thomas and Richard Penn. It had now been made the shire town of the new county, and many people of means, in the neighboring townships, took up their residence there. Nicholas Keim established himself there in the business of a hardware merchant, or as was termed it those days, of an iron-monger, which he carried on successfully, and then was succeeded by his son. He was a man who practised a rigid morality, and was a constant student of everything relative to the temporal and spiritual welfare of those around him. He died, August 23d, 1802.

BROWNE, HON. NATHANIEL BORRODAIL, Lawyer and Bank President, was born in Philadelphia, July 21st, 1819, and received his academic education in Reading. Leaving school in his sixteenth year, he joined the Sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the class of 1839, with distinction, being honored with the delivery of an address at the commencement. He subsequently entered the office of the late Charles Chauncey, for the study of the law; and after passing one year, with the approval of his preceptor, he became connected with a large mercantile establishment for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of business, which was essential to his thorough competency in the practice of mercantile law. He was admitted as an attorney-at-law, in 1841, and continued in active practice for some years with success as a commercial lawyer. In 1850, he took up his residence in West Philadelphia, and, with others, became the owner of what is now the largest and finest part of that section of the city. He was prominently identified with the development of that suburb, and aimed to introduce a better style of building. He erected some of its finest edifices, and was instrumental in having others built. In 1853, he was elected President of the Board of Commissioners of the District, and continued as such until the consolidation of the city. In that capacity, and as a large owner of real estate, he secured many early improvements, and a liberal plan of survey, giving to the district its wide streets and avenues. In the preparation and passage of that Act of Consolidation, he took an active and influential part. In 1854, as the Democratic candidate for the Fourth Senatorial District, he was elected to the State Senate, being the only successful candidate of his party in the city (with one other in the lower branch), the "Native Americans" having swept the field. His district embraced that portion of the city lying to the south of the old city proper, and the whole of West Philadelphia. In the Legislature, he took an active part. Having been elected partly by the "Temperance Vote," he was identified with the Temperance Act of 1855, having mainly prepared and secured its passage; being in fact the only Democrat to advocate it. It was as nearly prohibitory a law as any ever before or since enacted. The elections of the following year having brought into power a majority opposed to this statute, and as an attempt was made to repeal it, a compromise was effected upon the stringent license act, which he also mainly prepared, and which remained in force for two years thereafter. During that period he prepared and secured the passage of many of the general laws regulating the incorporation of domestic insurance companies, and the control of the agencies of foreign insurance companies; also of gas, water, and bridge companies, and other general laws of a similar character. He also drafted and introduced various bills intended to regulate and control the State finances and the system of State banking; especially supporting those Amendments to the Constitution, adopted in 1857, which were the most important since the revision of 1838. These comprised the provisions for limiting the State debt, and establishing the sinking fund for its final extinguishment, placing in the latter the proceeds arising from the sale of the State canals, railroads, etc.; and also that reserving to the Legislature the right to alter, amend, or annul the charters of corporations thereafter granted. At the close of the session of 1856, he was elected Speaker of the Senate, *ad interim*. Declining a re-nomination, in 1857, he resumed the practice of the law, and in 1859, was appointed by President Buchanan, Postmaster of the city of Philadelphia, which office he held until the close of that administration. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he in common with many others of the time, as Union Democrats, found themselves in sympathy with the Republican

party, with which he has since continued. He became an active member of the Union League, one of its Directors, and served on several of its most prominent committees, especially that on publications. He was also a member of the Executive Committee for the enlistment of colored troops, originating in the League. At the close of the war, in 1865, he was appointed Treasurer of the United States Mint, and Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, in which position he continued until he resigned to accept the office of President of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, which he still retains. This was the first institution of the kind established in the State, and the second one in the country, the one in New York having preceded it but a few months. It has proved most successful in all its departments, especially in its being in reality a safe "saving fund," having withstood the immense run made upon it during the extraordinary panic of September, 1873, when it paid all demands on presentation—waiving in many instances the ten days' notice—and keeping its doors open for hours after the usual time of closing. Its ability to withstand the pressure was in fact the turning point in the history of the panic. In 1867, he was appointed one of the first Board of Commissioners of Fairmount Park, having been one of the early and zealous promoters of that great public work. He was active in the early organization of the Commission, and in the acquisition of the land, and adoption of the plan; but resigned before the end of his term, in consequence of the pressure of other duties. He has been twice married: in 1846, to Mary J., only daughter of William Kendall, a merchant of Philadelphia, and who died in 1856; in 1859, to Emily V. Taliaferro, of Reading, Pennsylvania.

ARCHBOLD, SAMUEL, Engineer, was born in Belfast, Ireland, July 15th, 1815. Having come to the United States at the age of six years, and being early left an orphan, he was partially educated in the private schools of Baltimore, Maryland, and afterwards pursued a thorough system of self-culture. He became an apprentice with Watchman & Brant in Baltimore, at the age of sixteen, and remained with his preceptors until he was twenty-two, when he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, to set up the first planing machine west of the Alleghenies. He took English drawings, made the patterns and fitted up the machine with his own hands. He built a low-pressure boat for the Mississippi river, and various kinds of machinery, and after superintending several establishments, the last in Baltimore, he entered the United States Navy as Third Assistant Engineer, in 1843. He went at once into active service, and was on board the steam frigate "Missouri" when it was burned in the harbor of Gibraltar, in October, 1843. He served with Commodore Perry in the Mexican War, participating in the siege of Vera Cruz, and the bombardment of Tobasco Alvarado, and accompanied the same officer as an attaché of the flag-ship in the Japan Expedition. He served at sea for eleven years, rising by merit through all the grades to Chief Engineer, whence, in recognition of his skill and efficiency, he was elevated by President James Buchanan to the position of Engineer-in-Chief United States Navy. He was Chief Engineer of the steam frigate "Susquehanna" that in a four years' cruise made the first circuit of the globe. Having associated in partnership with William B. Reany & Son, as Reany, Son & Archbold, in November, 1860, he resigned as Engineer-in-Chief United States Navy, March 4th, 1861, to devote himself to the marine engine and ship building at the Pennsylvania Iron Works. He gave his large experience and mechanical skill to that enterprise until they passed into the hands of John Roach, in April, 1871. He then organized the McHaffie Direct Steel Castings Company, of which he is still President; went to Europe to complete his arrangements, and got the works into operation in September of the same year. He became Marine Consulting Engineer of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in May, 1872, which position he still occupies. Drawings and specifications were prepared by him for the two colliers built for the company at Roach's ship yards, as well as for the six of 1500 tons each constructed at Cramp's ship yards and the works of the company at Port Richmond, all of the work being done under his direction. He was one of the originators of the Lamokin Improvement Company, as well as of the First National Bank of Chester, of which he was for many years a Director. He manifests a warm sympathy with all schemes for public improvement and worthy enterprises.

MOORHEAD, WILLIAM GARRAWAY, Banker and Financier, was born on the banks of the Susquehanna river, at Moorhead's Ferry, twenty-two miles above Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 11th, 1811. His father, on being appointed Revenue Officer for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, removed to Harrisburg, where he resided until his death, when his son was about seven years old. The family then returned to the old homestead. William, while still a mere boy, became connected with the public works of Pennsylvania; and at seventeen years of age was appointed Supervisor of a Division of the Juniata Canal, into which he let the first water. He subsequently went to Sandusky, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which not being congenial, he relinquished after two years and returned to Pennsylvania, where he was again engaged on the public works, and subsequently upon other internal improvements in Maryland, Indiana, etc. In 1840, he was appointed by Governor David R. Porter Supervisor of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, extending from Hollidaysburg to Johns-

town, and in this position his abilities as an executive officer and Manager of Public Works was acknowledged. In 1846, he was named by President Polk United States Consul at Valparaiso, and the following year the then Secretary of the Navy, John Y. Mason, gave him the additional appointment of Purchasing Agent for the United States Squadron of the Pacific Ocean. In the same year the United States Legation to the Republic of Chili was placed in his hands by the retiring Minister, Dr. William Crump of Virginia, who was succeeded by Hon. Seth Barton of New Orleans; and the latter on relinquishing his post also left the Legation in the Consul's hands. He served in the Consulate not only till the end of President Polk's term of office, but was retained in office for nearly two years by the Taylor administration. It was during this period that gold was discovered in California, and at his suggestion the millers of Chili were contracted with for all the flour they could manufacture for one year, and a company was formed, combining the firms of Waddington, Templeman & Co., James Whitehead & Co. and himself, under the name of Moorehead, Whitehead & Waddington, to supply the Californian market with flour. This project developed into one of the largest commercial operations ever known on the Pacific coast. The amount of flour received and disposed of during the year exceeded 500,000 barrels, the larger portion of which enormous supply was disposed of in California. Three hundred vessels were chartered at different periods by the Company, and as many as thirty were anchored at one time in the harbor of San Francisco. Opposition was commenced, but soon abandoned. The gold dust received in exchange for the commodity was sent to Valparaiso, and thence shipped to New York and London. In fifteen months the business was closed and, as proceeds of sales, over $5,000,000 realised. On his return to the United States, he re-embarked in the construction of public works, and declined the Presidency of several Western roads, preferring to operate in his native State. The Sunbury & Erie Railroad was about to be commenced, with which he became connected, and continued therewith for many years, from its initial point at Sunbury to its terminus at Erie, Pennsylvania. In 1857, he was elected President, when but forty miles was in operation and its treasury empty. He conceived the idea of purchasing the State canals for the company, but many deemed this course preposterous. However, Legislative aid was sought, the purchase effected and the completion of the road secured. Having embarked with his brother-in-law, Jay Cooke, under the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., in the banking business, he resigned the Presidency of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, and was presented by that Corporation with a service of plate valued at $12,000. In his new sphere of labor he was a most able adjunct, and the operations of the house of Jay Cooke & Co., with its branches in Washington, New York and London, from its incipiency until long after the close of the war, in the successful placing of the enormous loans of the United States Government, is a matter of history. Through their London house they had the management of the Syndicate for the exchange of bonds at a lower rate of interest. He crossed the Atlantic six times during the progress of these negotiations, and during his sojourn abroad travelled extensively, visiting not only various countries of Europe, but the Holy Land and Egypt. In religious belief, he is a Presbyterian.

BORIE, ADOLPH E., Merchant, and ex-Secretary of the Navy, was born in Philadelphia, November 25th, 1809, and is a son of the late John Joseph Borie, a native of France, who was for many years a prosperous merchant of Philadelphia, and able to give his son the best educational advantages. Before he had completed his sixteenth year he graduated from the Collegiate Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1825; was then sent to France to continue his studies in one of the best schools of Paris, and after remaining abroad a little over two years returned to the United States, in 1828. His father had intended him for the profession of the law, but owing to his peculiar organization it was deemed best to relinquish a study involving severe mental application, and he entered upon commercial life in his father's house. In this business, which included that of the Mexican and China trade, he remained for many years, and on his father's death became the head of the firm, managing its affairs in a manner that fully sustained the record of the firm in the annals of American commerce. In 1848, he was elected President of the Bank of Commerce, in which position he remained until 1860. On the breaking out of the Civil War in the following year, he took at once a leading position among the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, and was particularly active among those who rendered to the Government services at home not less important nor less conducive to success than those rendered in the field. The Union Club was the germ of the Union League, and was founded at a time when the political horizon was overcast by clouds and darkness. The position of the members of the Club enabled them to exert a great and powerful influence. "Military torpor and financial paralysis were weighing upon the whole land," and amidst the universal stagnation no man had a scheme for resuscitating anything. It was sad to be with the army and equally sad at home. There was no confidence anywhere. It was apparent that something must be done, and the most urgent need that men of the highest commercial, professional and social standing should combine to turn the current of despondency; and in so doing the few who instituted the "Union Club"—among them Adolph E. Borie—"builded better than they knew." In 1862, the club developed into the "Union League," of which he became first Vice-President; the

services that he rendered in this capacity were of marked character, and were duly appreciated by the Government, also by its general officers, whose services in the field he contributed to sustain. In March, 1869, he was selected by President Grant as a member of his Cabinet, with the portfolio of the Navy Department, and took the oath of office on the 5th of that month. He remained in this high position but a few months, as his private affairs claimed his attention; and feeling that he alone could give them due care, while the country could be better served in the office he held, he tendered his resignation. The President warmly remonstrated against his resolution to retire into private life, but at length yielded when assured that he must withdraw. He resigned June 25th, 1869, and returned to Philadelphia, where he has since resided.

STAUFFER, WILLIAM D., Soldier and Politician, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 20th, 1840. His father, John Stauffer, a well-known farmer of that county, was of German extraction, his forefathers having emigrated from Europe early in the eighteenth century, in order to escape religious persecution. Such educational advantages as were offered by the common schools of his native section, he enjoyed until he attained his fifteenth year. At that age he was placed in the hardware store of Russell & Barr, in Lancaster city, for the purpose of learning the business. In this establishment he remained for six years, and was acting in the capacity of Clerk at the commencement of the late Civil War. In the first hour of his country's need he responded to the call for help. Heedless of private business, he at once enlisted as a private, in April, 1861, in the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, for three years. Through the disastrous "seven days' fight," Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Grant's campaign in front of Richmond, and numerous other battles and smaller engagements he bore himself right valiantly. He received the reward of his bravery and faithfulness in his promotion, through every grade, to the rank of a commissioned officer. At the expiration of the three years of service of his regiment, he re-entered the army as First Lieutenant of Company C, 195th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; and in this organization he continued to exhibit the same gallantry which had previously distinguished him. He served, for some time, as Aide-de-camp upon the staff of Brigadier-General W. H. Seward, and, on January 31st, 1866, was finally mustered out of the service, at Washington, District of Columbia. Returning to Lancaster, he accepted a clerical position in the office of the Prothonotary of that city, and here discharged the duties in a manner so satisfactory to all with whom he came in contact, that, in 1869, he was elected Prothonotary of Lancaster county, and held that post for three years. During two years of this time he was a member of the State Central Republican Committee. He was married, November 9th, 1869, to a daughter of Cyrus Strickler, of Columbia, Pennsylvania. In 1873, he was honored by his fellow-citizens with the election to the Mayoralty of Lancaster, a position which he now fills. He is the youngest man ever elected to this post, as was also the case in his election to the Prothonotary-ship. But he fully justifies the confidence reposed in him; with the enterprise of youth he unites the careful consideration of age.

REYNOLDS, SAMUEL H., Lawyer, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, November 20th, 1831. His father, Thomas Reynolds, was a leading merchant of that county, and highly esteemed in private and business circles. His mother was a daughter of William Roger, a well-known agriculturist of Northampton county, and a man of high culture. On the paternal side, he is of English and Irish extraction, and on the maternal, of German descent. He was educated at Dickinson College, from which he graduated with honors with the class of 1850, when but eighteen years of age. He subsequently resided with his brother, William F. Reynolds, in Centre county; here he pursued a course of legal studies under the direction of the Hon. James T. Hale, and, upon its completion, was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1854. He then spent one year in travelling through the West, purposing to establish himself in one of the thriving Western towns or cities; but finding no location sufficiently desirable and promising, he returned to Pennsylvania. Later, he moved to Lancaster, and opening an office there, commenced the practice of his profession, and rapidly acquired a very large and lucrative clientage. Soon after establishing himself in this town, he entered the political arena; and, being an ardent Democrat, he "took the stump" for James Buchanan in the campaign of 1856; possessing much oratorical power, and a fluent and forcible delivery, he soon became extremely popular with his party, who saw in him an able and energetic partisan. In February, 1857, when in his twenty-fourth year, he was elected City Solicitor, and held that position until his private practice became so large that he was compelled to decline a re-election. He was appointed Notary Public by Governor Packard, and acted in this capacity for three years. He was a member of the School Board for nine years, and at the expiration of that time declined a re-election. He has been a Delegate to several State Democratic Conventions, and was a Delegate to the Convention held in Harrisburg immediately prior to the outbreak of the Rebellion, this organization being known as the "Peace Convention." In 1868, he was the Democratic nominee for Congress against the late Thaddeus Stevens, over whom he received, in Lancaster city, a majority of 444 votes, run-

ning far ahead of his ticket in the whole district; indeed, but for the Republican tendencies of the rural portion of the population, he would have been elected. On one occasion, his name, unknown to him, was presented by his friends to the Convention as candidate for the position of Judge of the Supreme Court; he received a very flattering complimentary vote, but, being influenced by no judicial aspirations, refused thereafter to have his name used in that connection. In October, 1872, he was chosen by the Democratic Convention as Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention, and was placed by the President, William M. Meredith, upon one of the most important committees—that on Legislation—continuing to labor zealously in that capacity until the report of the committee was made to the Convention, and by it adopted, when he returned to Lancaster to attend to his professional duties. Until the decease of Mr. McEvoy, he was a member of the well-known firm of Evans, McEvoy & Co. For many years, he has been a vestryman in the St. James Episcopal Church, and is warmly and generously interested in all charitable and benevolent movements. As a politician, he is upright and fearless, and a prominent leader of the Democratic party; while as a lawyer, he possesses superior ability, and is considered one of the most influential members of the Lancaster bar. He was married, December 13th, 1858, to a daughter of William B. Fordney, formerly a distinguished lawyer of Lancaster county; she was also a granddaughter of William Jenkins, who, in his time, was one of the most eminent attorneys in the State.

GIBSON, JOHN BANNISTER, LL.D., late Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born in Shearman's Valley, Pennsylvania, November 8th, 1780. He was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, an officer of the Revolutionary Army, who fell in St. Clair's expedition against the Indians on the Miami, in 1791. He received his preparatory education in the grammar school attached to Dickinson College, and subsequently studied in the Collegiate Department, from which in due time he graduated. He entered the office of Thomas Duncan, who was afterward an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and passed through a severe course of reading for the legal profession, and was admitted as an Attorney at Law at the bar of Cumberland county in 1803. He first opened his office at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and after a few years removed to the town of Beaver, in the same State. From this latter locality he changed to Hagerstown, Maryland, and shortly afterward returned to Carlisle. In 1810, he was elected by the (then) Republican party as a Representative in the lower branch of the Legislature, and was re-elected the following year, during each session filling prominent stations on committees, etc. In July, 1813, he was appointed President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and three years after was commissioned an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, which at that time was considered equivalent to a life tenure, the appointment being "during good behavior." At the death of Chief Justice Tilghman, in 1827, he was appointed by the Governor to succeed him. In 1838, at the date of the adoption of the then New Constitution of the State, he resigned his office, but was immediately re-appointed by the Governor. By a change in the Constitution, making the Judiciary elective, his seat became vacant in 1851. During the same year he was elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, being the only one of the former incumbents who was nominated by the Democratic party. He discharged the functions of his office until attacked by his last illness. He died in Philadelphia, May 3d, 1853.

BAILLY, JOSEPH ALEXIS, Sculptor, was born in Paris, France, January 21st, 1825, and is the son of Joseph Philidor Bailly, a manufacturer of cabinet furniture, and a man of great mechanical genius, which has descended to his son. As he grew up his taste for carving wood began to be developed, and he manifested aspirations towards marble. His father permitted him to spend some time under the instruction of Baron Bozio of the French Institute, where he acquired, at a very early age, his first ideas of sculpture. Shortly after he was taken into his father's factory, where he was employed in turning wood and carving it into ornamental articles of domestic utility. At the end of a year he left his father's and found employment elsewhere as a wood-turner, and subsequently worked in M. Kammer's establishment as a wood carver. After remaining here some time he resolved to travel around the country, and in the course of his wanderings reached the Gothic castle of the Marquis de Lussac, in Tourraine, and here he satisfactorily carved all the grotesque heads of the "gargogles" or corbels which supported the cornice. He worked in stone during the summer and in wood during the winter, but gradually dropped the latter. His first statuette was that of a shepherd, for which he received forty francs; it was but the work of a few hours, but it was pronounced of merit. The motive which prompted its production was to obtain the necessary funds to celebrate the "Mardi-Gras." He afterwards celebrated another festival of not uncommon occurrence in the French capital. He was a conscript of the Garde Mobile, but in the revolution of 1848 he found himself enlisted in the Republican cause, and having shot at his captain, whose hat he wounded, and being in danger of a court-martial, he with some difficulty escaped from France and reached New Orleans in safety. He landed with less than a half cent in his pocket; before he had been in the city two hours he found employment, which he commenced the next day, and at the end of three days received $40, which he

had fairly earned. He remained in that city, living frugally and coining money, until the yellow fever season set in, when he turned his face northward, and after a short sojourn in New York, proceeded thence to Philadelphia, where, in 1850, he began the business of wood carving at the corner of Dock and Walnut streets. Soon after this he sailed with his wife to Buenos Ayres, where he remained a year, and on his return resumed business on his own account, but afterwards became a member of the well-known firm of Vollmer & Co., manufacturers of cabinet furniture. This relation, however, was soon dissolved, and he opened a sculptor's studio first at Earle's picture gallery, where he was burned out in the great fire of 1854, when the Chinese Museum and adjoining buildings were destroyed. He then removed to Struther's Marble Works, where he remained until 1870. Subsequently he established his own marble works and studio near Chestnut street bridge. While engaged in wood carving he had produced several busts and statues in marble. The advantages offered to art students by the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts were of such a character that they could not be overlooked by one who felt his calling was that of a sculptor. He understood the value of discipline and patient practice, and for six years was an earnest student at the Academy. He was elected an Academician in 1856. His first large statue was that of Franklin, modelled for the building now occupied by the Mercantile Library, but subsequently removed to the Ledger Office. The statue of Washington in front of Independence Hall is also from his chisel. Two of his great works are in Laurel Hill Cemetery: one, a life-size figure in bronze of a well-known banker; the other, a marble statue of Grief. But his master-pieces are unquestionably the two groups of "Adam and Eve after the Fall," and "The First Prayer." He was married, in 1850, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Louis David, a native of Brie, France.

SPIELMAN, JACOB, Merchant, was born in the town of Dieffenbrona, Grand Duchy of Baden, about the year 1812. Left an orphan at an early age and without means, he was apprenticed to a shoemaker in his native village. Not being satisfied with his trade or its surroundings, when he had reached the age of thirteen years he concluded to run away. With funds amounting to but thirty cents he managed to make his way across France, and reaching Havre, enlisted on board a French man-of-war under orders for Calcutta, via Cape Horn. The vessel being totally disabled in a storm on the Atlantic, put into New York for repairs. In due time he obtained the captain's leave to go ashore, but once again on land he neglected to return, and fearing to remain in the city, managed to obtain a small amount of funds by disposing of his watch, and set out for Philadelphia, which he safely reached. He then wandered about until he reached the first toll-gate on the Germantown turnpike, and while loitering here chanced to meet with one Robert Scarlet, landlord of the Spring House Tavern, eighteen miles distant on the Bethlehem turnpike, who engaged him for hostler, his compensation being his board, six dollars a month, and as much money as he could obtain from the guests. He passed six months at this place, and during that time had saved $183. He was next hired by George Thorpe, innkeeper at Skippackville, Montgomery county, who was to pay him $40 per month, but he was obliged to refund his employer all the gratuities lavished upon him by the strangers stopping at the house. He continued here until he had saved $550, and then growing tired of this life, he became a journeyman in a brick yard. Between these two occupations he alternated for several seasons, but in the second year of his brickmaking the owners of the yard had a difference with the "boss," which resulted in his discharge and the offer of the post to him; he accepted it, and for four months of several successive years earned $15 a day, so that when the financial crisis of 1837 dawned upon the country, and his labors came to an end, he had on deposit in bank the sum of $16,000. This he loaned on mortgage to one Isaac Shoemaker, the security being a farm; but the owner of this farm being a scoundrel, confessed judgment to his son to the full value of the property, which was seized by the sheriff, sold, bought in by the son, and the mortgagee swindled out of his entire sum. Years afterwards he was sent for at midnight by Shoemaker, who on his death-bed was troubled with the recollection of his rascality; but the other, unable to comply with his request, wrote him a note in which he freely forgave him the wrong and the debt. He was now forced to begin the world again, and found employment in a seed store in Philadelphia, wages $6 per week, which was soon increased to $10, and at the end of the year he received a present of $100 and a further offer equivalent to a stated salary of $900 per annum. With his usual thrift he accumulated $1600, which he embarked in a partnership in a country store, where he lost all his savings in the course of a few months. Returning to Philadelphia, he resumed work for his former employer, with whom he remained until he was disabled by an accident, which it was feared would render him a cripple for life. By medical and surgical aid this was, in a great measure, averted, and his employer, pitying his helpless condition, offered to loan him $300, provided he could find an opportunity of buying with that sum a small business. This he soon found in the northwestern part of the city in the shape of a small grocery store, whose proprietor had become discouraged and was willing to sell out for $100. His friend Grover the seedsman advanced this sum and also enough to purchase a small stock of goods, and he took possession. By dint of industry and a desire to accommodate, he met with the greatest success, one speculation in pork netting him the sum of $2500. During the prevalence of the oil fever he became interested with a

J. Pickman

number of his friends—himself the largest stock-holder—in certain operations; and but for his carefulness, sagacity, and personal inspection of the lands purchased, would have suffered greatly. As it was, after the speculators had endeavored to conciliate and afterwards bribe him, he had them arrested, tried and convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, and the lands purchased as "oil tracts," though wholly destitute of the illuminating fluid, were left in his hands, and have since become highly valuable as farming lands. He still continues at the corner of Vine and Twenty-first streets, the business to which he owes his prosperity. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a most industrious, honorable, and valuable citizen. He was married, in 1841, to Christiana, daughter of Frederick Herger, then of Philadelphia.

KIRKHAM, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 2d, 1794, and is the only son of the late Charles Kirkham, a native of Bath, England, who had married, in America, Deborah Miller, an inmate of the family of Sir William Bingham. While yet a youth, he was taken into the counting-house of his father, a prosperous dry-goods merchant, of whose business he gained a complete knowledge long before he attained his manhood. His father died before he was twenty-one years old, and the concern was therefore carried on in his mother's name; but his active brain and perseverance caused it to increase, and after the War of 1812 had closed, and the country began to recover from the perilous times through which it had passed, its prosperity was greatly enhanced. His mother died in 1814; but he continued on in the business, and by his prudent management—never having any partner—retired from active mercantile life in 1830, with an ample competence; and from that period his life, aside from the cares of his household, has been devoted to works of benevolence. In religious belief, he is a Churchman, as was likewise his father. The latter had been connected with St. Paul's Church, and the congregation had acknowledged the gift, with many thanks, of communion linen and prayer books. His son had become a member of St. Stephen's Church when Rev. Dr. Montgomery was the rector. At his pastor's solicitation, he intimately connected and interested himself in the "Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania," being one of its managers for a long series of years, and a co-laborer with Rev. Drs. Morton and Davies. He was also one of the Trustees of the Endowment for the support of the Bishop of the Diocese. After the death of Rev. Dr. Montgomery, the Rev. Dr. Ducachat succeeded him, and for a time the church was prosperous. In 1839, and for several years thereafter, it retrograded, and it was with difficulty that its temporal affairs could be satisfactorily arranged. At this time, he was a large contributor towards making up the deficit in the reduced income of the church, and he succeeded in keeping the corporation alive. It was during the latter period of Rev. Dr. Ducachat's ministrations that large sums were bequeathed to the church by the will of Edward S. Burd, and subsequently by his widow, and the administration of these moneys fell upon him as the accounting warden of St. Stephen's. That noble charity, the Burd Orphan Asylum, was erected, which will forever remain the monument of its munificent donors, and perpetuate the memory of its founders and those having the management of its inauguration and direction. For many years, he has been a Director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance of Lives and Granting Annuities, of which Charles Dutilh is President. He was married, in August, 1816, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Harding, of Philadelphia.

FURNESS, REV. WILLIAM HENRY, D. D., Clergyman, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 20th, 1802, and is the second son of William Furness. He is of New England lineage; his mother was a descendant of Captain Clapp, who emigrated to America as early as 1629, and became a man of note among the Puritan Fathers. He was educated at Harvard University, whence he graduated in 1820. On leaving that institution, he entered the Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and graduated from that seminary in 1823. He was now prepared to enter the ministry, and having received a call from the First Unitarian Society of Philadelphia, to become its Pastor, he accepted the same, and settled in that city in January, 1825. He still fulfils the duties of the pastoral office in that congregation, and is the Dean of the Clerical Corps of Philadelphia. During this long connection of nearly a half century, he has become peculiarly endeared to all the members of his flock, which in fact resembles one great family, so cordial are the relations which subsist between themselves, and so filial the regard they entertain toward him. The church under his guidance and faithfulness, is an active instrument of good, but all in a quiet, unobtrusive way. The humanitarian views, or more properly speaking, the wants of humanity in general, are very zealously advocated by pastor and people. He has held and preached ideas far in advance of the age. For thirty years previous to the late civil war, he was an ardent, fearless, and persistent promoter of the principles of freedom to the slave, and publicly testified to his opinion in many sermons delivered by him on the subject. He is quite a voluminous author; and has produced many works of sterling merit, mainly designed to illustrate the character and life of Christ, and embodying much thought and labor in demonstrating the historical truth of His life, as related in the Gospels. Though his essays have been chiefly of a theological character, he has not confined himself exclu-

sively to such subjects; he has published a charming translation of Schiller's *Song of the Bell*, which is generally admitted by critics to be the most perfect and harmonious rendering of the conception and words of the poet ever given in the English language. Among his other literary works may be mentioned: *Remarks on the Four Gospels*, 1836; *Jesus and His Biographers*, 1838; *History of Jesus*, 1853; *Notes on the Life and Character of Jesus of Nazareth*, 1859; *The Veil Partly Lifted*, 1864; *The Unconscious Truth of the Four Gospels*, 1868; *Jesus*, 1871; *The Character of Jesus Portrayed*, translated from the German of Schenkel, 2 volumes, 1866. In 1847, he was honored by his Alma Mater, receiving therefrom the degree of D. D. He was married in August, 1825, to Annis P. Jenks, whose grandfather is understood to have participated in the memorable destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor, December, 1773. By this union he has had three children, two sons and a daughter. His eldest son, William Henry Furness, who died, March 4th, 1867, was one of the most gifted portrait painters of his day; while his second son, Horace Howard Furness, has acquired the reputation of being one of the finest Shakesperian scholars of this century. His daughter, Mrs. Annis Lee Wister, is widely known as an elegant translator from the German, of the literature of which language he himself is a profound student.

SCHOFIELD, SEVILL, Manufacturer, was born in Lees, near Oldham, England, August 13th, 1832. His father, Joseph Schofield, brought his family to the United States in 1845, and upon their arrival in New York city, at once proceeded to Manayunk, Pennsylvania. There his father engaged in manufacturing, and his son, as also his four brothers and two sisters, assisted him by working in the mill without wages. By dint of economy, he succeeded in accumulating seventy-five dollars, and devoted this sum to the acquirement of such education as was to be obtained at Tremont Seminary, Norristown, Pennsylvania. On his return from school he assumed full charge of the business, and managed it so well as to attract the attention of neighboring manufacturers. In the fall of 1856, William McFadden, of Manayunk, proposed to sell him his mill for $10,000; one-fifth to be paid in one year, and the remainder in ten years. On considering the matter, he deemed it expedient to accept the offer, and having purchased in the name of his father, their operations were transferred to the new location. They occupied but a small portion of the building, and the rent of the balance defrayed the expenses of the whole. His father died in 1857, and his will provided that the property should not be divided during the lifetime of the widow. He accordingly conducted it until 1859, increasing her wealth twenty fold, without receiving any stipulated compensation. Having then married, he gave his mother the interest upon her capital of $16,000, and associated himself with his brother Charles, as S. & C. Schofield, having the machinery left by their father, and employing six hands. Both brothers worked in the mill, and, by industry and energy, achieved a marked success, and were enabled at the end of a year to refit with new machinery, and in January, 1861, they occupied the whole building. In 1862, they commenced to make blankets for the United States Government, and continued to double their capacity each consecutive year. In 1863, the building was enlarged and filled with new machinery. At this time his brother Charles disposed of his interest in the establishment for $40,000, and retired, thus leaving Sevill sole proprietor. The business was doubled both in 1864 and 1865, and the amount of taxes paid the Government in the former year nearly reached $90,000. In 1865, he purchased adjoining properties, and commenced improvements which were finished in 1866. He fitted the new mills with the finest machinery, and was ready to resume operations, when all the buildings and contents, valued at $225,000, were destroyed by fire, March 26th, 1867. Nearly all his insurance policies had been cancelled, the companies having increased the premium on the pretext that he was using his engine-room for drying purposes, during the erection of a new dry-house. Undaunted by this catastrophe, he commenced a new structure, and embarked without delay for England to procure a supply of new machinery. A fire-proof edifice was erected, filled with the finest machinery to be procured, and put into operation in 1868. He has since added other structures, from time to time, until now he is probably the largest individual manufacturer of textile fabrics in the State. He employs 600 hands, and the excellent quality of his blankets and cloths has achieved for them an enviable reputation. During the invasion of Pennsylvania, in 1862 and 1863, by the insurgent forces, and in the hour of the nation's extreme peril, he organized a company of volunteers from among his own operatives, and sent them to the front under the command of his brother. During their absence, their wages were continued, and their families provided for. Such is the record of a practical, self-made man, who without the advantages of early education, has surmounted every obstacle, supplied the want of capital by the powers of industry and energy, triumphed over reverses that would have crushed many, and shown a recuperative force making him the peer of any of his associates.

FALES, SAMUEL BRADFORD, Merchant, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1808. He is a son of the late Samuel Fales, a successful and highly respected merchant in that city, who died in 1848. On his father's side, he is the seventh in descent from William Bradford, the first Governor of Massachusetts, and he is also descended from the Fales family who arrived in Boston about 1636. On his

mother's side, he traces his descent from Dr. Otis, of Scituate, cousin of James Otis, of Revolutionary fame, and also from the Haliburtons of Nova Scotia, Thomas Haliburton—author of *Sam Slick*—being his first cousin. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, and subsequently entered Harvard University, whence he graduated in 1825. He afterwards studied medicine for two years with Dr. John Gorham, of Boston; but having no taste for the profession, discontinued his readings, and, in 1832, went to Philadelphia, where he entered into the importing and commission business at 102 Chestnut street, being associated with Eliphalet Williams, under the firm of Fales and Williams. The partnership expired by limitation, in 1834, and was not renewed; indeed, the senior partner at this time retired altogether from mercantile pursuits. He next turned his attention to the fine arts, and studied for a number of years, but finding his health impaired, desisted; nevertheless, desirous of occupying his mind with some favorite object, he commenced by making a collection of choice engravings, paintings in oil and water colors, bronzes, medals, antiques, and articles of vertu; and this collection has for many years been a source of pleasure and gratification, not only to its possessor, but also to his friends and the public who have visited and still continue to visit it by thousands. His devotion to these high-toned studies was recognized by his being elected a Director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, which he held during the presidency of the late Hon. Henry D. Gilpin. He resigned the position in the spring of 1860. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he ranged himself on the side of the Government, and by his unselfish devotion to the interests of the soldiers, won for himself a proud and enviable record. For five years, his entire time, day and night, was devoted to the welfare and success of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and its adjuncts. He was the Treasurer of its funds, which were raised by the voluntary contributions of the citizens, neither city, State, nor United States Government patronage being given to it. By his own personal exertions the greater part of its funds were collected; and when all is taken into consideration, the enormous operations of this saloon, with its three hospitals as adjuncts, its bathing facilities and other accommodations afforded to the sick and weary soldier, the funds necessary to carry on the operations could not have been meagre. As many as seven thousand men have been fed on its premises within twenty-four hours, and scarcely a day elapsed during the long period of the four years of the war, and the year subsequent, when the troops were mustered out and returning from the field, that the beneficent aid of this noble monument of the patriotism and philanthropy of Philadelphia was not called into play. Sick or well, white or black, Union soldier or Confederate prisoner, all were relieved; and of the sufferers who closed their eyes in death, within the hospitals, their remains were carefully and sorrowfully laid away to rest in the lot provided by the managers for the purpose. Through all these years, Samuel B. Fales worked unweariedly as Corresponding Secretary and General Financial Agent. The organization has now $2000 invested in city bonds, the interest each year being added, the whole being designed to create the Monument Fund, which monument is to be erected to the memory of the sixty-three soldiers buried by the committee. In October, 1865, his associates of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon passed a series of resolutions, which were beautifully engrossed, and presented to him, testifying to the prominent part he took in the great work. He has likewise been the recipient of many complimentary letters, especially from his college class-mates, who bear witness to the fact that in all his unselfish devotion to the soldiers' comfort he has reflected the teachings, and honored the escutcheon of his Alma Mater. He is one of the very few civilians who have been honored with a membership in the "Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States," and is a member of the council of that commandery.

ISRAEL FOSTER, Manufacturer, was born in Lancashire, England, December 27th, 1808, and came with his father to the United States in 1821, having received his education in his native country. He first went into the woollen mill of Captain Tower, near Manayunk, where he remained until the family removed to Blockley township, where he worked in Kershaw's Mill. He afterwards wove broad-cloth in Irvin & Shaw's Mills at Manayunk, becoming manager of their carding and spinning department, and continuing with them nearly twenty years. In 1842, he associated himself with John Augustus Newmann, and began manufacturing cloths and fancy goods at the Falls of Schuylkill. When the firm was dissolved by the death of his partner, he purchased the latter's interest in the business from the heirs, and operated alone until his removal to Cressonville, in 1853, remaining there until the autumn of 1857, when having leased the Tremont Mills, in Frankford, he converted them into woollen mills, and transferred his operations to that point. Here he continued until 1863, when he disposed of his lease and machinery to R. Garsed & Brother, with the design of retiring from the manufacturing business. These mills occupied both sides of the creek, and comprised not only the original Tremont Mills, but also the Bridge Mill, erected about 1845, by Pilling & Bolton. He purchased the entire property, March 31st, 1865, and retaining possession of the same exactly one year, sold one half his interest in the same, in March, 1866, to James Whitaker, and then leased the mills on the west side of the creek, on April 1st, 1866, to the Garsed Brothers. Having associated himself with others, he resumed manufacturing in 1866, and the firm of Israel Foster & Co. continued until 1873, when he assumed the management alone. The mills occupied by Garsed Brothers were entirely destroyed by

fire, June 14th, 1866, but in less than a week the *débris* was in course of removal, and a stately structure replaced the original edifice. This property was sold to Richard Garsed, February 1st, 1867, reserving certain water rights for Tremont Mills. The latter were entirely remodelled and enlarged by their proprietor, in 1865, and the Bridge Mill was also greatly increased in capacity, in 1871 and 1872, and other buildings in its vicinity erected, including storehouses, dye-houses, bleaching and woollen factories. There are also commodious offices and all necessary out-buildings. Machinery of the highest grade and best description fill the various mills, and the establishment is complete within itself, taking the wool in a raw state, making all its own yarn, dyeing its own goods, and sending them out ready for market. The amount manufactured daily is 1000 pounds of yarns, 1000 yards of ingrain, imperial, extra, super, damask, Venetian and Palatine carpets, and thirty five pairs of blankets of various sizes, grades, and standards. About 3000 pounds of wool are consumed each day, employing from 400 to 500 hands. Few men are more thoroughly conversant with the early history, progress and practical details of the manufactures of Pennsylvania than the proprietor of these mills.

LEWIS, JOHN, Paper Manufacturer, was born in Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 22d, 1776, and was one of seventeen children comprising the family of John and Jane (Farr) Lewis. His paternal ancestors were originally from the parish of Illan, Glamorganshire, Wales, emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1688, and settled at Haverford. He was educated at the Friends' Meeting House School in Springfield, and being of apt and studious habits, gifted with a retentive memory and a bright intellect, he acquired all that he was able to learn at that academy by the time he was but fourteen years old. He was ever a great reader, and in a measure self-cultured. While yet a lad he entered the paper mill of Thomas Lewis, on Darby creek, and learned the business. He afterwards erected a mill on Crum creek, which he operated for many years; in fact, he continued there nearly all his days, excepting during a short interval at Troy. For a considerable period he managed the entire business himself, but at a later date he associated with him his brother George, who became the business manager, while he continued as the chief practical operative of the mill. The article produced was writing-paper, which was entirely hand-made. In later years, he removed his residence to Castle Rock, where he engaged also in farming. His political faith was Democratic, as expounded by Jefferson, and, during 1821-'22, he served as a member of the Legislature, being elected on that ticket. At a later date, when General Jackson gave a new reading to the ancient principles of Democracy, he left that party, and took no further interest in political matters until General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency; he then became a consistent Whig, and afterwards a Republican. In religious belief, he was an Orthodox Friend, and was moreover a model Christian man. He was married, March 31st, 1815, to Elizabeth Crozer, who brought him six children, all of whom are now (1874) living. He died June 16th, 1856.

SPERING, NATHAN, Merchant, was born at Pottsgrove, now Pottstown, Pennsylvania, May 7th, 1820, and is a son of Charles Spering of the same place. While a lad he removed to Philadelphia, where he attended the district schools, and at the usual age was apprenticed to the trade of trunk-maker. When he had served his time he went into the business on his own account, and continued in it for fifteen years. Having been tendered by Mayor Conrad the office of Lieutenant of Police—in the old District of the Northern Liberties—he accepted the same, and relinquished his former calling. It was the dawning of a new era in Philadelphia, for the numerous districts, boroughs and townships, together with the old city, had been consolidated into one municipality, with but one executive officer to govern the same. For many years the district where he was stationed had been disturbed by rioting, carried on by adherents of various fire companies who were rivals for the honor of being the most energetic members of the department, but who were in reality the originators of the desperate conflicts between those opposed in politics, religious belief, etc. An alarm of fire was certain to be followed by a riot, or pitched battle, and the neighborhood of the conflict was an unsafe locality for any casual wayfarer, or for persons whose business lay in that direction. But by the prompt and energetic efforts which Lieutenant Spering made, he broke up the disorderly gangs, and restored quiet and good order in the district, and also in the Fire Department there located. The Philadelphia and New York press, in their leading editorials, complimented him upon his personal bravery and the skilful management of his corps in many of the contests which took place. In 1864, he was elected Commissioner of Highways by City Councils, and three times thereafter re-elected to the same position. After his last term of office had expired, he bade farewell to politics for a time, and with his son, Charles, entered upon a career as a dry-goods merchant, under the firm name of Nathan Spering & Son, by whom has been transacted one of the largest retail businesses in the city, the sales averaging half a million dollars annually. Early in 1874, he was importuned by the voters of the Seventh Ward to allow himself to become a candidate for Common Council, and after much persuasion at last consented. This occasioned one of the fiercest and best fought battles that ever took place in municipal politics. He was opposed unitedly by all the "Rings"—as he was running as an Independent Repub-

J. Wilkinson.

lican; but such was the high estimate of the man in the ward, and such also was the ability and energy with which the fight was championed by his son and others, that his majority was 150 over both the opposing candidates, being 300 above the vote given to Mayor Stokely, his total being 2450 votes in a poll of 4600. During the War of the Rebellion he served in William B. Mann's company in the Valley, at the battle of Gettysburg, etc., as a Lieutenant, and bore himself faithfully in all the duties devolving upon him in that well known corps. He has been a zealous member of the Baptist Church for many years; and in his benefactions is most liberal and charitable. As a citizen he is exemplary, and as a business man most honorable in his dealings. His wife's maiden name was Charlotte Bickel, of Philadelphia, who brought him six children, of whom four are living, his eldest son, Charles, being now associated with him in business.

HARPER, GEORGE K., Journalist, was born in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, in 1778, and removed to Chambersburg, in 1794. At the age of sixteen he entered the printing office of his brother, Robert Harper, editor and publisher of the *Franklin Repository*, the only newspaper then in Franklin county. He continued to assist his brother until the year 1800, when he succeeded him as exclusive editor. The extensive influence, and the high intellectual and moral tone which this paper has maintained for more than three-quarters of a century, are largely due to the character impressed upon it by him. His editorial charge of the *Repository* began during the excitement that characterized the contest between Adams and Jefferson for the Presidency. Although an avowed Federalist, he was never intolerant, personally hostile, or abusive to those who differed with him politically. As early as 1801, when the Democratic party came in, he said: "The *Repository* shall never pursue a course of indiscriminate abuse of the men now in power, and their measures; nor, on the other hand, shall it sink into apathy and servility, but, keeping aloof from licentiousness and indecorum, admit free and fair discussion of public men and measures." The enunciation of such principles in a political journal in those days was rare; adherence to them was more rare. But in the *Repository* they were strictly and scrupulously maintained. The result was a rapid increase in its influence and circulation. Though he was opposed to the declaration of war with England, in 1812, yet, when it was declared, he warmly espoused the cause of his country, and took up arms in her defence. He became a Lieutenant in a volunteer company, organized in Chambersburg, under the command of Captain Jeremiah Snider, which hastily equipped itself and marched to meet the enemy on the Canadian frontier, then a vast wilderness, swarming with hostile Indians, the allies of the British. After an arduous campaign, in a country remote from settlements and supplies, he returned to Chambersburg and resumed editorial charge of the *Repository*. Although exempt by law from further military service, yet, on the news of the approach of the British towards Baltimore, he again shouldered his knapsack. He remained in service until the enemy was repulsed and Baltimore saved. He then returned home and gave to the *Repository* his undivided attention until 1840, when he was appointed Postmaster of Chambersburg by President Harrison. On the succession of President Tyler, he was removed from office, his views on certain questions of policy not agreeing with those of the administration. During the forty years that the *Repository* was under his editorial charge, it was a model family newspaper, free from anything that could offend the most fastidious; the uniform advocate of religion and sound morals, and the champion of peace, law, and order. He was a kind and wise father, an attentive husband, and an exemplary citizen and neighbor. Upright in his dealings, he was without litigation. The esteem and confidence with which he was regarded by his neighbors may be seen in the fact that he was in constant demand as referee or arbitrator in their disputes and controversies. He died in 1858.

WETHERILL, SAMUEL, Manufacturer, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, in April, 1736. He was of English descent, the founder of the American branch of the family having emigrated to this country in 1682, and settled near Burlington, establishing there a community professing the religious faith of the Society of Friends. It is recorded, in the annals of the "Meeting," that Christopher Wetherill donated the lot on which the Burlington Meeting House was erected, at a very early date. Samuel left Burlington when quite young, and during the residue of his life made Philadelphia his residence. Some time prior to the Revolutionary War he engaged in manufacturing, and sold large quantities of his fabrics to the Government for the use of the army. He was the first individual in the Province of Pennsylvania to manufacture jeans, fustians, coatings, etc. He was also occupied in dyeing and fulling cloths, and after a time added the manufacture of various chemicals to his products. His business card, or "trade-mark," as it would be termed at the present day, represented a Quaker dame sitting beside her spinning wheel, below which appeared the following announcement: "Philadelphia manufactures, suitable for every season of the year, viz., jeans, fustians, everlastings, coatings, etc., to be sold by the subscriber at his dwelling-house and manufactory, which is now standing in South alley, between Market and Arch streets and between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Hudson's alley: Samuel Wetherill." In 1789, the establishment was removed to (old) No. 65 north Front street, below Arch,

where it remained for over seventy years thereafter, and was familiarly known, during all that time, as Wetherill's drug store. His house was the first in America to manufacture white lead, which still continues its specialty. During the War of 1812, the firm determined to undersell the foreign article, which had been heavily imported, to ruin their business. They, however, succeeded in making a cheaper and better article than the British lead, and secured the trade. While they were in the height of their prosperity, during the year 1813, their white lead works were destroyed by fire; an act of incendiarism, as was then believed, prompted by British jealousy and malevolence. During the period of the Revolutionary War, a number of Friends joined the patriot cause; and when the appeal to arms was made, laid aside their principles of non-resistance, and joined heart and hand with the Whigs. This was the origin of the society of the "Free Quakers," termed by some the "Fighting Quakers." Samuel Wetherill was one of the founders and earnest advocates of this new sect. He had previously been a preacher of rare promise among his co-religionists, and also an author of considerable note, writing and publishing religious, sectarian, and polemic works. At this period, he put forth his *Apology for the Religious Society of the Free Quakers*, and travelled extensively through the other States, with the certificate of that society addressed "to the brethren in affliction and of one family." He took a great interest in the success, welfare, and prosperity of this society; and through his means, a large sum of money was raised to build the meeting-house at the southwest corner of Arch and Fifth streets, (now in the occupancy of the Apprentices' Library); and the quaint inscription on the tablet, cites its erection "in the year of the Empire VIII." Among the contributors to the building fund are the time-honored names of Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, John Cadwalader, and other members of different creeds. His public services were few but important. He was a member, and Vice-President, of the "Committee of 1793;" a member of Councils, and Chairman of the Watering Committee, 1802–3; the Secretary of the "Society of Constitutional Republicans," in 1805; and a Director of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, in 1815. He died, September 24th, 1816.

FUNKEL, JOHN C., Lawyer, was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 18th, 1816. He received a liberal, scientific, and classical education in the schools of Gettysburg, and graduated subsequently at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. He soon after commenced the study of law in the office of General Samuel Alexander, at Carlisle, and whilst there became a regular attendant at the Law School in that town, then under the management of Judge Read. After his admission to the bar, he returned to his native place, and commenced the practice of his profession, in connection with the late James McCormick, and rapidly rose to the front rank of attorneys and counsellors-at-law. He was especially esteemed as a brilliant orator and powerful declaimer. From his early youth, he had been a close student of the Bible; and from its precepts, which sank deep into his heart, and guided his conduct through life, he drew that inspiration which won for him the reputation of being a most accomplished gentleman, a forcible debater, an eloquent speaker, and above all, a pure-minded Christian man. He was active in politics; and in the celebrated campaign of 1844, took an active part in advocating the claims of Henry Clay for the Presidential chair, and was conspicuous for his many brilliant arguments and effective addresses, delivered in various parts of the Commonwealth. In the same year, he was a successful candidate on the Whig ticket for Assembly, was re-elected in 1845, and again in 1850. In 1851, he was elected to the State Senate, and was chosen Speaker of that body at the close of the first session of his term. As a legislator, he was conspicuous for the wisdom of his counsel, as well as for the power of his eloquence; and he discharged his duties with fidelity to his constituents, with honor to himself, and with credit to the State. In 1854, and again in 1856, he was elected to Congress. His first appearance in the National House of Representatives was in the memorable struggle for the election of Speaker, which resulted in the choice of N. P. Banks. In the progress of that contest, he took an active part, and on one occasion addressed the unorganized and excited body. His manner and style, the pertinence of his arguments, the compactness of his logic, and the grace of his delivery commanded attention; and the most perfect silence reigned until he closed, when he received the congratulations of many. During his four years of service at Washington, he was regarded throughout the country as one of the ablest statesmen at the capital. In 1858, he retired from public life, and gave his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession, stepping out of his course occasionally to help a friend in the political canvass, and to a limited extent, indulging in scientific agriculture. In the spring of 1868, he was stricken with paralysis, and never fully regained his health, though the best medical skill was obtained. He was married, October 20th, 1857, to Elizabeth C. Rutherford; and died, October 14th, 1870, leaving his widow, two children, and his aged mother.

MASSEY, WILLIAM, Brewer, was born in Liverpool, England, November 16th, 1808. When he was a year old, his father removed to Hawley Potteries, in Staffordshire, where he received his education. After leaving school, he entered his father's establishment, where he learned the business of Brewing. In 1828, he emigrated to the United States, the voyage occupying five months, as the vessel—

William Mapes

through stress of weather—was obliged to put into Fayal to repair and refit. On his arrival in Philadelphia, he found employment in Gray's Brewery, on Sixth street, where he remained two years, and then proceeded to New Orleans, becoming engaged in that city in the bottling business. He dwelt there for twenty-four years, and during the entire period, enjoyed the best of health, never experiencing any of the miasmatic diseases so common to that locality. Always actively engaged in attending to the manifold details of his business, he prospered greatly from year to year. In 1849, and five years prior to leaving New Orleans, he became a member of the firm of Poultney, Collins & Massey, who had purchased the interests of M. L. Dawson, in the extensive brewery located at the northwest corner of Tenth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia. In 1854, he returned to the North, where he has ever since resided, giving his whole attention to the business, as head of the firm of William Massey & Co., his associates in that house consisting of John Gardiner, James M. Hall, and William Massey Robinson. The brewery and malt house is the largest in the State, and perhaps the most extensive in the Union, there having been brewed during the season of 1872–3, the enormous quantity of 113,000 barrels of ale and porter, each vessel having a capacity of 30 gallons. To produce this result, 250,000 bushels of barley, and 125 tons of hops were used. Personally, he is a genial, modest, unassuming man of kindly disposition and winning manners. He is one of the most generous and charitable of citizens, and his bounties are large and well bestowed. He is a member of the Albion and Hibernian Societies, and has been for a long while Vice-President of the Society of the Sons of St. George. In political faith, he is a Democrat, and since the establishment of the Reform Club, has been elected one of its Governors. He is prominent in every enterprise intended for the development and improvement of the city, and increase of its commerce. He was married, in 1830, to Fanny, daughter of Samuel Miller, of Bridgeton, New Jersey.

HIESTER, WILLIAM MUHLENBERG, Lawyer, was born at Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, May 15th, 1818. He is a son of the late Dr. Isaac Hiester, for many years a distinguished physician of Reading, and grandson, on the maternal side, of General Peter Muhlenberg, of revolutionary renown. His mother, Hetty Muhlenberg, was the last surviving child of that eminent soldier and statesman, and died at Reading, in the autumn of 1872, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. He received his early education at West Nottingham Academy, Cecil county, Maryland, a somewhat noted institution in its day, under the charge of the Rev. James Magraw, D. D., a leading old-school divine of the Presbyterian Church. He subsequently entered Bristol College, Pennsylvania, which was founded under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with the Rev. Chauncey Colton, D. D., as President; and graduated in the class of 1837, the second and last class of graduates from that college, which became financially involved in the crisis of 1837, and was compelled to wind up its affairs. He read law with the Hon. John Banks, President Judge of the Courts of Berks county, and completed his legal studies during the winter of 1838–9, at the law school of Harvard University, under the direction of those celebrated jurists, Justice Joseph Story and Professor Simon Greenleaf. He was admitted to the bar, January 7th, 1840, at Reading. In the year 1843, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the faculty of Harvard. He practised his profession for four years at Erie, Pennsylvania, and returned to Reading in 1845, where he associated himself with his relative, the late Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, and in that connection succeeded to an active practice at the bar of Berks county. Among his contemporaries were a number of able attorneys, who have since risen to distinction in public life. In October, 1852, he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, as the successor of his colleague at the bar, Mr. Muhlenberg, who at the same election was chosen to represent the district of Berks county in the Congress of the United States. His senatorial term embraced the sessions of 1853,-'54 and '55, during which he ranked among the foremost men on the Democratic side. He served as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary for the first year, and at the next was advanced to the Chairmanship of the same important committee, which he filled with the exceptional ability for which his characteristic clear judgment and thorough education in the principles and practice of the law, so well qualified him. At the opening of the session of 1855, after twenty-six ineffectual ballotings for Speaker of the Senate, (that body being then composed of sixteen Democrats, fifteen Americans, and one Old-Line Whig, Mr. Darsie, of Allegheny county—with one vacancy in a Philadelphia district,) he was elected to that honorable position, on the twenty-seventh ballot, by the votes of his fifteen Democratic colleagues and the vote of Mr. Darsie, who, being of foreign birth, was excluded from political association with the American party of that day. His course as Speaker was distinguished for dignity, firmness, and impartiality. Upon the accession of Governor William F. Packer to the Executive chair, in January, 1858, he was tendered the appointment of Secretary of the Commonwealth, which he accepted with some reluctance. He continued in that office as one of the Governor's most trusted confidential advisers, during the three trying years of his administration, which immediately preceded the war. He supported Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency in the canvass of 1860, and when, by the disruption of the National Democratic party and the election of Lincoln, the rebellion of the Southern States was precipitated, he gave his hearty adhesion to the Administration in all its measures for the prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the Union.

In the summer of 1863, when the soil of Pennsylvania was invaded by the Confederate army under General Lee, he was appointed by Governor Curtin one of the mustering officers, with the rank of Major, to muster in the troops that volunteered for ninety days' service in response to the Governor's proclamation of June 26th, 1863, calling for sixty thousand men for the defence of the State. He was assigned to duty at the temporary rendezvous on the Agricultural Fair Grounds at Reading, which was designated, in compliment to him, "Camp Hiester;" and in the execution of his military commission, mustered into the State service eight full regiments of volunteers, comprising an aggregate force of eight thousand men. He has since acted with the Republican party, and at the election of October, 1864, was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Berks county district. Since then, he has in a great measure withdrawn from active participation in public affairs, although he continues to take a lively interest in all enterprises of a benevolent, religious, and business nature which have in view the moral and material advancement of his native city. He is a Director in the Reading Library Company, the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, and the Reading Gas Company, and a liberal supporter of the public and private charities of the place.

CUYLER, THEODORE, LL. D., Lawyer, was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, in the year 1821, and is a son of the late Rev. Cornelius C. Cuyler, D. D., a distinguished divine of the Presbyterian Church. On his father's side, he is of Holland descent, his paternal ancestors having emigrated from Leyden, as early as 1650, and settled in the province of Nieuw Amsterdam, afterwards New York. His paternal grandmother was a sister of Chief Justice Robert Yates. He was principally educated in Philadelphia, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, with honors, in the class of 1838. On leaving college, he entered the law office of the late Charles Chauncey, where he pursued his studies, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Philadelphia, in 1842; and having opened an office, soon commanded a respectable and lucrative practice in the civil courts of the county, State, and United States. He has, in the course of his long practice of over thirty years, been professionally engaged in every leading cause argued in Pennsylvania; and has often participated in others in New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. He was on the defence in the Christiana Treason Trials, and made the opening speech in that case; and he has been retained in many of the great patent cases before the Federal Courts, including the celebrated Woodworth Planing Machine. He has also been engaged in numerous celebrated railroad cases, including that of Mott *vs.* Pennsylvania Railroad, 1857; and has argued against the constitutionality of the tonnage tax as applicable to that corporation. He has been, since 1856, the general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and, through all its great developments and extensions, has conducted its vast litigations with such eminent ability and success that his reputation as a leading American lawyer has risen, and grown, and spread like the mammoth corporation-client he so successfully represents. One of his finest forensic efforts was made—in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as lessees of the united railroads of New Jersey—before the Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey on a motion for an injunction against the proposed National Railway Company. In political opinion, he is of the ancient Democratic faith, and during the Civil War was an adherent of that branch known as War Democrats. He has long been identified with the progressive movements of his adopted city. He has been a Director and for nine years a Controller of its Public Schools. For eight years he was a member of, and for four years President of, Select Council. He has been frequently nominated for the Legislature, and on three several occasions as a Representative in Congress, but has always declined. In the fall of 1872, he was elected a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and ably served the people in that important body. He was a member of the Committees on the Judiciary and Printing. In religious belief, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was created Doctor of Laws in 1865.

LEVIS, RICHARD J., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and is the son of the late Dr. M. M. Levis, a well-known practitioner of medicine, who died in 1872; and grandson of Richard Levis, an officer of the Revolutionary army. The family was originally French, and the name was formerly written de Levis; but having settled in England the prefixed particle was dropped, and the name became what it now is. The American founder of the family was an associate of William Penn, and of the same religious persuasion, who landed in Pennsylvania, in 1680, and settled within a few miles of Philadelphia. The practice of medicine has been the profession followed by the heads of the family for two centuries. Richard J. Levis was educated in the public schools of his native city, closing with the High School, where he graduated with honor and received his degree of M. A. He pursued his medical studies in Jefferson College, being also a private student of the late Professor Mütter, devoting his attention more particularly to surgery. Having obtained his Doctorate, in 1848, he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery, and soon enjoyed a lucrative patronage. He was appointed, in 1859, Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, one of the largest eleemosynary institutions in the country. During the late Civil War he was placed in

R. S. Lewis

charge of two military hospitals in Philadelphia, instituted particularly for the treatment of deformities from gunshot wounds, and while in this position 1800 cases of amputation came under his care. His services to the country in this sphere have been highly commended, and have contributed materially to win for him a national reputation as one of the first operative surgeons of America. He was subsequently appointed Surgeon to the Wills' Hospital for Diseases of the Eye; and, in 1867, Clinical Lecturer on Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery in Jefferson Medical College. In 1871, he was elected Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital. He is deservedly popular with students as a clinical teacher. As a lecturer his remarks are clear, terse, and to the point; and as an operator he is prompt, rapid, and skilful. His clinics are made interesting and instructive by the number and variety of the cases presented and operated upon. He has also been a large contributor to surgical literature. He married, in 1855, Henrietta, daughter of Charles Roberts, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia.

BREWSTER, FREDERICK CARROLL, LL.D., Lawyer, was born May 15th, 1823, and is a son of the late Francis E. Brewster, a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar. He was educated in the best of private academies, and graduated with honor, in the class of 1841, at the University of Pennsylvania, and made a public address at the commencement. He subsequently entered his father's office, where he enjoyed rare and unequalled advantages while reading for his profession. He was admitted to practice in 1844, and speedily commanded an extensive and lucrative patronage. His success was principally achieved in the civil courts, but the first cases in which he distinguished himself were the celebrated trials of Cunningham—a policeman—who killed a prisoner; Lennair, who, while gunning, shot a farmer in self-defence; and Kirkpatrick, accused of poisoning his brother by means of arsenic, bountifully sprinkled over a pie sent as a Christmas present. In each of these cases he was successful, the last, indeed, established his reputation as a leader of the Philadelphia bar. In 1856, he undertook an important political case. The election for the District Attorneyship was contested between William B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassiday, and he gained the case for the former. His conduct of the cause was most able. This question was scarcely settled when the Bank of Pennsylvania suspended payment. Its President, Thomas Allibone, was bitterly condemned by the press and by the people; and was indicted by the Grand Jury for conspiracy to defraud the bank. The case was tried before Judge Thompson. The defence was placed in his hands, and associated with him were the late William M. Meredith, Judge Thayer, and ex-Chief Justice Lewis, the result being the acquittal of the defendant. The great legal issues of the war, however, brought yet more fully into view his professional ability. The Schollenberger-Brinton case, relating to the legality of paying in the new United States currency a ground rent, payment of which, by express stipulation, was to be made in silver, was gained in favor of the currency by him, and established the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act of Congress of 1862. The argument in this case was substantially, that Congress—the law-making power—had authority to make laws; and that these laws when made could change contracts previously entered into. This position was thrice sustained by judicial decisions. The Legal Tender case was succeeded by those of the Chestnut Street Bridge, the Girard Trust, and the Bounty Loans. The conduct of these devolved upon him, by virtue of his official position as City Solicitor, to which he had been chosen, in 1862, by a movement independent of party, and brought about by such men as Caleb Cope, E. W. Clark, George H. Stuart and others—men who fully appreciated the magnitude of the interests to be involved in issues certain to arise, and who paid, in the mere fact of choosing him, a high tribute to the integrity and ability of their candidate; and they not only elected him, but three years later he was re-elected to the same office. He did not, however, finish his second term, in consequence of being chosen, in October, 1866, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia. His term of office was ten years; but, on October 23d, 1869, he was tendered by Governor Geary, and accepted the position of Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, retaining it until the close of the Governor's incumbency. He then returned to the practice of his profession, in which he is assisted by his two sons, Frederick C. and Francis E. Brewster, both of whom are of marked ability, and promise to bear honorably the obligations imposed upon them by the distinguished position their father has attained. His Alma Mater has conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and he has been twice elected President of the Society of the Alumni. He has also found time, amid his numerous engagements, to collate and to write several legal works. He was married, in 1850, to Emma, daughter of the late W. P. C. Barton, M.D., at one time Senior Surgeon United States Navy; and has six children surviving, two daughters and four sons.

HULME, JOHN, Manufacturer, was born in Lancashire, England, in the year 1808, and came to America, in 1817, with his father, Thomas Hulme, with whom he resided in Philadelphia for many years. In 1833, he was selected by the stockholders of the Louisville and Portland Canal to take charge of that work, which had been until that date a profitless enterprise. Under his able management it became a success, and in the course of the ensuing nineteen years, during all of which period he directed its operations, the Federal Government was enabled, out of the dividends ac-

cruing upon the stock belonging to the United States, to purchase the shares owned by private individuals, thus rendering it almost a free canal—no more tolls being charged at the present time than are necessary to defray the ordinary expenses of maintaining the work. Shortly after his removal to Louisville, he purchased the Surasson Mills, at the Falls of the Ohio, and embarked largely in the manufacture of flour, and of cement, or water-lime, from a rock which he found in that vicinity. He introduced the use of this cement in the construction of cisterns throughout the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, and the health of those sections of the country were materially improved by its use. Having accumulated a large fortune, he returned to Philadelphia, in 1852, to reside, and retired from active business pursuits, devoting his time to the management of his private fortune, and to the estates of others committed to his care. In his private relations he was kind and generous, and was ready to aid by his advice, by his labor, and by his means, those who appealed to him and deserved his assistance. Ladies or aged men who required some one to take charge of their estates, orphans who were in any respect dependent upon him, and persons in the humbler classes who looked to him for succor, were the recipients of his kindness. Few citizens have administered so many and diverse estates as he had charge of, or so faithfully and beneficially attended to the interests of those who entrusted their all to him. He was elected a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1858, and was for several years Chairman of one of its most important committees, but during the later years of his life was an earnest opponent of its management, especially in regard to the fast freight lines run over its road by an outside corporation. He was also a large Stockholder in the Northern Central Railway, and strongly opposed the proposed lease of that road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He always took more or less interest in public affairs. While a resident of Louisville, he was a member of their City Council, and though he held no public position in Philadelphia, his influence was exerted in behalf of what he believed to be for the public good. He was nominated as an independent candidate for Congress in the Second District, shortly after the termination of the war, but was defeated. Towards the close of his life he was a prominent member of the Reform Club. As a citizen, he was broad and comprehensive in his views; honest, upright, and brave. He died April 22d, 1874.

BOKER, GEORGE H., Poet, was born in Philadelphia, in 1824. His education was commenced in his native city, and completed at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, of which he is a graduate. Soon after leaving college, he paid a visit to France and England. Returning, he took up his residence in Philadelphia. He first appeared as an author early in 1848, with a volume of his poems, entitled, *The Lesson of Life*. This was followed by the tragedy of *Calaynos*, which under the direction of Edmund Phelps, the English tragedian, met with successful representation in England. In February, 1850, he produced the tragedy of *Anne Boleyn*, and after it came two plays: *The Betrothal* and *All the World a Mask*; both of which have been produced in Philadelphia with success, as also has been *Calaynos*. His next volume, *The Podesta's Daughter and other Poems*, was published at the close of 1851; a number of these have been translated into German, and reprinted in an *American Anthology*. Later he wrote the tragedies of *Leonor de Guzman*, and *Francesca da Rimini*—the latter an extension of the celebrated episode in Dante's *Inferno*—and both were produced on the stage with fair success. The commencement of the Civil War changed the direction of the poet's activity, and as a devoted, loyal Union man, he gave all his energies towards keeping alive, organizing and consolidating the patriotic sentiment of the country. His lyrics—and in addition to his larger efforts he has all through his career contributed to the literary magazines lyrics and ballads of sterling merit—went over the land, stirring and encouraging the people; and he was one of the very first to seize upon the plan of utilizing the power of the loyal population, by the creation of Leagues, as a civil reserve which should morally strengthen the soldiers in the field. He was one of the founders, and as Secretary the most active officer of the Union League of Philadelphia, which sent ten regiments into the field, and accomplished a greater amount of important work than any other similar organization in the country. His *Poems of the War* were collected and published as a volume, in 1864, and several editions were issued during that year. In the following year, he delivered a poem, entitled, *Our Heroic Themes*, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, which was enthusiastically received, and subsequently repeated in Philadelphia at the re-union of the officers of the Army of the Potomac. His last volume, published in 1869, is *Koningsmarke, the Legend of the Hounds, and other Poems*. In 1872, he was offered the Mission to the Turkish Empire by President Grant, and for the past two years he has resided at Constantinople.

JANDELL, GEORGE, Ship Builder, was born in Philadelphia, September 10th, 1787. He started in life with but few advantages; nevertheless, by industry and ability, he worked his way to honor and fortune. In his youth he was apprenticed to William Preston, an old and esteemed boat builder, and, at the age of twenty-one, was established in business as the partner of Isaac Eyre, ship builder. He soon made himself worthy of the patronage of the most substantial of Philadelphia shipping merchants, Stephen Girard being among his first customers. During the War of 1812, he was engaged in building Government vessels,

and, among others, the privateer "Snapper" for the late Admiral Stewart. He also served as Quartermaster-Sergeant to the Northern Liberty Artillery, thus doing double service for his country, in contributing to the naval force besides shouldering his musket for her defence. In 1828, he changed his business, and established the lumber-yard now located on Beach street, above Laurel. He was among the originators of the old Kensington Bank, and the Kensington Gas Company. He is one of the most deservedly popular men in the State, a philanthropist, a finished gentleman, kind-hearted and generous, having numerous friends who bear unqualified testimony to his affability, integrity and probity in his business relations, and to steadfastness in his friendships. He has had the satisfaction of seeing his sons all established in business in his and their native city, and where his footsteps have been printed from youth to old age. W. J. Landell, late of Eyre & Landell; Isaac F. Landell, managing partner in his father's business; and G. A. & E. A. Landell, prosperous and highly esteemed oil manufacturers—are all exemplary sons of a worthy sire. He was married, in May, 1811, and the 60th anniversary of his nuptials was celebrated May 2d, 1871, in the presence of his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren—numbering in all thirty-eight.

HANCOCK, WINFIELD SCOTT, Major-General United States Army, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14th, 1824, and is the son of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth Hancock, who removed to Norristown in 1828. He attended the academy in that town for some years, and, on July 1st, 1840, when sixteen years of age, proceeded to West Point, whence he graduated, June 30th, 1844, standing No. 18 in his class. He was while a cadet an associate of President Grant, Generals Pleasanton, Reynolds, Ord and Augur. He was appointed, July 1st, 1844, Brevet Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, and served upon the western frontier. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant June 18th, 1846, and thereafter was conspicuous during the War with Mexico for gallantry displayed in the several contests at San Antonio, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and at the City of Mexico; in recognition of which he was, August, 1848, brevetted First Lieutenant, to take rank from the date of Cherubusco; he became Adjutant of his regiment in 1849. He was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, in November, 1855, and at the outbreak of the late Civil War exercised a powerful influence in Los Angelos, California, to calm the storm of passion and fanaticism which threatened to separate that section from its allegiance to the Union. Relieved at his own request, he hastened to Washington, reported for service, and was assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster on the staff of General Robert Anderson; but before entering upon his duties was—at the suggestion of General McClellan—appointed by President Lincoln a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, September 23d, 1861, and placed in command of a brigade of four regiments attached to the division of General W. F. Smith. On October 9th, 1861, his command occupied Lewinsville, in the advance, and was the leading column in the advance on Yorktown; by his brilliant charge on the enemy, April 4th, 1862, he won the brevet rank of Major United States Army. His conduct during the Campaign on the Peninsula led the General-in-Chief to urge his promotion to Major-General United States Volunteers—and subsequently to three brevet commissions in the Regular Army. He was made a Division Commander on the field of Antietam. He was subsequently conspicuous for bravery at Fredericksburg, and though badly wounded refused to quit the field. A second time he was recommended for promotion as Major-General United States Volunteers, and this time obtained it. For gallantry at Chancellorsville, May, 1863, he was assigned by President Lincoln to the command of the Second Corps, with which he gallantly opposed the advance of Lee at Gettysburg; and during the absence of General Meade he commanded the army until July 2d. Not a plan of his was changed, and the result of that desperate struggle attests his military genius. He fell severely wounded and was borne from the field. Though still suffering from his wounds, he was ordered to Washington, December 15th, 1863, and was prominently named in official circles as the future Commander of the Army of the Potomac, but he disclaimed all desire for the position. Being physically disqualified for field duty, he was assigned to recruit his depleted corps. All through the North an ovation from patriotic citizens was given him, and swords of honor presented. He rejoined his command, March 18th, 1864, and at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, was again wounded, though he would not quit the field. Here he won his Brigadier-Generalship, Regular Army. He was actively engaged in the Campaign of 1864, until June 17th, when he was compelled to turn over the command of his corps on account of the wound received at Gettysburg, which had never healed. He shortly after resumed duty, and for five months was in every contest and victory. He returned to Washington, November, 1864, where he recruited the Veteran Corps of 50,000 men. In February, 1865, he was appointed to Command the Middle Department, headquarters at Winchester, Virginia, where he remained watching the enemy until Lee's surrender. On March 13th, 1865, he was breveted Major-General United States Army for gallant and meritorious services at Spottsylvania, and, July 26th, 1866, was promoted to a Major-Generalship in the army. Since the war he has Commanded the Departments of the Missouri and of the Gulf, and now the Division of the Atlantic. He has been prominently before the public as a candidate for nomination by the Democratic party for President, both in 1868 and 1872; and at the Pennsylvania State Convention, 1869,

was named for the Governorship of his native State, but respectfully declined the honor. He was married, January 24th, 1850, to Almira, daughter of Samuel Russell, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, Missouri.

CAMPBELL, JAMES HEPBURN, Lawyer, was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, February 8th, 1820, and is a son of Francis C. Campbell, for many years a leading member of the bar in that town; and a grandson of Rev. John Campbell, who was Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for more than thirty years. His mother was a daughter of Judge Hepburn, formerly of Northumberland, Pennsylvania. Like his father, he was destined for the profession of the law, and was admitted to practice in 1841, having graduated at the Law Department of Dickinson College, Carlisle. He rapidly rose to eminence, and having located at Pottsville, secured a large and lucrative patronage, and for twenty-three years of professional life always ranked among the most prominent men at the bar. In 1844, he represented his District in the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, when Henry Clay received the nomination for the Presidency, and was one of his ablest supporters in the campaign which followed. In October, 1854, although residing in a district largely Democratic, he was elected as a Whig member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and supported N. P. Banks for Speaker, taking an active part in the prolonged contest which ensued. Though a new member, and one of the youngest men in the House, he was placed upon the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1858, he was again triumphantly elected to the House, and took a leading part in opposition to all the measures of President Buchanan's administration, which had in view the extension of slavery to Kansas and the Territories. In 1860, his speech in opposition to the Crittenden Compromise placed him among the leaders of that body. In the same year, he represented his State on the Committee of Thirty-three, of which Hon. Thomas Corwin of Ohio was Chairman. He also, in 1860, carried his district for the third time in an even contest, and after a severe struggle by a handsome majority. In the stormy times which followed he voted for and advocated every measure calculated to strengthen the Government and suppress the Rebellion. An uncompromising friend of the Union, he left home, April 17th, 1861, to aid in the defence of the National Capital, and passing through the ruffian bands of Baltimore, on the 19th, arrived in Washington the same day and immediately enlisted as a private in Major Cassius M. Clay's battalion, and was engaged in active duty with that command until its disbandment. On May 1st, 1861, he was elected Major of the 25th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Henry L. Cake, of the three months' service. He accepted the position, and was engaged in active duties, until its term expired. Resuming his seat in the House, he, as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported in favor of the middle route (the Southern being deemed impracticable on account of the attitude of the Southern States), and reported a bill complete in all its details; and by his tact, ability, and personal popularity, carried that great measure to a successful conclusion. In 1863, during the Invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee, in connection with the late lamented General James Nagle, he raised a regiment of 1100 men, and proceeded to the seat of conflict. General Nagle, then Colonel of the 39th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was appointed a Brigadier-General, and James H. Campbell was left in command of the 39th, as its Lieutenant-Colonel. After it was mustered out of service, he was tendered the appointment, by Secretary Seward, of Judge, under the Treaty with Great Britain, of the Court for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade, to reside at Capetown, Africa, but he declined. In 1864, he was named by President Lincoln, United States Minister to Sweden and Norway, which he accepted, took up his residence in Stockholm, and continued there three years. He acquired the language, and made himself familiar with their laws, customs, traditions, and commerce. He travelled in 1865, far up the coast of Norway, within the Arctic Circle, and witnessed that grand spectacle—the midnight sun. In March, 1867, he was tendered, by President Johnson, the Mission to the United States of Colombia, South America; but he declined, giving as his reason that his "views of public and political questions were not in harmony with those of the Executive." He returned to the United States in the autumn of 1867, and has since resided in Philadelphia, pursuing the practice of his profession. He was married, in 1843, to Juliet H. L., a daughter of Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, a lady of rare intellectual culture.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM H., Lawyer, was born at Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 7th, 1824, and is a son of Hon. James Armstrong, an eminent jurist who was appointed by Governor Pollock a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and remained on the bench until the office became elective, when he declined being a candidate. William was educated at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated therefrom at the centennial commencement in 1847. He was a classmate of Secretary Robeson, and while a member of the senior class, Secretary Belknap was a junior. A warm personal friendship was entertained by him for these two prominent gentlemen, and it has been maintained to the present time. He studied law under the preceptorship of his father, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county, in 1850. Having married a Philadelphia lady, he removed to that city in 1854, opened a law-office, and rapidly acquired a

Robt. B. Beath

lucrative practice; but, in 1856, he was stricken down with sickness, from which he did not entirely recover for years. Convalescing in 1857, he passed a year abroad, travelling through many countries in Europe, beside paying a visit to Egypt, and returned to America via Cuba. He now located at Williamsport, for the benefit of the country air, and gradually resumed the practice of his profession. He served in the Legislature, during the memorable sessions of 1861–'62, the first year of the rebellion; and in 1862, was the Republican candidate for Speaker. He was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and had the honor of having his report passed through three readings in one day, and adopted without amendment. In 1863, he was tendered the nomination as President Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District, but he declined the same. In 1868, he was elected to the Forty-first Congress, and served in that body for two years with pronounced distinction. While a member, he introduced the measure which has resulted in National Civil-Service Legislation; and also, another which settled the long vexed question between the Senate and the House as to the right of the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to conclude Treaties with the Indians. The long subsequent debates which ensued on this measure have become matters of history, and now show that which was gracefully conceded by his contemporaries, namely, that the measures were of the utmost natural and national importance. In 1870, he was nominated for re-election, but owing to local troubles was defeated by only twenty-seven votes. He was urged to contest the seat, but emphatically refused, nor would he consent to be again a candidate. In 1872, he was nominated with great unanimity as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth, to which he was elected. When that body assembled, he was prominently named for President, and would have been the choice of the members, had they not remembered that William M. Meredith was the oldest survivor of the Convention of 1837–'38, and accordingly unanimously chosen that distinguished statesman. In this body, he was an able and zealous member, and served upon the Committee on the Executive Department, also as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He has been prominently named for a seat in the Cabinet of President Grant, and has been frequently urged for other positions in the State and National Governments.

FINNEY, ASAHEL CLARK, Banker and Lumber Merchant, was born at Shrewsbury, Rutland county, Vermont, in 1824, and when twenty-three years of age removed to Le Roy, Genessee county, New York. Subsequently, he settled at Meadville, Pennsylvania; was elected Cashier of the Crawford County Bank, and continued to fill the position while a resident there. In 1859, he went to Clearfield, where he established a private banking-house, which he successfully operated until 1865, when in connection with others he founded the First National Bank of Clearfield, and subsequently engaged in the lumber business, which he still continues. In the fall of 1872, he was elected a delegate to the Convention to form a New Constitution for Pennsylvania, and in that body became Chairman of the Committee on Legislation. Not being a member of the legal fraternity, or gifted with that ready flow of language so essential to the forum, he contented himself with serving his constituents by being a hard worker in committee, and a punctual and steadfast attendant on the public sessions of the body, in which he won many friends by his liberal views, good judgment, and toleration. His brother, Darwin Finney, was for a long time a prominent member of Congress.

BEATH, ROBERT BURNS, Surveyor-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, January 26th, 1839, of Scotch parentage and ancestry. His education was obtained in the public schools until he was fifteen years old, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machine blacksmith, at Merrick's Southwark Foundry, in 1854, and worked there until the breaking out of the rebellion. He enlisted as a private, April 20th, 1861, in the 23d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months' service. On the expiration of his term, he again enlisted as a private, September 5th, 1861, in the 88th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years' service; was appointed Third Sergeant, and subsequently Second, and First Sergeant. At the second battle of Bull Run, he was slightly wounded in the foot. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, September 18th, 1862, and served through many bloody engagements with his command. On August 26th, 1863, after appearing before Casey's Board, for the examination of officers for colored troops, he was commissioned Captain of 6th Regiment, United States Colored Troops; and with his company and regiment participated in all the engagements in the army of the James, under General Butler, and in the siege of Petersburg was daily under fire. On September 28th, 1864, the regiment, depleted in numbers by many deaths, reported for duty to General Birney of the Tenth Corps, and he assigned to it the post of honor—to lead the charge on the rebel works at New Market, Virginia. The battle took place the next day, and the regiment came out of that desperate charge with hardly a third of its numbers unwounded or alive. He was severely wounded, and two days afterward, his right leg was amputated, in the hospital; he was subsequently attacked by gangrene, and his life, for a long time, was despaired of. In January, 1865, he was enabled to return home, and was assigned to duty at Camp William Penn, where he remained until able to wear an artificial leg. He returned to the regiment in August, 1865, and was then assigned to the

charge of the counties of Brunswick and Hanover, North Carolina, as Assistant Commissioner, Freedman's Bureau. He was mustered out of the service, as Captain, September 20th, 1865, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel when the regiment was finally paid off in Philadelphia. Being unable to resume his former avocation, by reason of his physical condition, he studied book-keeping, and received an appointment in the office of Recorder of Deeds, and afterwards in the Philadelphia Post-office, as Sub-Postmaster at Station D. In July, 1867, he resigned from this position to accept a situation as book-keeper in a large colliery in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. On the formation of the Anthracite Board of Trade, he was elected its Secretary; and so served until his removal to Harrisburg, to enter upon the duties of Surveyor-General of the Commonwealth, having been elected thereto, October, 1871, by a majority of 20,310 over the Democratic candidate. He is the youngest man ever elected on a State ticket in Pennsylvania, not having then attained his thirty-third year. He has served four years as Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, and one term as Commander.

PATTERSON, JOHN DEAN, Mayor of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was born at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, November 1st, 1842; is a son of Thomas S., and Margaret Patterson, and of Scotch and Irish extraction. He received a common school education, and when eighteen, commenced the life of a teacher in his native county, so continuing for three years; in the last year, having proved himself thoroughly competent for the position, he was engaged by Professor Geddes, of the Williamsburg Academy, as his assistant. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier in a regiment, which became an integral part of the Army of the Potomac, and was stationed on the Virginia Peninsula. He participated in all the hard fought battles which took place during the several campaigns, including Antietam and Chancellorsville, and after closing an honorable military record in defence of the union was mustered out of the service at the expiration of his term of enlistment. On returning to civil life, he entered the "Iron City Commercial School," in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and thoroughly mastered the course of studies in that college. His abilities and aptitude for imparting the information he had acquired to others less informed was speedily recognized by his instructors, who retained him to fill the position of assistant in the school, which he held for a considerable period. He was subsequently tendered and accepted a position in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona, Pennsylvania, being afterwards transferred—still in the service of the same corporation—to the city of Harrisburg. He still remains with the company, always fulfilling the duties entrusted to him, so as to meet the requirements and command the highest respect and approval of the officials of the company. In 1871, he was elected to the Common Council of the city, of which body he proved a valuable member, and of which he was chosen Chairman in the fall of 1872. He was not only the youngest member of Councils, but the youngest man that had ever been elected to a position in that body. At the re-organization of councils in the fall of 1873, having given such general satisfaction as its presiding officer in the official year just closed, he was solicited to again become Chairman for a second term, but declined the honor. In January, 1874, he was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for the Mayoralty, and after the most stoutly contested political campaign the city ever witnessed, was elected by a very handsome majority. He is a man of modest and unassuming bearing, of an affable and courteous disposition, and one who cannot fail to win and maintain the regard and respect of his associates.

FLEMING, JAMES, M. D., D. D. S., Physician and Dental Surgeon, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and when very young removed to Harrisburg. On his father's side, he is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and his mother is descended from the Beckets, a family well known in Welsh history. His education was commenced when he was but a child, and carefully attended to; a laudable ambition to excel in his studies being constantly encouraged. The influence of his mother, in this direction, was of great benefit to him, and its good effect has continued through his life. Being thrown upon his own resources, at the age of eighteen, he resolved to educate himself by alternately acting as teacher and pupil. For seven years he pursued this course, and acquired a considerable reputation as a teacher and scholar. He discovered that while he was instructing others, he was constantly improving himself; and he gradually advanced in the several branches of an Academical course, taking up some as specialties, and teaching in private classes. Much of this time he passed in the West, including portions of Ohio and Kentucky. He was subsequently engaged at the St. James Academy, in Maryland, where the higher branches of mathematics and ancient languages occupied the most of his attention; at a later date he studied French. When about twenty-five years old, he commenced the study of medicine, pursued it with ardor, and graduated with special honor at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1858. This was the period, in the history of that school, when the experiment of written examinations was tried—but it was so severe a test, that it was soon abandoned. For about four years thereafter, he practised his profession, but found it too laborious for a slender constitution. About this time the specialty of dental surgery was in its infancy; a few bright lights in the larger cities being all the profession contained.

Geo Bailey

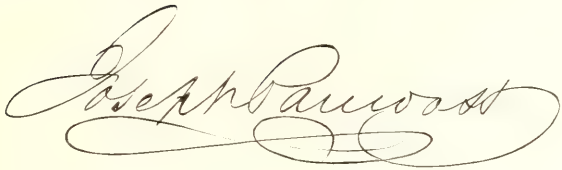
Observing the necessity for good operators in this field, he repaired to Philadelphia, and expended much means and time in acquiring a thorough knowledge of all that could be then learned. On his return to Harrisburg, he commenced the practice of this new profession, and with all the success that his most sanguine expectations ever anticipated. He has been, for a long time, a contributor to both medical and dental journals. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons, and one of the original advocates of the establishment of a dental college in Philadelphia, in which he was subsequently tendered, but declined, a professorship. He has been a member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, and has been twice the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He has never been ambitious for distinction or notoriety; but has accepted only such quiet positions as he considered honorable. He is a Director in the Harrisburg National Bank; and is President of the Board of School Directors of the city. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an elder of the same. He was married, in 1852, to Jeannette Street, of Cheshire, Connecticut, a lineal descendant of Rev. John Davenport, the founder of New Haven, and also of Oliver Walcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His family consists of two children, a daughter and a son.

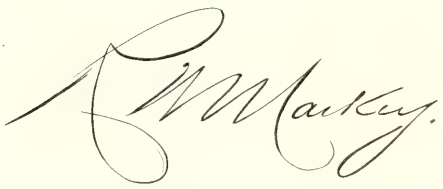
BAILEY, GEORGE, M. D., Iron Manufacturer, is a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in the year 1827. He is a son of Joseph Bailey, who at that date was engaged in farming, but, in 1838, removed to Coatesville, where he became interested in the production of boiler iron at the old "Lukens Mill," where the manufacture of that description of iron was first carried on, to any extent, in this country. In 1844, Joseph Bailey removed to Berks county, near Pottstown, where he erected iron works, and where he is still engaged (April, 1874) in its manufacture. His son, George, meanwhile, was receiving his education at an academy under the care of the (Orthodox) Friends, and afterwards taught Latin and Greek, for two years, in the same institution. He commenced the study of medicine, in 1848, at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom, in 1851, but never practised the profession. It was at his father's works, in Berks county, that he obtained his first insight into the manufacture of iron; and his preference lying in that direction, he abandoned medicine, and with his brother embarked in the enterprise, erecting their mill in Harrisburg, in 1852–'53. Here, in a small way, they entered upon the manufacture of boiler iron, gradually enlarging the works as time rolled on. In 1858, they added a nail factory to their works, and since that period have been largely engaged in the manufacture of plate and nails. From the date of the commencement of the works in Harrisburg, until 1866, he resided in that city, but in the last named year he removed his family to Philadelphia, still passing at least two-thirds of his time in Harrisburg, where his interests are located. During and since his residence in Harrisburg, he has been a trustee of several charitable institutions, and also a member of its councils; and has always taken a great interest in anything that, in his opinion, would advance the prosperity of the city, where he so long resided, and which he considers as destined to become a great manufacturing centre. In this connection it may be remarked that both himself and brother, in inaugurating their enterprise, gave the first impetus towards the establishment of industrial works in that city; and have probably done more than any others to advance its manufacturing interests, as they recognized, at an early day, its advantages for the distribution of manufactured goods. He was married, in 1851, to a daughter of Benjamin E. Valentine, of Philadelphia, and has a family of three daughters.

CLYMER, HIESTER, of Reading, Pennsylvania, is a descendant of Richard Clymer, a shipping merchant and ship builder, of Philadelphia, who came from Bristol, England, in 1705. Richard Clymer had two sons, William and Christopher. The latter was the father of George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. William, who was a mariner, and a captain in the British Navy during the reign of George II., married Anna Roberdeau, a sister of General Daniel Roberdeau, of the Revolution, by whom he had but one child, Daniel Cunyngham Clymer, who was born in Philadelphia, in the year 1747, and educated to the law. After practising for some time at the Philadelphia bar, he came to Reading, several years before the Revolution, and was, up to the year 1810, one of the leading lawyers of Berks and the adjoining counties. He was Secretary of the meeting of "The officers and privates of the fifty-three battalions of the Associators of the Colony of Pennsylvania," at which George Ross presided, held at Lancaster on the memorable 4th of July, 1776, "to chose two Brigadier-Generals to command the battalions and forces in said colony," and at which his uncle, General Roberdeau, was elected First Brigadier-General. He was a Colonel and Deputy Commissary General of Prisoners during the Revolutionary War. His first commission, as a Lieutenant-Colonel, was issued by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, April 8th, 1776, and was signed by John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He left one daughter, and two sons, William and Edward Tilghman Clymer. The latter married Maria Catharine, a daughter of William Hiester, of Bern township, Berks county, who was a cousin of Joseph Hiester, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1817 to 1820, and resided on his farm adjoining the village of Morgantown, in Caernarvon township, Berks county, at the time of his death, in 1831.

Hiester Clymer, one of the sons of Edward T. Clymer, was born in Caernarvon township, Berks county, November 3d, 1827. He received his preliminary education at Reading, and graduated in 1847, at the College of New Jersey, (Nassau Hall) Princeton, at which institution his father and grandfather were also educated. He then commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Berks county, April 6th, 1849. In 1851, he went to Pottsville, Schuylkill county, where he remained five years in successful practice. In 1856, he returned to Reading. In 1860, he served as a member of the Board of Revenue Commissioners, and was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention held at Charleston, in the spring of that year. In October, 1860, he was elected to the State Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Benjamin Nunemacher. In October, 1861, he was elected for the full term; and in October, 1864, re-elected for a third term. His course as Senator was distinguished for dignity and courtesy of demeanor, readiness, force and eloquence in debate, and steadfast devotion to the best interests of the Commonwealth. His discussion with Senator A. K. McClure, in February, 1861, on the repeal of the tonnage tax on the traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, brought him prominently before the people, and established for him an enduring reputation as a parliamentary debater and a statesman thoroughly informed in the grave questions of inter-State trade and domestic finance which that discussion involved. In March, 1866, he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and immediately resigned his seat in the Senate. He made a vigorous and remarkably energetic canvass of the State, speaking to large meetings of his fellow-citizens in nearly every county, and everywhere making a deep impression upon them by the nervous eloquence of his speech and his frank and forcible presentation of the various issues upon which their decision was invoked. Although he received a larger vote than had ever been previously given to any Democratic candidate for the same office, his competitor, the late Governor Geary, was declared elected. In 1868, he was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which met July 4th, in Tammany Hall, New York, and nominated Horatio Seymour for President. In the spring of 1870, on the organization of the Board of Public Charities, with supervisory powers over the treatment of the insane poor confined in the hospitals of the State, he was appointed by Governor Geary one of the Commissioners under the Act of Assembly creating that board—a graceful compliment from his former antagonist on the stump—in which position of trust he still continues. In the autumn of the same year, he visited Europe, and after a tour through England and the Continent, returned in the fall of 1871. In October, 1872, he was elected to represent the district of Berks county in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, and took his seat, December 1st, 1873. He is a member of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws; the Committee on Public Lands, and the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress. He was married, in 1856, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Matthew Brooke, of Birdsboro', Berks county, and had two children—a son and daughter—both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Clymer died in October, 1870.

DANCOAST, JOSEPH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1805. Adopting the profession of medicine and surgery, he studied the same at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in 1828, with the degree of M. D. He at once commenced practice, and made surgery his specialty. He began teaching Practical Anatomy and Surgery, in 1831; and during the same year edited a *Treatise on the Structure, Functions, and Diseases of the Human Sympathetic Nerve*, by J. Frederick Lobstein. In 1834, he was elected one of the Physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley; shortly afterwards, Physician-in-Chief to the Children's Hospital, in the same institution: and from 1838 to 1845, he was one of the Visiting Surgeons to the same hospital. In 1838, he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College. In 1844, he published his *Treatise on Operative Surgery*, which he revised and enlarged in 1852, when it had passed to a third edition. During the first nine years of its existence, upwards of four thousand copies were sold. He also, in 1844, remodelled the able work—originally written by Dr. Casper Wistar, to which the late Professor William E. Horner had made valuable additions—entitled, *A System of Anatomy for the use of Students*. On March 27th, 1854, he was elected one of the Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and resigned that position on February 29th, 1864; in 1861, Professor of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, from which he resigned, in 1874, and was succeeded by his son, Dr. William H. Pancoast. He thus filled for a period of thirty-six years, successively, two of the most important chairs in that celebrated school. He has also edited at sundry times, *Mance on the Great Sympathetic Nerve*, and the *Cerebro-Spinal System in Man*, by the same author; and subsequently, *Quain's Anatomical Plates*. He has been a voluminous contributor to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*; the *American Medical Intelligencer*, and the *Medical Examiner*; beside publishing various monographs, both pathological and surgical, and, at the time, the then novel department of plastic surgery. He has also published sundry essays and introductory lectures to his class; the one of 1856, is entitled, *Professional Glimpses Abroad*. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the College of Pharmacy, and other scientific institutions. He is one of the most eminent of American surgeons: is bold, rapid, and skilful with the use of the knife, and in diagnosis almost invariably correct.





EYRE, HON. JOSHUA PUSEY, Merchant, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, July 14th, 1803. Caleb Pusey, a maternal ancestor, came from England as the representative of William Penn, with the first expedition sent out by the latter. His paternal ancestor was also one of the same company; and the family having settled in the vicinity of Chester, became the proprietors of a large landed estate, a considerable portion of which is still in possession of the family. His father, Jonas Eyre, was born, April 28th, 1767, and died, March 21st, 1836; the mother, Susanna (Pusey) Eyre, was born, October 17th, 1776, and died, October 27th, 1841. He received all his education in the common schools, which at that date afforded limited advantages. He served an apprenticeship to the dry goods business with Townsend Sharpless, of Philadelphia; and after the expiration of his term, returned to Chester, where he engaged in general merchandizing on his own account. He subsequently became associated with his brother, William Eyre, Jr., in the lumber and coal business, which they continued until March 25th, 1847. He was elected to the State Legislature, in 1841; but after the expiration of his term declined a re-election, and ever thereafter eschewed political office. He was a prime mover in the organization of the Farmer's Market, in Philadelphia; and was the first President of the association, continuing in that office for several years. He was also an originator of the Chester Rural Cemetery Company, of which he was President; a Director of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company; and for many years previous to his death, on April 1st, 1872, had been a Director of the Delaware County National Bank. He was a man universally esteemed for his integrity and worth.

DOUGLASS, JOSHUA, Lawyer, was born in Rochester, New York, August 1st, 1826. His parents were of the thrifty stock of New England, his mother, Martha (Crocker), being a native of Vermont, and his father coming originally from East Haddam, Connecticut. When he was about six years of age the family removed to Meadville, and in the schools of this place he acquired his preliminary education, completing his studies by an extended course of several years at the academy. In his twentieth year he engaged, in connection with his father, in farming, continuing so employed for four years. In 1850, shortly after the breaking out of the "gold fever," he emigrated to California, thinking to force from the earth a larger and more speedy fortune than could be obtained by the slow means of farming. An experience of about eighteen months sent him home to Pennsylvania, where for two winters he was engaged in teaching school. He had already determined upon becoming a lawyer, and during his leisure time from school duties he was industriously employed in completing the necessary course of legal reading and study. He passed his examination and was admitted to the bar in April, 1854. For twelve years he was associated in a law partnership with Darwin Finney, of Meadville, who was a State Senator during this connection, and subsequently a member of Congress. This partnership was dissolved in 1866, and for the following three years he conducted his business alone, but in 1869 he associated with him Colonel D. C. McCoy (late Colonel of the 83d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers), which business connection still continues. For nine years he held an influential position in the School Board of Meadville. In 1870, he was a candidate, on the Republican ticket, for President Judge of his district. He has been counsel for several of the railroad corporations of his section, and has for some time occupied that official post in the Titusville and Petroleum Centre Companies. He was married, in October, 1853, to Lavantia Densmore, of that section of Pennsylvania.

MACKEY, ROBERT W., State Treasurer and Vice-President of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is a native of that city, where he was born, December 22d, 1837, and is the fourth son of Robert, and Rebecca (Howard) Mackey; his father being of Irish, and his mother of English descent. He was educated in both the public schools and private academies of the city, and he finished his studies in the Western University. After leaving college, he obtained a clerkship in the banking house of William A. Hill, where he remained for a long time, and then took a similar position in the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburgh. After being found capable and industrious, he was elected Teller, and soon after Assistant-Cashier. In 1865, he became Cashier; which position he retained until 1871, when he was elected Vice-President, and still fills that office. From youth, he took an interest in political matters, and was an active worker at the polls before he was entitled to a vote. When he reached his majority, he was valued as a young man whose influence was worthy of notice. He was at one time nominated by the Republicans of the Third Ward, as their candidate for City Councils. The ward was strongly Democratic, with a majority of 600 to overcome; and yet he carried the day by a majority of 300. In 1869, he was elected State Treasurer, by the Legislature; but was defeated in 1870, by a combination being effected between the dissatisfied Republicans and Democrats, after having received the nomination of the Republican party, in caucus, by a vote of fifty-two to ten. In the following month of January, 1871, he was again a candidate, and was successful, and was re-elected in January, 1872. A change in the constitution making the office an elective one by the people, instead of the Legislature—which had been the course up to that period—rendered an election in January, 1873, unnecessary; and an act was passed by the Legislature extending his

term until May, 1874, or until a successor was elected and qualified. He was nominated by the Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg in August, 1873, and was elected at the ensuing October election, to serve two years from May, 1874. He has discharged the important trust committed to him in a most acceptable and efficient manner; and during the first three years of his incumbency, has paid off over five millions of the public debt of the State. During this his fourth year of service, he has liquidated the indebtedness of the Commonwealth at the rate of $200,000 per month. He is of a delicate *physique*, the result of years of physical suffering; yet with all his ailments, he is strong enough to endure labor which would appal men of better health and larger frame, and is rarely, if ever, prevented from attending to his official duties. He is of the nervous, sanguine temperament; and from his immense nerve strength is able to sustain much excitement, and influence others. He is unmarried.

EYRE, WILLIAM, Jr., Merchant, a brother of Hon. Joshua Pusey Eyre, was born in Chester, April 25th, 1807. After some preliminary education, he was sent to Samuel Gummere's boarding school, at Burlington, New Jersey. After leaving school, he associated with his brother, Joshua P., as J. P. & W. Eyre, in the lumber and coal trade. The brothers were enterprising and progressive; they ran a packet between Chester and Philadelphia, and continued a highly successful career until the dissolution of the partnership in 1847. William was no politician, but was a public spirited man and a generous supporter of all beneficent enterprises. He died, March 6th, 1853, mourned by a large circle of friends, who valued him for his consistent adherence to the right. He had been for many years a Director of the old Delaware County Bank. For a long time previous to its removal to Philadelphia, he had been President of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, being the first to hold that office; but he then resigned, and for the remainder of his life continued in the board of directors. He was twice married, his first wife having been Anna Louisa, daughter of Dr. Job Terrell, of Chester, March 4th, 1835; she died after a brief period of wedded life, and he was again married, November 26th, 1844, to Rebecca P., daughter of Caleb Churchman, of Darby.

FLEMING, DAVID, Lawyer, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 17th, 1812; is one of a family of eleven children, and the son of Samuel and Sarah (Beckett) Fleming. His father was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was a farmer by occupation. A few weeks after his birth, the family removed to Dauphin county, where his father had purchased a large farm, about twelve miles east of Harrisburg, on which he managed to rear his children respectably, giving them all a good common school education. David was thus brought up, laboring on the farm during the summer, and attending school during the winter months; he was also taught Latin by a good classical scholar who resided in the neighborhood. When seventeen years of age, he commenced teaching school; and so continued for several years, alternating with attending school himself at the "Harrisburg Academy" and elsewhere, until he had acquired a fair academical education. He subsequently taught a select school in Baltimore county, Maryland, embracing Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of mathematics, being himself the hardest student in the academy. His health becoming somewhat impaired, he accepted a position as clerk for Dr. D. N. L. Reutter, who had a contract for furnishing ties for the Baltimore & Port Deposit Railroad, then being constructed; and when this was completed, remained with his employer, and became interested in a contract for furnishing yellow pine timber to the Washington Navy Yard; having charge of the shipment of it from North Carolina, which he did by vessels he chartered in New York, going himself as supercargo in several. He passed over a year in this operation, and got a good insight into business matters. He made quite a number of voyages, and on more than one occasion was exposed to the perils of the sea. On the conclusion of the undertaking he returned to Harrisburg, in 1838, and the Legislature being in special session under the then new constitution, he commenced reporting the proceedings for the public press, and corresponded daily for four Philadelphia journals, including the *United States Gazette*; so he continued for several years, besides assisting to edit a local paper. During this period, he devoted his leisure hours to general study; and, in 1839, entered the law office of William McClure, as a student; was admitted to the bar at Harrisburg, in November, 1841, and has ever since practised his profession in that city. He closed his connection as newspaper correspondent in 1847, when he was elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and served during that session. He was renominated by the Whigs, in 1848; but owing to a tie in that body, and by the accidental absence of one of his friends, the Democratic candidate succeeded by a majority of one. In 1854, he was elected District Attorney, and served for the term of three years, declining a re-election. In 1863, he was elected to the State Senate, and served for three years in that body, being Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary during his second year; he was chosen Speaker in the closing session of his term. During his residence in Harrisburg, he has been concerned in many of the business enterprises of the city. He was one of the first small number who organized and erected the Harrisburg Car Works; and he subsequently obtained its charter, and has ever since been a stockholder and member of the board, as also of the foundry and machine company which originated from the same enterprise. He was Secretary

Walter Pub. Co. Philadelphia.

D. Fleming

of the Board when the Harrisburg Gas Works were built, and for several years after. He was also a member of the Board and the Counsel for the Lochiel Iron Company, and assisted in the organization of its successor the Lochiel Rolling Mills. He has been for many years the Counsel, and also a Director of the Harrisburg National Bank, and was one of the Corporators in organizing the First National Bank of Harrisburg. He assisted to organize the Keystone Life-Insurance Company, and the Cash Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Harrisburg, serving for several years as a Director and Counsel for the same. He was a Director of the Inland Telegraph Company, and afterwards of the United States Telegraph Company, until its consolidation with the Western Union lines; and has been Counsel for the latter, as well as for the Atlantic and Ohio and the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Companies, the Columbia Oil Company, and many other large corporations in several important suits involving the taxation of these corporations by the State. He has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Harrisburg City Passenger Railway Company since its organization. He is a Trustee of the "Home for the Friendless" of Harrisburg, and President of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church. His legal practice is not strictly confined to Dauphin county, but he has been often employed in other parts of the State, including both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. He has also regularly practised in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth since 1843, and the reported decisions of that tribunal will show that he has been concerned in a large proportion of the cases removed from the courts of his county—many of them involving principles of great importance—and also in cases removed from other counties. Of late years he has attended to bankruptcy practice in the two Federal Courts. He has been urged by his friends to become a candidate for President Judge of his District, and also as Representative in Congress—to either position he could have been elected—but has invariably declined, preferring the labors and independence of professional life to the honors and responsibilities of the bench or legislative duties at Washington. From all these statements, it is apparent that he is a laborious, useful and enterprising citizen; and when it is taken into consideration that from the age of seventeen, when he left home, until his father's death, in 1851 (at the great age of ninety years), he never called upon him for any pecuniary assistance, he may emphatically be termed a self-made man. While a newspaper correspondent, he earned as high as $54 per week, and from the date of his admission to the bar he has enjoyed a lucrative and increasing patronage. Of late years, his practice has brought him $10,000 per annum. Recently, he has associated with him S. J. M. McCarrell, who was a student in his office and has remained with him ever since his admission to the bar. He was married, January 1st, 1852, to Susan, youngest daughter of Charles Mowry, one of the first Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania.

FLEMING, JAMES PATTERSON, Lawyer and Real Estate Operator, was born at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 24th, 1824. His ancestors came originally from the Netherlands, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and settled in Worcester, England, whence several members of the family subsequently removed to Ireland, where they took an active part in the Irish Rebellion; his grandfather was a distinguished officer under Emmet, and was ultimately obliged to flee from Ireland and seek shelter in Glasgow, Scotland. His father, John E. Fleming, a native of England, was a graduate of the college at Glasgow, and won fame as a mathematician and astronomer; he came to the United States in 1819, and settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he was noted for his scientific research. James P. Fleming was educated at Duquesne College, now known as the Western University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1843; he then studied law with Hon. A. W. Lewis, and later, with Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, of New Lisbon, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar at Xenia, Ohio, in May, 1866, and afterward removed to Phœnixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in practice. He moved to Wirt county, Virginia, in 1848, but at the expiration of six months proceeded to Pittsburgh, where he pursued his profession for a brief period. He then engaged in the drug business in Allegheny City, having become familiar with its details in the store of his brother, before his entry at Duquesne College. He continued this occupation till 1863, when he sold out and devoted his attention to real estate, his operations in which have been signally successful. He has labored to secure improved designs and architecture, and has probably contributed more than any other man in his county to the improvement of cottage homes, many of which he has erected in a style noticeable for taste and comfort. He has never held an office of profit, and has repeatedly and firmly declined political preferment and emolument. He is Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Work-House; and has for many years been a Manager of the Pittsburgh Alms House, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and various other public charities. He is President of an organization for building a railway on the south side of the Ohio river, from Pittsburgh to Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, and his indomitable energy will doubtless make the projected enterprise a success.

HARDING, J. BARCLAY, Journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 1st, 1830. He was the son of Jesper Harding, belonged to a family that for more than forty years has been prominent in the newspaper, printing and publishing business in Philadelphia, and was himself a journalist by birth, education and taste. He exhibited in early life much talent, though of a somewhat versatile cha-

racter; but this defect was counteracted by the practical training he received on his father's paper—the *Inquirer*—and he soon developed a special aptitude for his future profession. In 1856, he became the editor of the *Daily Morning Times*, and strongly advocated the cause of Fremont in the presidential campaign. The *Times* was an outspoken Republican journal and did not live long, as the advocacy of such principles was not so profitable then as now. On the demise of that paper, he was for a time Clerk of Select Council; but subsequently returned to his position on the *Inquirer*. In the latter part of 1863, the only afternoon newspaper published in Philadelphia was the *Evening Bulletin*, it being the only one to survive out of several evening papers that had been started. Under these circumstances, he thought there was room for another evening journal, and prevailed on his brother-in-law, Charles E. Warburton, to join him in the enterprise. This was the origin of the *Evening Telegraph*, the first number of which was issued January 4th, 1864, from its present office, No. 108 south Third street. It was then a folio sheet, 24 by 36 inches, containing seven columns to a page, and was sold at two cents a copy, or six dollars a year. In its salutatory address it disclaimed all intention of basing its hopes of success on any previous want experienced by the community; but rather founded its expectations on the rapid growth of the city and its environs, and upon the fact that there was but one afternoon paper, which, in spite of its ability, could not satisfy the diversified opinions of all. It declared itself entirely independent in politics, but a firm supporter of the Government in its endeavour to crush the Rebellion. It recognized the President, his Cabinet, and the sworn officers under them to be "the Government," unless they should knowingly and willingly fail to perform their duty. The latitude thus claimed allowed the *Telegraph* to firmly uphold the Government of Lincoln, to strongly denounce that of Johnson, and again cordially to endorse the Grant administration. Its tenor, on the whole, has been decidedly Republican, though it has never hesitated to denounce men of that party whom it considered unfit for office. The new paper met with considerable encouragement from the beginning, and introduced some features which were novelties in Philadelphia journalism. Amongst them were occasional illustrations, which, regarding the difficulties of printing on ordinary paper and at a rapid rate, were often remarkably fine, and a series of biographical notices of prominent military men, accompanied by their portraits, which were read with much interest by the public. In April, 1864, he and his partner began the issue of double sheets on Saturdays, and continued that addition till towards the close of the year, when the present quarto form was permanently adopted. The journal has always been noted for its carefully compiled articles in explanation of important new items, its elaborate and accurate biographical sketches published promptly on every occasion, and for its general dash and enterprise, the latest manifestation of which was the publication of a special translation of Victor Hugo's great story of "93," immediately upon the production of the original in Europe. This new departure in Anglo-Saxon journalism it is proposed to follow up by the presentation of other great works from time to time. The originator of the paper lived to see it well established and rapidly gaining in public favor; though at his death it had by no means attained to the importance, either as regards circulation or influence, which it at present possesses; enough, however, had been accomplished to indicate the future results. He had always enjoyed excellent health till within a few weeks of his death, and being naturally of a robust constitution and accustomed to active pursuits in life, he disregarded those symptoms which were the forerunners of his fatal illness. After a brief sojourn in the country, he was attacked with chills and fever, but nevertheless attended to his usual business till the malady assumed a congestive form and carried him off suddenly, on October 29th, 1865, when still in the prime of life. He was married at an early age, and left a widow and two children. The journal is now conducted by his surviving partner, a shrewd business man, animated by the true journalistic spirit.

HARRISON, JOSEPH, JR., Locomotive Engine Builder, was born at the northwest corner of Front and Noble streets, Philadelphia, September 20th, 1810, and was the son of Joseph and Mary (Crawford) Harrison, formerly of Gloucester county, New Jersey. He attended school until after he passed the age of fourteen years, and by his apt, quick habits, and his love of reading, had laid at that time the groundwork of a fair English education. Subsequently, during his apprentice life, he enjoyed a short period of night schooling, and during this period he mastered Bonnycastle's *Mensuration of Superficies and Solids*. When fifteen years old he went on trial into the machine shop of Frederick D. Sanno, and, after a satisfactory probation, was indentured to him as an apprentice to learn steam-engineering. In less than two years thereafter his employer failed in business, and his indentures were cancelled. He soon found another place, being indentured to James Flint for a term of four years and three months; and having acquired considerable information with his previous employer, was enabled to make better terms with his second master. Learning his trade at a better advantage, he very rapidly acquired proficiency and soon had the best work entrusted to him. Before he was twenty he was made foreman, having the oversight of thirty men and boys. He was occupied in the making of cotton machinery and all descriptions of stationary steam-engines. He was with Thomas Flint, of the firm of Hyde & Flint, for nearly a year after his apprenticeship had ceased, and then found employment in Philip Garrett's machine shop, near Walnut and Fourth streets,

where he engaged in much finer work than he had done before, such as small lathes, presses for bank-note engravers, etc. He remained in this shop until the summer of 1833, when he went to Port Clinton, Pennsylvania, to put up some machinery for Arundius Tiers, with whom his father had been for many years engaged as accountant. In 1834, the building of locomotive engines was attracting considerable attention, but he had no experience whatever in this description of work. Out of curiosity, he one day in the early part of that year visited the shop of Long & Norris, and to his surprise was greeted by his first master, F. D. Sanno, whom he had not seen for some years, and who was now foreman in the shop. He was tendered work in the concern, and accepted it. He found the establishment to be of no very high grade; bad tools, bad workmen, bad foremanship—resulting in locomotives of poor design and mainly unsuccessful in practice, though several had been produced. Colonel Long was never there, and although the other partner daily passed some hours in the shop, the latter knew nothing practically of the business. He immediately set to remedy the defects in some work that had been almost ruined by the hands; and his manner of proceeding excited much interest among the employés, besides attracting the attention of the junior partner. In a fortnight he was appointed foreman, at increased wages. He remained here about a year and a half, and being ambitious to learn, was glad to be of assistance in making drawings and in directing the work. In the summer of 1835, he left the shop, and engaged with Garrett & Eastwick as foreman. This firm was showing some skill in the building of locomotives. He here designed and built the engine "Samuel D. Ingham" for the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company. This locomotive had many novel points, among which the most original were certain modes of reversement worked out entirely by the junior partner of the firm. The same device was used on the engines that were subsequently made in Russia by Harrison, Winans & Eastwick. This locomotive proved a success, and led to the building of others for the same company. In 1837, he was admitted as a member of the firm of Garrett, Eastwick & Co., his only capital being his skill; soon after it became Eastwick & Harrison. In the hands of the former the 8-wheel engine, with four driving and four truck wheels, was first brought into practicable shape. It is now almost exclusively used in this country for passenger trains, and has obtained a very satisfactory reputation in Europe. The present modes of equalizing the weight on the driving wheels, indispensable to this engine, were patented by Joseph Harrison, in 1838, as an improvement on A. M. Eastwick's patent of 1836. They are now applied by all manufacturers of locomotives in this country. In 1851, an engine called the "Gowan and Marx," weighing but little over eleven tons, with four connecting driving wheels, was designed and built by this firm for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. The performance of this engine in drawing 101 loaded coal cars over that road attracted great attention at the time, as being without a parallel in the history of railroad transportation. Locomotives designed and built by Eastwick & Harrison for the Beaver Meadow and other companies burned anthracite coal successfully as early as 1835 and 1836, and in regular business over the roads surmounted higher grades than had ever before been performed in either America or Europe. The reputation already acquired by the firm of Eastwick & Harrison attracted the attention of two eminent Russian engineers, who were sent to the United States by their Government to examine and report upon the American railway system. On the return of these gentlemen to Russia, it was proposed that Joseph Harrison should be sent for, to undertake the construction of the locomotives and other rolling stock for the St. Petersburg & Moscow Railway, a line about 400 miles in length, then about to be constructed. In December, 1843, the firm, together with Thomas Winans of Baltimore, concluded a contract with the Russian Government, the amount being three million dollars, the work to be completed in five years. One of the conditions was, that this work was to be done at St. Petersburg, by Russian workmen, or such as could be found on the spot. With employés entirely unacquainted with the work to be performed, without knowing the language, or the peculiar manner of doing business in a foreign land, the firm of Harrison, Winans & Eastwick set about the difficult and apparently almost impossible task of complying with the terms of their contract. But they commenced their business in a straightforward manner, and only asked not to be hindered; so well were their plans arranged and carried out, that all the work contracted for was completed to the entire satisfaction of the Russian Government, and paid for more than a year before the term expired. During its progress orders reaching nearly two million dollars were added to the original amount, including the completion of the great cast-iron bridge over the Neva—the largest and most expensive in the world. To finish this structure another year was added to the original term of the first contract; and prior to the close of the first term a second agreement was entered into for the further period of twelve years, for establishing in running order the rolling stock of the St. Petersburg & Moscow Railway—the parties to this contract being Joseph Harrison, Jr., Thomas and William S. Winans. This second contract was carried on and finished to the satisfaction of both parties, in 1852. On the opening of the great bridge over the Neva, in 1850, the Emperor Nicholas, as a mark of esteem, bestowed upon Joseph Harrison, Jr., the ribbon of the order of St. Ann, with a massive gold medal attached, bearing on its face a portrait of the sovereign, and on the reverse the motto, in the Russian language, "For zeal." Returning to Philadelphia, in 1852, he set about employing his wealth in the adornment of his native city. He erected numerous and costly buildings, some with original features, not heretofore seen in this country, and established one of the finest and

most extensive art galleries in Philadelphia. He next turned his attention to the means of improving steam generation, more particularly with a view of preventing explosions. The result of his efforts is now before the public in the "Harrison steam boiler," for which his first patent bears date October 4th, 1859, though it has since been considerably improved; it may be said to be absolutely safe against destructive explosions. He manufactured them in Philadelphia, where a number are in operation, but they are far more extensively employed in New England. This boiler was thoroughly tested and approved by a Commission appointed by the Franklin Institute. It received the London World's Fair first-class medal, in 1862; a medal from the American Institute, New York, in 1869, and, about 1872, was awarded the "Rumford Medal" from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University, Boston, as a mechanical invention of great benefit to mankind. He was a master of the whole subject of steam boilers, and of the locomotive engine; and his "Essay" on the former and his "Lecture" on the latter—and particularly of Philadelphia's share in the invention and production of the modern locomotive—are two of the most valuable contributions to the literature of the steam engine. Not only was his leaning towards the science of mechanics, but he had broad likings for literature and the fine arts. In the latter he was a connoisseur of considerable accomplishments, and was a liberal patron of our home artists. He likewise took great interest in the beautifying and adornment of Fairmount Park, and offered to place some fine works of art in the public gallery erected within its limits. He was married, December 15th, 1836, to Sarah Poulterer, and leaves six children, three of whom were born abroad. He died March 27th, 1874.

HENRY, SAMUEL, Financier and Soldier, was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, January 29th, 1843, and there received such education as the common schools of the district afforded. He resided there until he attained his eighteenth year, when he was appointed Assistant Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Johnstown, to which town he removed; this position he filled for two years, with credit to himself and the company. In 1862, and at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the 21st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—a cavalry regiment—as a private soldier, and served all through the War until the contest was over. Soon after entering the service he rose from the ranks and became Second Lieutenant, and subsequently was promoted to First Lieutenant. Not long after he had reached this grade he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, the arduous duties of which office he fulfilled with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his superior officers. His regiment was actively engaged in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, and in the operations in front of Petersburg, and throughout, he conducted himself with such honor and gallantry as to merit a further promotion to the rank of Captain. After the close of the Rebellion he returned to his home in Blair county, with the proud satisfaction of having fulfilled his duty to his country, and, above all, of having risen from the ranks and won his commissions by merit only, not by favor. At this time he was tendered a position in the banking house of W. M. Lloyd, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, which he accepted and filled for one year, manifesting such financial ability, combined with the strictest integrity, that he was offered the Cashiership of the Ebensburg Bank—owned by Levy & Co.—the responsible duties of which he assumed, and retains to the present time. In political faith he is an unswerving Republican, and such was the confidence reposed in his honesty, straightforward, outspoken sentiments, that his fellow-citizens nominated and elected him, in 1871, a member of the Legislature; and recognizing the ability that he displayed in this new sphere of action have re-elected him for three successive terms as their Representative. The sound judgment he displayed in all matters of finance, and in connection with his extensive business experience, was the means of bringing his name prominently before the public as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer. His social nature has won for him a wide popularity, and his legislative ability is freely acknowledged by his fellow-members.

DARLINGTON, RICHARD, Teacher, was born in West Marlborough township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 13th, 1834. He was a descendant of Abraham Darlington, who emigrated from England to Chester county, in 1705. His mother, Edith, was the daughter of Thomas Smedley, a minister of the Society of Friends. Having had a preliminary education in his native county, he graduated at Harvard University and commenced teaching, at the early age of eighteen, in Highland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he filled more important positions in the Friends' High School at Westfield, New Jersey, and in the Central Friends' High School in Philadelphia. In 1859, he purchased Ercildown Seminary, Chester county, where he had received a part of his early education, and assumed the management of this old and worthy institution of learning, which position he has filled for more than forty years. During this time more than one thousand young ladies have been received as pupils under his care, and many of these now fill positions of trust and responsibility for which they were trained by him. His fitness for the calling which he has chosen is widely acknowledged, and has gained for the institution over which he presides an enviable reputation. The interest he takes in the general subject of education has been shown

George F. Goodson

in the debates of many educational assemblages; and on frequent occasions he has delivered public addresses on this and cognate subjects which have commended the science of education to his auditors. In 1861, he married Lizzie F. Alexander, a former teacher in Ercildown Seminary.

GORDON, GEORGE FLEMING, Artist and Contractor, was born in Philadelphia, in 1818; is the son of George Gordon, and of Scotch extraction. His parents had designed him for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and his education was commenced with that view; circumstances, however, changed the current of his life, and while pursuing his studies, he learned the trade of a marble-worker and sculptor with his father, in New York and Philadelphia. After the completion of his apprenticeship, he entered into business with his father. In 1838, he went to the Western country, and visited Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis. He established a branch of the business at Cincinnati, where he resided for three years. He then returned to Philadelphia, and subsequently went to Iowa, and to the Galena lead region, prospecting for marble and "mineral." In 1842, he proceeded to New Orleans, and remained in that city for four years, engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1846, on the outbreak of the Mexican War, he entered the 2d Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, and was elected an officer of Company F. He passed his three months' term of service on the line of the Rio Grand del Norte. Returning thence, he once more reached Philadelphia, and in 1847 purchased a monthly magazine called, *The Christian*, of which he assumed the editorial management. He enlarged the serial and it became *The Christian Pearl*, a dollar magazine, thoroughly unsectarian in its views. He had, at an early age, become a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, to which his parents belonged, and in it he continued for some time an active, zealous member; but becoming dissatisfied with the narrowness of its dogmas, he left its communion and joined the religious society then under the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, known as the Methodist Protestant sect, and was licensed as a local preacher. He was active in the organization of the Brotherly Love Society, and when Rev. T. H. Stockton went to Cincinnati, he was unanimously elected its President—its object was religious, missionary, and benevolent. In connection with it, he established a Sunday school of over 500 members, which he personally superintended for about four years. He afterwards organized another Sunday school in connection with the Church of the New Testament, now under the care of his former pastor, Rev. T. H. Stockton, and continued its Superintendent for many years. He then became the head of the Union Sunday School; and is now a member of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church. After his editorial connection with *The Christian Pearl* ceased, he became identified with the *National Protestant Reporter*, and afterwards *The Young Christian*—and in connection with his magazines, carried on the printing business for some years. In 1850, he became Missionary Agent of the American Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, and organized a Jerusalem Union in Philadelphia—its object being to aid a pioneer settlement in Palestine. In 1856, he was elected a member of Councils from the Fifteenth Ward, and thus began his active political career. As Chairman of the Committee on the Poor, he inaugurated many reforms in the Alms House, including the bettering of the condition of the insane in that institution. He was Chairman of the Committee which introduced the first steam fire-engine into the city, and was subsequently an eloquent advocate of the establishment of a Paid Fire Department. He took a great interest in the public schools, urged large appropriations for their benefit; besides advocating loans for the erection of proper buildings, and was the author of the first Loan Bill passed by Councils. He also was the leader in the matter of appropriations for street drinking fountains, and designed several, two of which are in Fairmount Park. During this period of service in Councils, he became a student of law, under the preceptorship of the late James Goodman. Among other things, he advocated the issue of City Warrants, which could be used in payment of taxes; a plan for a City Insurance Department, the profits of this business to pay the expenses of the city government; the establishment of Libraries in Police Stations, and, in his own ward, commenced by donating a book-case containing one hundred volumes. He has been a School Director of the Fifteenth Ward for over fifteen years, and through his instrumentality many new features of discipline, etc., have been introduced. Among these may be named: regular examinations of pupils through all the grades; the introduction of music, drawing, and physical exercises; the organization of a Teachers' Association, and of school principals into a Board of Teachers. He also took a prominent share in the erection of the first public statue—that of Washington, which now stands at the entrance of Independence Hall—and delivered the oration when the same was unveiled. He has been endeavoring for several years to establish a course of winter lectures in all the grammar schools of the city, as well as to have public libraries attached to each individual school.

WICKERSHAM, JAMES PYLE, LL. D., State Superintendent of Common Schools, was born in Newlin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 5th, 1825, and is the son of Caleb Wickersham, the fourth in descent from Thomas Wickersham, who came to Pennsylvania about 1700, settled in the then wilderness of Chester county, and built the first house west of the Brandywine, which is still standing. His mother was a daughter of James Pyle, also

descended from Quaker stock. He was brought up on his father's farm, laboring and studying alternately until he went to the Unionville Academy, where he was at the age of sixteen an assistant teacher; he afterwards taught in one of the common schools of the district. While an instructor of youth he was himself a student, and the greater part of his education was thus acquired. His success as a teacher was marked from the beginning. In 1845, he became Principal of the Marietta (Pennsylvania) Academy, where he remained ten years, the institution prospering greatly. He relinquished it to accept the position of Superintendent of Schools in Lancaster County, and shortly after assuming its duties he founded the Normal Institute at Millersville, out of which was eventually developed the First State Normal School, and, in fact, the whole Normal School system. In 1856, he became the Principal of this school, which he made one of the most flourishing institutions in the country. He remained there ten years, when he accepted the position he at present holds, that of State Superintendent of Common Schools, tendered him by Governor Curtin, and twice thereafter by Governor Geary, his nomination being unanimously confirmed by the Senate. Under his administration the school affairs of the Commonwealth have made great progress, and Pennsylvania is the peer, in this respect, of any of her sister States. He has been repeatedly offered—since his occupancy of this office—similar positions in other States and abroad; also a portfolio as Cabinet Minister by President Sarmiento of the Argentine Republic. He has assisted in establishing the Lancaster County Teachers' Association, and also those of the State and National Associations, of which he has been at various times the President. He was also, in 1869, elected President of the National Superintendents' Association. His address before the National Teachers' Association, in 1865, on *Education as an Element in the Reconstruction of the Union*, was published by some liberal and patriotic Bostonians and broadly circulated throughout the country. His inaugural before the same body, 1866, on *An American Education for the American People*, besides being widely circulated at home, was translated into several foreign languages, and scattered broadcast in Europe and South America. Professor Laboulaye, of the University of Paris, characterizes it as "the best exposition of the American idea of popular education that has ever been written." He is also the author of *School Economy* and *Methods of Instruction*, which are well known in the United States and in Europe; the first-named work has been translated into Spanish by order of the Argentine Republic. At the request of Governor Curtin, he prepared the original bill providing for the destitute soldiers' and sailors' orphans, and, in 1871, the Legislature entrusted to him the entire management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools. Since 1870, he has edited the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, the most important and widely circulated educational periodical in the Union.

AGNEW, D. HAYES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and is the son of Dr. Agnew, an eminent physician of that section. His classical education was commenced at the Moscow Academy, a flourishing institution then under the supervision of the Rev. Francis Latta, and located in Chester county. He next studied at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and finally completed his education at Newark College, Delaware, where one of his relatives—the Rev. John Holmes Agnew—was Professor of Languages. His medical training was obtained at the University of Pennsylvania, and he entered upon the practice of his profession in the rural districts. After some years he removed to Philadelphia, where he continued his practice, and commenced to deliver a course of Lectures in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, in College avenue. At the date of the breaking out of the Rebellion, his class in this time-honored institution numbered two hundred and sixty-five students, representing every State in the Union. He also established at the same place the Philadelphia School of Operative Surgery. He was elected, in 1854, one of the Surgeons of the Philadelphia Hospital, and in that institution he founded the present Pathological Museum; and for some time acted as its Curator. In 1863, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Assistant Lecturer on Clinical Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; about the same time he was elected one of the Surgeons of Wills' Ophthalmic Hospital. In 1865, he was elected to a similar position in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and likewise in the Orthopœdic Hospital. In 1870, he was chosen to fill the Chair of Operative Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, and in the year that followed he became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the same institution. He is a most skilful, rapid and efficient operator in every department of general surgery, which is his speciality; and his reputation is world-wide in this respect. He is at present, and has been for some time past, engaged in preparing for publication a large and exhaustive work on Operative Surgery, the first volume of which is now (May, 1874) in press, and will be soon in the hands of the profession. He married a member of the Irving family of Chester county, a name well known in that section as being largely interested in the manufacture of iron.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, Lawyer, Statesman, and Fifteenth President of the United States, was born near Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 23d, 1791. His father, James Buchanan, was a native of the county of Donegal, Ireland, and one of the earliest settlers of Franklin county, having emigrated thither in 1783. His mother, Elizabeth Speer, was the daughter of a respectable farmer

D. Hayes Agnew.

M. S. Quay.

of Adams county, a woman of remarkable native intellect, and distinguished for her masculine sense and rare literary taste. In 1798, James Buchanan, the elder, removed to Mercersburg, where his son received his academical education, and made such rapid progress in his studies that his father determined to give him the benefit of a collegiate course. He entered Dickinson College at the age of fourteen, and during his entire term of four years outstripped all his classmates in the acquirement of knowledge. He graduated in 1809. In December of the same year, he commenced the study of law with James Hopkins of Lancaster, the leading attorney at that bar. He was admitted to practice, November 17th, 1812, and at once took the front rank in the profession. When but a lawyer of four years standing, he was selected to conduct, unaided by senior counsel, the defence of a distinguished judge, who was impeached before the Senate of Pennsylvania. His defence on this occasion was a masterly display of legal acumen and forensic ability, that at once gave him a wide reputation; and from that period business poured in upon him. So successful was he, that when but forty years of age he had acquired means that enabled him to retire from the profession. He early displayed his patriotism by enlisting as a private in the company commanded by Captain Henry Shippen, which marched from Lancaster to the defence of Baltimore during the War with England, in 1812–'14, and with which he served till honorably discharged. In October, 1814, he was elected a member of the lower House of the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1815. His next step upward was his election, in 1820, as Representative to Congress. His first elaborate speech was made January 11th, 1822, and was deemed so important as to be published verbatim; it at once enrolled him as one of the ablest men in the nation, and gave him a national reputation. He was constantly re-elected to Congress, and although originally a Federalist, he changed to the Democratic faith and supported General Jackson for President, in 1828, being himself re-elected to Congress during the campaign, and made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. On March 3d, 1831, he voluntarily retired from Congress, and was soon afterwards appointed United States Minister to Russia by President Jackson; in this position he concluded the first commercial treaty between the United States and Russia, securing to our seamen important privileges in the Baltic and Black Seas. In 1833, on his return to the United States, he was elected United States Senator, taking his seat December 15th, 1834. He advocated Texan independence, and its recognition by the United States, and afterwards the admission of Texas as one of the States of the Union. On the opening of the 24th Congress he was made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. During Van Buren's administration he advocated the "Sub-treasury Act," and aided the passage of the bill; and while Tyler was President he opposed the Fiscal Bank bill, and advocated the Independent Treasury. For four years, from March 4th, 1845, or during the Polk administration, he was the able head of the State Department, and then retired to private life. When Pierce succeeded Fillmore, March 4th, 1853, he was recalled from his retirement and created United States Minister to England. On his return to the United States he was nominated and elected to the Presidency, and inaugurated March 4th, 1857. His administration was begun under adverse circumstances, the country laboring in the throes of that great conflict which broke out shortly after his term expired, and which has passed into history under the name of the Great Rebellion. After March 4th, 1861, he retired to his residence at Wheatland, where he died, June 1st, 1868.

QUAY, MATTHEW STANLEY, Lawyer, and Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was born in Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30th, 1833, and was named after General Matthew Stanley of Brandywine Manor, Chester county. He is descended on both sides from one of the oldest Scotch-Irish families in the State, his ancestors making their appearance in this country during the early part of the eighteenth century, having settled in Chester county in 1715. A sturdy and loyal attachment to their rights and religion has ever been a distinctive attribute of this race; and the record of his family in the early Indian and Provincial Wars, the Revolution, and the War of 1812, shows how true its members were to their traditional instincts. In the year 1840, his father, who was a clergyman in the Presbyterian Church, and whose ministry was widely and favorably known throughout that denomination, removed to western Pennsylvania, taking up his abode finally in Beaver; and the son, after several years preliminary instruction, was sent to Jefferson College, Canonsburg, where he graduated with distinction at the age of seventeen years. Proceeding at once to Pittsburg, he commenced the study of law in the office of Penney & Sterrett, the latter an eminent judge at the present time in Allegheny county. However, before he had completed his studies, he became desirous of travelling, and was also in quest of a suitable place to locate. He accompanied a college friend to his home in Mississippi. After a sojourn of two years in that State, Louisiana, and Texas, during which time he taught school, lectured, and acquired much valuable information, he returned to his home in Beaver, where the impress of his strong and well-balanced mind was soon to be made, not only upon the politics of his county, but on that of the whole State. Immediately after his return he resumed his legal studies with R. P. Roberts, in 1854, and was admitted to the bar; and, in 1855, was appointed Prothonotary of Beaver County. In 1856, he was elected to the same office, and re-elected in 1859. In 1861, moved by the same patriotic spirit that possessed so many of our youth, he resigned his office to accept a Lieutenancy in the

Pennsylvania Reserves, then organizing for service. While his regiment was awaiting at Camp Wright the call to the front, he was summoned to Harrisburg and made Assistant Commissary-General of the State, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. It was here that his capacity for organization, his energy, and his rigid and exact attention to details soon attracted the attention of the authorities, and upon the transfer of the Commissary Department to Washington, Governor Curtin invited him to become his private Secretary. The military staff of the Governor having been dispensed with about this time, the duties of these officers, together with the then enormous correspondence of the Executive office, devolved upon the private Secretary, all of which were diligently and methodically performed. In August, 1862, he was selected to command the 134th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, nine months' service, and continued to fill that position until chosen by Governor Curtin to attend to the delicate and responsible duties of State Agent at Washington. His resignation having been accepted, it arrived immediately upon the eve of the battle of Fredericksburg, into which fight he accompanied his regiment, eliciting by his conduct a complimentary mention in general orders. He fulfilled with great credit all that was required of him as State Agent; and the Legislature, in 1863, in order to meet the urgent needs of the service, created the office of Military Secretary, and Governor Curtin, remembering the invaluable services of his former private Secretary, immediately recalled him and assigned him to the newly created post. Upon the death of Colonel W. W. Sees, Superintendent of Transportation and Telegraph, the duties of that office were transferred to him. Holding these important and confidential relations to the Governor until 1865, he resigned them to take his seat in the Legislature, to which he was elected, in 1864, to represent the District of Washington and Beaver counties. In this body he was made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and among the many important measures reported and passed during the winter of 1867 which bore his stamp was the act relieving real estate from taxation. In 1866, the election of James R. Kelley as Speaker was mainly due to the individual and untiring efforts of the member from Beaver, and in the following year the latter himself became a candidate for Presiding officer. It was a bitter contest, for the Republican party was divided into two factions on the question of the United States Senatorship, one supporting ex-Governor Curtin and the other Simon Cameron. The latter, desirous of success, determined to defeat Colonel Quay, which was effected finally by the defection of those upon whom he relied. In 1868, the war of the factions was renewed, and the following winter saw the anti-Cameron candidate elected State Treasurer. In 1869, the breach was healed, and Hon. John Scott elected United States Senator, and Robert W. Mackey State Treasurer. In this year also Colonel Quay was Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and his faculty for organization was observable in every stage of its progress. About this period he established the *Beaver Radical*, and issued the first number without a subscriber. This paper was conducted with rare ability, and soon fought its way to a leading position among the journals of the State; and its opinions, which were quoted extensively, contributed largely towards shaping public sentiment. In the canvass which resulted in the election of General Hartranft as Governor he was his devoted and unswerving advocate, and exerted a powerful and controlling influence. When the new Executive was inaugurated, the latter invited him to his councils as Secretary of the Commonwealth. In this position his experience in legislation, his vast acquaintance, his knowledge of the character of our public men, and his quick observation and good judgment have been of incalculable advantage to the administration.

COOPER, THOMAS V., Journalist, and State Senator, was born at Cadiz, Ohio, January 16th, 1835, and is a son of Dr. J. W. and Henrietta (Fields) Cooper. When but an infant his father removed to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he received a common school education. At the age of sixteen he commenced as an apprentice to learn the printing business in the office of the *Delaware Republican*, at Wilmington, Delaware, and in his twentieth year removed to Media, Pennsylvania, where, in connection with Dr. D. A. Vernon, he started the *Delaware County American*, and served as one of its Editors until the breaking out of the Civil War. He aided in organizing the Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment, in which he was tendered a First Lieutenantship, and served as such for a period. Directly after the battle of Fair Oaks, he enlisted and served in Company C, 26th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and continued in the same until the close of the war, being connected with the Third Army Corps, Second Division, commanded by General Hooker. Just prior to Grant's Wilderness Campaign, he was detailed in charge of Government printing (by order of the War Department) at Camp Distribution, Virginia, and while in charge of the office was Editor of the *Soldiers' Journal*, a paper which in eight months cleared $2800 for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission. After the close of the War, he was offered the Editorship of a periodical published in Philadelphia, but declined it, and resumed his connection with the *Delaware County American*. He was elected a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1870, and was renominated in 1871, but defeated at the polls, owing to his supporting "Local Option" and other measures. In 1872, he was again a nominee, and gained 800 votes over the previous year. He served during the session of the House on many prominent committees, and was Chairman of the Conference Committee which framed the bill for the conduct of the Constitutional Convention. It was during

Harrison Allen

this session that he did General Hartranft signal service. The leading characters in what has come to be known as the "Evans' swindle" sought to induce him to introduce resolutions impeaching Auditor-General Hartranft and State Treasurer Mackey. Instead of complying with their request, he reported the whole details of the interview to the House, and this exposure contributed largely to the successful vindication of General Hartranft. In the ensuing campaign he took an active part, confining himself, notwithstanding calls from every portion of the State, to a canvass of Lancaster, Chester and Delaware counties, speaking every day for seven consecutive weeks, and acquiring a State reputation as an off-hand stump speaker. After the election of Governor Hartranft, he was prominently named as the Secretary of the Commonwealth, but refused to be considered a candidate. In 1873, he was one of the candidates for the Republican nomination of State Senator for Chester and Delaware counties against H. Jones Brooke, a gentleman who had the advantage of thirty years' legislative experience. There were three candidates in the field on election day, and an exciting contest resulted in his being returned by a majority of 700. In the Senate he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Vice and Immorality, taking cognizance of the question of Local Option; Secretary of the Committee on Corporations, and a member of the Committee on Constitutional Reform and Printing.

ALLEN, HARRISON, Lawyer, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, and Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, was born in the town of Russellburg, Warren county, Pennsylvania, December 4th, 1835, and is a son of Samuel P. and Mary (Thompson) Allen. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent; his grandfather a nephew of General Anthony Wayne. On his mother's side he is partly of German extraction. He was reared on a farm until he reached the age of twenty years, and during the winter months attended the district school; he was unusually industrious as a student, improving his leisure hours and gaining all the information to be acquired in the schools which the neighborhood afforded. He possessed a retentive memory, and was quick to comprehend an idea and to act upon it, it being his aim to know his duty and to do it. In the school he was an excellent declaimer, and exhibited ability and taste for such exercises. In the autumn of 1855, he attended the academy at Jamestown, New York, and during that and the following winter taught school at Farmington, in his native county, meeting with excellent success. During 1856 and 1857, he was a student in the academy at Randolph, New York, where he stood high in his classes, and received the highest honors of the school and the literary society of the school. In the spring of 1856, he left school to engage in business, of which "lumbering" was an important part, in order to earn the money to sustain himself and to prosecute his studies; and, in 1857 and 1858, attended the Fredonia Academy. Here he again won distinction, securing the highest honors, one of which was his election successively to the Presidency of the literary societies with which he was connected. In 1859, he entered the law office of Judges Johnson and Brown of Warren, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the spring of 1861. Having a taste for military affairs he devoted considerable attention thereto, and served as aide-de-camp (with the rank of Captain) on General Brown's staff, 20th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, and was promoted by election as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment in his own county. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he volunteered, April 20th, 1861, for the three months' service as a private, and was elected by the men Captain of the Company; after two months he re-enlisted his company for three years. He was ordered to Pittsburgh, and thence up the Allegheny river twelve miles to Camp Wright. He drove the first tent-peg on the ground, and had command of the camp until relieved by Colonel McLean of Erie. At that time the 10th Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves was organized, including his company, at Camp Wilkins, and he was elected by the men Major of the regiment, and commissioned by the Governor. He was tendered the Colonelcy of the 11th Regiment of Reserves, but declined it, preferring to serve under Colonel John S. McCalmont and remain with his men. He joined the Army of the Potomac with his regiment, and, in 1862, organized the 151st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was elected Colonel, serving during the term of his enlistment. He was brevetted Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, and was especially complimented for gallantry and efficiency by Generals Doubleday, Meade, Reynolds and Ord for services in the engagements at Drainsville, Port Conway, the 2d Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Williamsport. Here, as a mark of confidence, he was assigned by General Doubleday to command the advance line of the division, and successfully routed the rebels, took possession of their line and held it—the enemy retreating under cover of the night. On the expiration of his term of service he returned and resumed his studies, and was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law. In 1865, he was nominated on the Republican ticket as Representative in the Legislature from the Warren and Venango District, and was elected. The following year he was renominated by acclamation, and elected by a majority of 1182 in his own county, running largely ahead of his ticket. He served with great credit and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, guarding their particular interests, and also faithfully conserving the interests of the whole State. During his term he took part in all of the important discussions, especially signalizing his service by an eloquent speech upon the Constitutional Amendment. His influence as a legislator was marked. In 1868, he was a Delegate-at-large to the Soldiers' National Convention at Chicago,

and also District Delegate to the Republican National Convention, by each of which General Grant was nominated for the Presidency. He took a very active part in the campaign which followed, in speaking and organizing. In 1869, he was a candidate for the State Senate in the Mercer, Warren and Venango District against a very prominent member of his own party, and after an animated contest carried seventy-nine out of ninety-nine delegates in his own county. The contestant withdrawing, he was nominated by acclamation, endorsed by the District Conference, and after a hard-fought contest was elected by over one thousand majority. During his term in the Senate, as in the House, he was always upon the side of right, and ranked as one of the strongest and most faithful members of that body, taking a leading part in all important discussions with marked ability. He was earnest in support of all measures pointing to economy and reform. During the discussion upon the contested election cases in the Senate, he did himself great credit in a speech upon the Right of Petition. In 1872, he was elected Auditor-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by the unprecedented majority of 36,780, and entered upon the duties of his office December 2d of that year. In this position he is still serving, his present term expiring in May, 1875. He has ever been the "Poor Man's Friend," a title which was given to him at a meeting of Democrats of his own locality, held during the heated contest of 1872, when a series of resolutions were adopted containing the following language:

"He has been almost the first in every charitable enterprise, and has thereby blessed the homes and lightened the hearts of the needy, without reference to creed or condition. He has not only proven himself a good citizen, a true and brave soldier, but when fortune had favored him with means he opened his hand in charity, and scattered his gifts liberally to the deserving poor, and many have blessed him for his acts of kindness. He has provided homes for the homeless, cheered the fallen, and strengthened and encouraged the weak when temptation was dragging them down to ruin and to death."

As a public man, he has always been true to his political professions, always courteous but firm, leading the way to consistent action, striving to do justly by *all*, planting himself on the doctrine of the Declaration of American Independence, that "all men are created equal," and scouting all political distinctions based upon the accidents of color or birth. His success is the result of earnest purpose, determination which never flagged, exactness and promptness in the transaction of business, a deep sympathy with others' wants, a sacred regard for his word, and a faithful discharge of all obligations, with a settled purpose of right which knows no such word as fail. He was married, in 1865, to Mrs. Anne E., widow of the late Colonel George A. Cobham.

TODD, HON. JAMES, Lawyer and Judge, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, December 25th, 1786. His parents, who were of Scotch extraction, were born, educated and married in the north of Ireland, whence they came to the United States shortly after their marriage and settled in York county, Pennsylvania, where his father engaged in teaching school. In the early part of 1787, his parents removed to Westmoreland county, where his mother died during the same summer. His father only survived her a few months, but previous to his death entrusted his infant child to the care of Daniel McLean, a Scotchman and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. In this family he was raised, laboring on the farm until nineteen years of age. Previous to this time his education had been of the most limited character, such only as could be afforded by a year and a half's attendance at the common schools in a neighborhood recently settled. Being very desirous, however, of improving his education he availed himself of every opportunity that presented itself, reading such books as were to be found in a new settlement and studying late at night after the completion of the day's labors. After two years of such study he began to teach school, devoting himself more assiduously than ever to improving his education; and having joined a debating society, was so successful in their contests, and developed such ready powers in debate, that his attention was directed to the study of the law and to local politics. In the fall of 1815, he was elected one of the Commissioners of Fayette county, and was re-elected in 1816. While Commissioner, he, in company with the late Judge Bouvier, began the study of law under the direction of the Hon. Andrew Stewart. Upon the expiration of his term as Commissioner, he was elected to the State Legislature, and re-elected for five successive terms, taking an active and leading part in its proceedings. Having been admitted to the bar of Fayette county, in 1824, he met with immediate success, which continued during his whole professional life. In December of 1835, he was appointed Attorney General by the late Governor Ritner, and thereupon removed to Philadelphia; which position he held until he received the appointment by the same Governor of the President Judgeship of the Court of General Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, in which position he remained until the court was abolished by Act of the Legislature. He then resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia, and at once took a front rank among the leaders of that bar, and continued therein until 1852, when being compelled by ill health he retired from the active duties of his profession and removed to Westmoreland county, in this State. In early youth he united himself with the Presbyterian Church, in which he became a Ruling Elder, and continued all through his life an active and consistent Christian, devoting much of his time to the labors of the Sabbath-school and kindred duties. Such a combination of firmness, integrity and true benevolence as was manifested in his life

Thos. J. Hyatt

is rarely witnessed. He died at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, September 3d, 1863, and no better summary of his life and character can be given than that embodied in the resolution offered by the Hon. Edgar Cowan at the meeting of the Greensburg bar commemorative of his death. It was as follows:

"Resolved, That while we lament the death and do honor to the memory of Judge Todd, the example of his life, so eminent for ability, integrity and patriotism, ought not to be lost to the young, but held up for encouragement and imitation. He was the architect of his own fortune, and, subsisting by his labor, without the aid of schools or masters, he won his way to the Legislature, to the Bar, to the Cabinet, and to the Bench, acquitting himself in all with distinction. He was also an ardent lover of his country, a temperate and just man and a sincere Christian. His years were as full as his honors, and extended almost to fourscore."

HYATT, COLONEL THEODORE, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, located at Chester, Pennsylvania, was born in West Chester county, New York, April 28th, 1827. He is the son of Elijah Lee Hyatt and Sarah Minthorn Hyatt, formerly of New York city, and his ancestors are among the oldest families in the State. His mother having died in his early youth he missed her fostering and protecting care amid the dangers and trials of youth. He was prepared for college principally under the direction of private tutors, but much of his preparatory education was obtained by his own self-culture during the intervals of teaching. He entered the Sophomore Class at Union College, in September, 1846, and, in April, 1847, removed to Princeton College. Having completed his course, he was allowed to engage in teaching, in April, 1849, and graduated in June following. He first established the Wilmington Classical Institute, and, in 1857, obtained a charter for the Delaware Military Academy, also located at Wilmington. The outbreak of the War found his school in a prosperous condition, and over one hundred of his cadets entered the Union army, mostly in official capacities. The arms in his possession, consisting of two new brass cannon and about one hundred stand of Harper's Ferry rifles, were demanded by the State authorities, but peremptorily refused, although subsequently he was advised by the United States District Attorney to avoid a collision by giving them up; within a month of their delivery they were collected by the general Government. The Pennsylvania Military Academy having been chartered in April, 1862, he removed to the building previously occupied by Bolmar's school at Westchester, Pennsylvania, where he opened September 4th following. This school continued a successful career until January 1st, 1866, when it was found advisable to remove to the building erected for a normal school, at Chester, Pennsylvania, by the late John P. Crozer, which he continued to occupy until the completion of his present establishment, which was built expressly for his accommodation, and to which he removed July 1st, 1868. It stands upon an eminence, and the grounds include some twenty-five acres. The imposing structure has a frontage of 225 feet, with a depth of about 60 feet, and is four stories in height above the basement. It contains every convenience, being lighted by gas, heated by steam, supplied by pure water from a spring throwing 20,000 gallons per day utilized by means of a steam force-pump, and having a most approved and thorough system of ventilation. It affords ample accommodation for one hundred and fifty cadets, with quarters for officers and apartments for the private family of the President. There is also a drill hall and gymnasium, 100 by 60 feet, and a fine parade ground of some ten acres extent. During the invasion of the State by General Lee, Colonel Hyatt took his battery of six guns manned by cadets to Harrisburg and tendered their services to Governor Curtin, who, though refusing to allow them to go into action, subsequently accepted them for two months' service on the frontier of the State. The public appreciation, as expressed by liberal patronage, is the best testimonial to the ability and energy of this oldest teacher of a military school in the country. He married, December 23d, 1850, Matilda E., daughter of James Rice of Wilmington, Delaware.

DAVIS, ELISHA W., Lawyer, and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, September 8th, 1828, where he received a common school education; at fourteen he removed to Venango county. He commenced life as a laborer at the Rockland Blast Furnace, being employed at the works for nine months of the year, and teaching school during the winter; while so teaching he was equally a student himself. From being merely a workman, he rose to the position of clerk, and having proved his fidelity to the interests of his employers, and his marked ability for the oversight of the establishment, he was promoted to be Superintendent, and finally became proprietor of the furnace. He also commenced the study of law, and, in 1857, was admitted to practice at the bar of Venango county. In 1859, he was elected a member of the lower branch of the Legislature, secured a re-election in 1860, and was Speaker of that body during its session of 1861. In the spring of 1862, in connection with Colonel Chapman Biddle, he raised a regiment, entering the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 121st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was in command of the same at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, where it suffered severely, being exposed to a terrific fire. In this engagement his horse was shot under him, and for his gallantry and bravery upon the battle-field he was openly commended by Major-General Meade; he won here his brevet rank of Brigadier-General. He was compelled to resign

from the service, in 1863, owing to severe sickness, and removed to Philadelphia, in 1864. In the fall of the following year, he was re-elected to the House of Representatives, and re-elected five consecutive times. For a second time, during the session of 1868, he was chosen Speaker. Such unqualified confidence did his constituents repose in him, that, in 1871, he was elected to the Senate, and is now (May, 1874) serving his third year in that body. He is a member of the Finance Committee, and Chairman of the Committee on Railroads. He is one of the most punctual members of the Legislature, and never misses a session of that house of which he is a most honored member. He is a ready debater, and in political questions a bold, fearless and determined leader. His creed was first that of an old line Whig until that party ceased to exist; and he has ever been affiliated with Republicanism from its earliest inception. In the Legislature he has always been the champion advocate of charitable and educational institutions, and during the ten years of his career at Harrisburg he has never opposed or voted against any appropriation for such objects. He was married in 1849; and of his family of six children four are now living.

HARTRANFT, JOHN FREDERICK, Lawyer, Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers, and Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was born in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, December 16th, 1830, is the son of Samuel E. and Lydia (Bucher) Hartranft, grandson of Leonard and Elizabeth (Engle) Hartranft, and on both paternal and maternal sides is of German extraction. His education was commenced in the private schools of his native township, and when his father removed to Boyerstown, in 1840, he received instruction from a private tutor employed by a few gentlemen of that place for the training of their sons. In 1844, on his father's removal to Norristown, he entered the school of Rev. Samuel Aaron, where he remained four years. In 1847, he went to Mercersburg, and attended the preparatory department of Marshall College for two years, after which he matriculated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, and graduated therefrom in 1853. After leaving college, he adopted the profession of a civil engineer, and was engaged on the Mauch Chunk & White Haven Railroad and other works. In 1854, he was appointed a Deputy Sheriff by Michael C. Boyer, and was re-appointed in 1856 by Samuel D. Rudy. After the expiration of Sheriff Rudy's term of office, he engaged in the study of the law, first under the preceptorship of James Boyd, and subsequently with A. B. Longeaker, and was admitted to the bar October 24th, 1860. In December, 1858, he was elected Captain of a company of uniformed militia, called the Norris City Rifles, and afterwards became the Colonel of a regiment, which position he held at the outbreak of the Rebellion. When the call came for volunteers, his regiment repaired immediately to Harrisburg and enlisted for three months. Their term of service expired on the eve of the first battle of Bull Run, and he transferred command of the same to his Lieutenant-Colonel, he himself remaining and participating in the engagement as an aide to General Franklin. Stimulated by the dangers threatening his country he returned to Norristown, and reorganized the old 4th into the 51st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and entered the service for three years. His command was assigned to General A. E. Burnside, and participated in his successful campaign upon the Atlantic coast, after which their corps joined the army of General John Pope at Fredericksburg, sharing its fatigues and dangers. On the last night of the (second) battle of Bull Run, after the Union line had been broken, and the army was in full flight towards Alexandria, his regiment—which was among the last to leave the field—was surrounded by a large force of the enemy, and a surrender was demanded. He immediately responded, "No, never," adding, "Follow me, my men," and himself leading the way, his command broke through the line and escaped. At South Mountain and Antietam he led his regiment with the same intrepid courage. At Fredericksburg he was in command of the advance sent over in boats, and was the very first man to step on the shore of that town. Following the fortunes of the gallant Ninth Corps, he went West, participated in the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and afterwards with his command endured the severe trials of the Tennessee Campaign, and the siege of Knoxville, where he commanded a Division. His regiment re-enlisted, January 2d, 1864, for three years, and after a short sojourn at home rejoined the Army of the Potomac under General Grant, and hastening forward engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. He here received a slight wound in the wrist, but remained at his post, and for the gallantry he displayed in this engagement was commissioned a Brigadier-General, May 12th, 1864. He served with distinction at Cold Harbor, and all the subsequent battles before Richmond and Petersburg. When one of the forts of the Rebel line, before the latter city, was blown up, July 30th, 1864, he, who was ever foremost in battle, led a charging party that took possession of the demolished works. When aid failed to reach them and their position became untenable, he, with his usual disregard for personal danger, returned to the Union line under the hottest fire rather than be made a prisoner. When Fort Steadman fell into the hands of the Confederates, on the morning of March 25th, 1865, he advanced his gallant Division of Pennsylvania troops at double-quick to the rescue and retook the fort. For this service he was made a brevet Major-General, his services being recognized not only by Major-General Parke, commanding the Ninth Corps, but by Lieutenant-General Grant and President Lincoln. He continued to hold this commission until he was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1865. He was ever at the head of his command and in the most dangerous part of the battle,

J. F. Hartranft

James L. Graham

and had many marvellous escapes; two horses were shot under him, and many balls passed through his hat and other parts of his clothing, while on one occasion a star was torn from his shoulder by a bullet. Every soldier who was ever under his command is proud in being able to say that he followed a commander who shrank from no danger while the interests of his country were at stake. After his return home at the close of the war, he was appointed by the President Colonel of the 34th Regiment Infantry, United States Army, but declined to accept the commission. In August, 1865, he was nominated by the Republican State Convention as their candidate for Auditor-General, and was elected in October of that year by nearly 23,000 majority. Before the expiration of his term, he was re-nominated and re-elected for the term ending May 1st, 1872, but his successor, Dr. Stanton, dying before he was inducted into office, his term was extended by an Act of the Legislature to December 1st, 1872. He received the nomination of the Republican party for Governor at the State Convention, held April 9th, 1872, and was elected in the following month of October by nearly 36,000 majority. He was inaugurated, January 21st, 1873, being escorted by the Fire Company and the Norris City Rifles, of which he is an honorary member, while a large number of his fellow-citizens followed him to the Capitol. To the fame he acquired as a soldier, he has added a noble record in the civil service of his State. Before his official life commenced, he was ever at the head of every enterprise for public improvement, and for several years was an active Director of the public schools. He is one of those popular men whom the people delight to honor for their sterling merit, strict integrity, noble and unselfish patriotism. He was married, January 26th, 1854, to Sallie, daughter of the Hon. William L. Sebring of Easton, Pennsylvania.

GRAHAM, JAMES L., Bank President, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and is a son of William and Frances Graham, who having left Ireland ten years previously, located in Pittsburgh. His father began his mercantile life in that city, in 1811, and was always regarded as an intelligent, honorable and successful business man; his mother was distinguished for her devoted, pious, Christian character, and was a member of the first Methodist class meeting ever organized in Pittsburgh. When he was about six years old his parents removed to what is now the city of Allegheny, where he has ever since resided. Although the facilities for acquiring a thorough education were not so numerous or convenient forty years ago as at present, yet by diligently availing himself of those within his reach he acquired in his youth a good practical English education, the principal part of which he obtained at what was familiarly called "The Old Academy," in Allegheny city, then conducted by John Kelly. While still a youth, he felt that filial duty required him to assist his father in business; and this obligation he discharged faithfully and cheerfully. By diligence in business, honesty in his dealings, and courteous treatment towards all with whom he came in contact, he soon gained the confidence and good will of the public, thus securing a very lucrative trade, which in a few years rendered him comparatively independent. Notwithstanding his business engagements he did not relinquish his studies, but employed his leisure hours in storing his mind with useful knowledge. While thus "diligent in business," he was not unmindful of the other precept of being "fervent in spirit;" hence in his youth he attached himself to, and became an active member of, the Methodist Episcopal Church; and when but twenty years old was licensed as a local minister of the same. Shortly after he attained his majority, he was called into public life by his neighbors and fellow-citizens, and has held various positions of honor and trust ever since. For twenty consecutive years he served as a School Director in the city of Allegheny. For nine years he was one of the Directors of the Poor, and during a portion of the time, when the Asiatic cholera prevailed as an epidemic, he, with his associates in the Board, tendered his services to the City Councils for the purpose of caring for those who were stricken down with the disease, and who were unprovided—for want of means—with proper treatment and attention. He served for one term as a member of City Councils. In 1858, without any special effort on his part, he was nominated and elected High-Sheriff of the County of Allegheny. In the fall of 1862, he was chosen a Senator of Pennsylvania, and took his seat in that branch of the State Legislature, January 13th, 1863, as the colleague of the late John P. Penney deceased, and has ever since remained a member of that body; having been unanimously re-nominated four several times by the Union Republican party of the County of Allegheny, and on each occasion elected by an overwhelming majority. He is now serving (May, 1874) his twelfth year in the Senate, and has always occupied a prominent position in that body. At the close of the session of 1867, he was elected Speaker during the recess; so that in case a vacancy had occurred in the office of Governor during that time he would have become the Executive by provision of the Constitution. When the Senate was organized, in 1868, he was again elected Speaker, and served as such during that session. In 1870, he was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee, and—except during the session of 1871, when the Democrats had a majority of one in that body—he has remained its Chairman. In 1872, he was appointed Chairman of the celebrated "George O. Evans Investigating Committee;" and has at sundry times been named to numerous other responsible positions in the Senate, a fact testifying to his ability, integrity, fidelity, and the confidence reposed in him by those intimately acquainted with him. In 1873, he was selected and appointed by the Governor as one of the three Commissioners from Pennsylvania to

represent that State at the Vienna Exposition. He has been frequently chosen by the people of his native county and district to represent them in both State and National Conventions. He presided over the Republican State Convention, held in Philadelphia in 1869, when General Geary was re-nominated for Governor; he was also a Delegate to the National Convention which placed General Grant before the people for President. He has been twice recommended by the Republicans of that part of Allegheny county embraced in the 23d Congressional District as their choice for Representative in the popular branch of the National Legislature, the first time unanimously, and the second time by three-fourths of all the votes cast. From the date of the organization of the Republican party until the present, he has been a firm and consistent believer in its principles, and in the policy which has marked its administration of the Government. A devoted friend of the Union, he has, when it was imperilled, labored unceasingly to sustain the Government at Washington in their efforts to save the life of the nation. His time and means were freely given to raise and support troops for its defence; and when Pennsylvania was invaded he volunteered and marched to the front as a soldier to assist in repelling the insurgents from its soil. He has been President of the Allegheny Savings Bank for the past fifteen years; and under his management that institution has had a successful business career, being regarded as one of the most reliable banks of its character in the country. He is emphatically a self-made man; commencing in comparative poverty, he has gained wealth and honor by pursuing a straightforward, true, honest, and upright course. He has been eminently successful in all he has undertaken. Whatever station he has filled—at his business stand, in his bank-parlor, on the rostrum, in the Senate Chamber, or in the pulpit—he has manifested capacity, zeal, and faithfulness. As a Senator, his views have been broad and liberal, and he has carefully guarded the public treasury. In financial matters, he has always advocated a true economy. His life and actions have been before the public for nearly forty years without a breath of suspicion resting upon his character.

YERKES, HON. HARMAN, Lawyer, was born in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 8th, 1843. He is a son of Stephen and Amy (Montanye) Yerkes, his paternal ancestors having been Swedes or north Germans, and his mother's family of French descent. The Yerkes family were prominent members of the Society of Friends and among the earliest residents of that locality, having settled in Pennsylvania over two hundred years ago. Being reared upon a farm, Harman Yerkes spent a period in the common schools, after which he entered Tennent School at Hartsville, in his native county, whence he passed, after some years, to the well-known Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he completed his academic education, in 1861. Having subsequently become a student at law with Hons. Thomas and Henry O. Ross of Doylestown, he was admitted to practice at the Bucks county bar, November 2d, 1865. He immediately engaged in practice there, and quickly won a recognition of his legal talent. Having early entered the political arena, he soon became an influential member and recognized leader in the Democratic party of his county. He was elected District Attorney for the Courts of Bucks county for three years, in the fall of 1868, and while he exercised the functions of that office acquitted himself with marked ability and general acceptance. He was a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, in 1872, and was one of the twenty-one staunch advocates of the claims of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black for the Presidential nomination given to Hon. Horace Greeley. In 1873, he received the Democratic nomination for State Senator from the Seventh District, comprising the counties of Bucks and Northampton, and having been elected for three years entered upon his duties in January, 1874. He has ever stood in the very front in every political contest since he attained his majority, and has repeatedly demonstrated his power to conduct a successful campaign. He was for a number of years a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. Few men have, so early in life, had honors so thrust upon them, or made a purer or a better record.

SMITH, THOMAS J., Receiver of Taxes for the City and County of Philadelphia, was born in that city, May 17th, 1837. He was left an orphan at the age of seven years, and had his own way to make in the world. His education was received in the public schools of Philadelphia, which he left at the age of fifteen; for eighteen months thereafter he was in the employ of William W. Moore, wholesale shoe manufacturer. At the expiration of this period he became an apprentice to Smith & Brown, Second street, north of Race, with whom he learned the pattern-making business. He remained with them, after his term of apprenticeship expired, working as a journeyman for some years; and, in 1863, engaged in the same calling on his own account, at Front and Race streets, where he continued for about three years. In 1866, he relinquished this pursuit and embarked in the flour and grain business, on Poplar street, east of Fourth street, in which he continued until he assumed the duties of the office which he holds at present. He became interested in political matters soon after he attained his majority, and filled several offices of honor and trust in his native city. He held a prominent position in the School Board of his district for two years, and was earnest and zealous in the performance of his duties. He has been a delegate to several of the State Conventions of the Republican party, and, in 1869 and 1870, Secretary of the Repub-

Thos. J. Smith

lican City Executive Committee. In the fall of 1869, he was nominated and elected a member of Select Council, and took his seat January 1st, 1870, continuing therein until his resignation, in December, 1872. He had previously been nominated for the office of Receiver of Taxes by the Republican County Convention, and was elected thereto, in October, 1872. The canvass was an exciting one, but such was his popularity that, although he had a formidable opponent, he not only was elected by a handsome majority, but polled the largest vote of any candidate upon his ticket. His term was for two years, to expire with the close of 1874. But by the provisions of the new State Constitution the freemen of the city were called upon, in February, 1874, to elect his successor. His able administration of the office had given such universal satisfaction, that he was unanimously nominated by his party for re-election, and again he had a strong competitor on the other side. As at his first election, so he once more ran ahead of his ticket and was successful, his term now being for three years, or expiring on December 31st, 1877. During neither of these political contests, which were carried on—and particularly the last—with more than usual acerbity and rancor, was a single charge, imputation or insinuation brought against his ability or character. Calumny had no opportunity, for his record in Select Council was most notably a pure one, while his conscientiousness and carefulness in the discharge of his official duties as Receiver of Taxes was apparent to all. The people felt their interests were secure in the hands of so faithful a public servant, and in the second contest marked their appreciation of his services by returning him to the office by an increased and overwhelming vote. During the War of the Rebellion he volunteered among the emergency men of 1862, and held the position of Second Lieutenant. Again, in 1863, when Lee invaded the State, and prior to the battle of Gettysburg, he was found marching to the front to assist in repelling invasion, and was First Lieutenant in that campaign. He is a member of Post No. 2 Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHNSTON, THOMAS S., A. M., D. D., Clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 4th, 1818, and is the son of the late Captain Thomas and Mary Johnston, both of whom were of Scotch descent, and also natives of Scotland. He received his early education in a private school in his native city, and when eleven years old had the misfortune to lose his father, and was thus thrown upon the world, being completely destitute of means, and experiencing withal the extremes of poverty and adversity. At the age of fourteen he was indentured to a hatter, and during his apprenticeship acquired the greater part of his education, and was in the habit of studying at night, using the workshop for this pursuit, aided by the light of the fires which were built around the kettles and boilers of the establishment. His master having observed his studious habits, kindly gave him every advantage and opportunity to improve, and of these he eagerly availed himself. Thus he not only acquired a good English education, but delved into the classics and supplemented these with theology. In the neighborhood where he lived there were quite a number of highly educated students, who cheerfully tendered him their assistance and advice whenever he desired it, and through their kindness he was enabled to gain access to the shelves of a well-selected library. He remained as an apprentice until he had attained his majority, although he had been licensed, at the age of twenty, to preach the Gospel. As soon as he left the workshop he selected the ministry as his profession, in which he has ever since continued. For fifteen consecutive years he was settled in the pastorate in Philadelphia, and thence removed to the country, having been settled at Bristol, Pottsville, and some other places, and finally at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, where he has resided for the past ten years as Pastor of the German Reformed Church in that town. Like all self-educated men, his style of preaching is *sui generis*, strikingly original, and not in accordance with the method or character of the schools. He has published a considerable number of Discourses, Addresses, and Lectures upon various subjects, which have acquired much popularity, and have been most favorably noticed and commented upon by the public press. He has also contributed largely to newspapers, periodicals, etc., as well on theological as on literary subjects; and he has frequently been solicited to deliver orations and addresses before societies, colleges, and other institutions of learning. He has been a member of all the higher ecclesiastical bodies, and has preached also before Synods and General Judicatory Assemblies of the Church. He received the honorary degree of Artium Magister from Delaware College, Delaware, and that of Doctor of Divinity from Marysville College, Tennessee; besides other distinguished compliments from various institutions throughout the country. He has ever been a hard student, and he attributes his success as a pastor and as a scholar to his own individual exertion and energy. When it is remembered that he left school at the age of eleven, never again to have the advantages of an instructor, the fact that he is a self-made, self-educated man is most apparent. He is a most valuable citizen in the community where he resides, and all classes bear witness to his urbanity, liberality and generosity. Of his family of six children, all of whom are highly educated, two sons are physicians in good practice, and one of his daughters is a member of the Faculty of the Female College at Allentown, Pennsylvania. In the ranks of the self-educated occupants of the American pulpit he stands one of the most distinguished. He is rarely equalled by those who have had greater facilities, proving most conclusively that even adverse circumstances will conduce to develop human excellence, and that untiring energy and laborious perseverance will be crowned with success.

HENSZEY, A. WILSON, President of the Common Council of Philadelphia, was born in that city, October 8th, 1836, and is a son of Samuel C. Henszey, a member of the Society of Friends, who was for many years connected with the Bank of North America, and also with the old Western Savings Fund, besides holding various other important positions of trust and responsibility. He went to school both in Philadelphia and in New Jersey, where he resided for many years. He was connected with his father until he was nineteen years old, assisting him on the farm. From boyhood he was imbued with Republican, or, more strictly speaking, Anti-Slavery principles, and was interested in every effort to improve the condition of the African race. So very conscientious was he in his opinions, that at one time he declined using any article manufactured or fabricated by slave labor; and the first money, $300 in amount, that he possessed was devoted to the purchase of a slave, in order that his freedom might be secured. At the age of nineteen he was thrown upon his own resources, and was occupied in various employments until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he entered the army, and served therein in divers capacities with credit and honor to himself. Being an open, avowed Republican, he became known to his fellow citizens as a life-long believer in its principles, and soon after being mustered out of the military service he was, in 1867, selected by the citizens of the Tenth Ward as their Representative for two years in Common Council, wherein he served with distinguished credit to himself and advantage to his ward until the expiration of his term. In 1869, he was nominated by the Republican party and elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, in which body he sat for the three years, at the close of which (in 1872) he was again nominated and elected to Councils. After a period of six months he was chosen by that body as their Presiding officer, and has been re-elected for the term ending in 1875. He has the credit of being one of the best parliamentarians in Councils; his decisions are ever impartial and according to the rules of parliamentary law, although they may be adverse to the private views of himself or of his party. He is a member of the Public Buildings Commission; of the Park Commission; and of the Girard Trust, besides holding other important positions in the city Government. Having devoted himself exclusively to political matters, he naturally takes a great interest in the continued success and welfare of the Republican party; and during the several political campaigns he has traversed the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, taking an active part in the contests, and delivering addresses favorable to the cause which he has so much at heart. He has the reputation of being one of the best orators in his party. Personally, he is a most estimable citizen, and has a large circle of acquaintance; among these he is recognized by many as a true, tried friend; and being once a friend, he always remains such, never forgetting old ties.

HUMPHREYS, MILES S., Labor-Reformer, and Senator of Pennsylvania, was born in Richmond, Virginia, where his parents were temporarily residing, August 25th, 1837. He is the first and only son of Jonathan and Hannah (Miles) Humphreys. When he was but nine months old his mother returned with him to Pittsburgh, which had been his parents' residence, while his father continued his studies at the Baptist Theological Seminary in Richmond, and after a four-years' course in that institution also returned home, where he subsequently died, in the year 1840. The son received his education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and at the age of fourteen left them to enter a rolling mill, where he learned his trade thoroughly, becoming complete master of its details. He always took an interest in the cause of the laborer, and has become intimately identified with the "Labor movement," and was for many years a member of, and finally President of, the Workingman's Association of Pittsburgh; and also President of the Local Association of the same city. He is a strong advocate of Trades Unions, believing them to be superior schools of intelligence. During the years 1867 and 1868, he was the Director of a newspaper company in Pittsburgh, whose mission it was to advocate the interests of the laboring classes. He has ever labored to reconcile labor and capital, believing that the latter must learn ultimately to regard the power and appreciate at its true worth the former; that the laborer should be treated as an equal, not as an inferior being; and that the laborer must acknowledge that the capitalist also has rights which must be respected; that both sides must be educated to think properly, and then they can act harmoniously. This he believes is the great and important matter to endeavor to effect, and the mission of the labor unions and trade associations. He admits, however, that sometimes these become—like all other organizations—mere means for political ends, and thus their original mission is lost sight of, and they are thus liable to abuse. In political faith, he is a radical Republican, and, in the fall of 1868, was elected a member of the lower branch of the Legislature, and having honored the trust confided to him was twice thereafter re-elected. At the October, 1873, election he was chosen a member of the Senate, where he has just completed (May, 1874) his first term. During the period when the iron-masters of Pittsburgh by their action reduced the wages of the boiler-makers from $9 to $7 per ton, and there was a consequent suspension of work, generally termed a "lock-out"—it was in the dead of winter when this attack was made upon the laboring man, and they suffered under it for many months thereafter—he was made the Chairman of the Conference Committee which was appointed to protect the interests of the laboring classes, and was the author of the Address to the iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh and vicinity. The propositions submitted, however, failed, as the latter intended they should do, as they were secretly engaged in making a special purchased im-

Wilson Hensley

H. H. McCormick

portation of foreign labor, which ultimately completely failed, and the manufacturers finally compromised by offering the very terms which the "Boilers' Union" had demanded a half year previous. He was married, at the age of twenty, February 6th, 1858, to Mary A. Jones.

BROOKE, HUGH JONES, Legislator, was born in Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 27th, 1805, and is a son of the late Nathan Brooke, of Montgomery county. His mother's maiden name was Jones, her family belonging to Delaware county. He attended the common schools of the district until he reached the age of fourteen years. Not only his early years, but also those of manhood were passed upon a farm, and to the life of an agriculturist he has devoted the greater part of his time. In 1843, he was elected, on the Whig ticket, a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature, and was subsequently re-elected. In 1849, he was elected a member of the Senate, in which body he served for three years. He was again elected to this body in 1868, his term closing with the session of 1871. He has, in all cases, served as a member of the Finance Committee, and was its Chairman during one term. He was also, for several years, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, also on that of Corporations. In early life he had been created County Auditor. At the breaking out of the late civil war, he was appointed Commissary of Purchases, in Pennsylvania, and held this position partly under Cameron's and partly under Staunton's terms. When the town of Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was projected, and which afterwards became the shire town of the county, he repaired thither, and was prominent and active in its future growth and prosperity; and has ever been closely and largely identified with all its public improvements. He has been a Director of the Bank from the date of its organization, and is a Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children. For the past thirty years he has been a Director of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company. He was the organizer of the Farmers' Market Company, of Philadelphia, and its first President; and afterwards was instrumental in the organization and establishment of the Twelfth Street Market in the same city, and has occupied the position of President of the corporation from its inception to the present time. For many years past he has been an intimate friend and strong supporter of Senator Cameron, who claims him as one of his oldest friends and admirers. In his various positions he has, through life, proved himself an estimable and valueable citizen. His private worth is commensurate with his public usefulness. He was married, in 1828, to J. Longmire, a native of England.

LITTLE, R. R., Lawyer, was born in Delaware county, New York, March 13th, 1820, and in early childhood went to Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he attended school and obtained all the education that could be acquired in the village academies. When fourteen years old, he removed to Susquehanna Spring, and subsequently entered the office of Lusk & Little, attorneys at law in Montrose, Pennsylvania, where he devoted himself to the study of that profession which he had selected for his future career. He was admitted to practice at the bar of the courts of Susquehanna county, in 1842, and thence proceeded to the new county of Wyoming, which had just been created, and attended the first session of the court thereof. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession, opening his office at Tunkhannock, which had been made the shire town of the new county. In 1847, he was elected a member of the Legislature to represent his district in the lower House, and was re-elected in the following year, thus serving his constituents through the sessions of 1848 and 1849. After the lapse of precisely a quarter of a century he was again elected, in the fall of 1873, to the same body. During the year 1857, he was appointed by President Buchanan Judge Advocate of the Naval Court of Inquiry, constituted under a special Act of Congress; and he filled that position until the business before that body was completed and the court dissolved. With the exception of these positions he has been constantly occupied with the pursuit of his profession. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Wyoming and Tunkhannock ever since its organization, in 1865, and is also connected in the management of various other corporations.

MCCORMICK, HENRY H., Lawyer, was born in Stewartsville, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 24th, 1840, and is a son of John and Esther (Sonash) McCormick, his father being of Irish descent and his mother of French extraction. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of the neighborhood, and he subsequently attended the Irwin Academy, completing his studies at the New Derry Normal School. He then commenced preparing himself for admission to the bar, and after the usual course of reading was added to the roll and became a member of the bar of Allegheny county, at Pittsburgh, in the year 1863. During the War of the Rebellion he served in the ninety days' service Pennsylvania Volunteers, and also as First Lieutenant in the 6th Regiment Artillery of the Pennsylvania Line. At the close of the war he went to West Virginia, with the intention of embarking in the petroleum oil business; but soon ascertaining that its prospects in that locality were far from encouraging, he returned to Pittsburgh, where he shortly afterwards opened an office

and settled himself down to the practice of his profession, and having applied himself with diligence to the cases entrusted to his care, succeeded so well that he soon became a popular and well-appreciated solicitor. His practice increased, and he rapidly rose and became one of the leading members of the profession. Having originally commenced in the criminal courts, he soon added civil suits to his docket, and by so doing his practice has grown most lucrative. He is the Solicitor of the Board of Health of Allegheny County. He has ever been a most earnest Republican, and was among the first to advocate and urge the giving of equal political rights and the ballot to all classes, without regard to race, condition or color. He was honored by his fellow citizens, in 1872, by being nominated and elected to represent them in the Legislature, and on taking his seat, in the month of January, 1873, he was universally admitted to be the one best calculated to fill the Speaker's chair; and when the hour arrived for the choice of a presiding officer he was elected to that position without opposition. How well he served the Commonwealth in that most arduous position can best be determined from the fact that, notwithstanding the many difficulties that would necessarily arise from working under the new Constitution, and the novelty of his position, very rarely was an appeal taken from his decision; and that, moreover, in every instance when an appeal was taken, his decision was invariably sustained; herein is ample testimony to the soundness of his judgment and the precision of his rulings. He returned at the close of the session to his home, having served with honor to himself, his constituents and the Commonwealth. His friends, who are a host in themselves, desired that he would accept the nomination for Congressional Representative, but he declined the same, as also the position of United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, preferring the simple private practice at the bar to the toils of public life. In the political field, however, he is a most energetic, active laborer, and has thrown the full weight of his strength into the contests of the past ten years.

STRANAHAN, JAMES ALEXANDER, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 7th, 1839. His parents were natives of County Down, Ireland, and had emigrated to America several years prior to his birth. His father was a merchant in Philadelphia for a number of years, but moved with his family, in the spring of 1851, to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming. Prior to leaving Philadelphia, his son had attended school, and had a good knowledge of the common branches. In the new location he continued to study during the winter months, varying in the other seasons with farming and mining in an ore bank which had been discovered on the farm. From 1857 to 1860, he attended Westminster College, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and the Union School at Mercer. In the fall of 1860, he went to Johnson county, Kentucky, prospecting for oil, but not proving successful, he passed the winter there in teaching a select "silent" school, and returned to Mercer in the spring of 1861. Entering the office of Griffith & Trunkey he commenced the study of law, and shortly after took editorial charge for several months of the *Western Press*, a semi-weekly paper, then published in Mercer. In June, 1863, he became a member of a company which was raised in response to President Lincoln's call for six-months' troops, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. He was detailed as Post Adjutant at the City of Cumberland, Maryland, where he remained until discharged, in February, 1864. On returning from the army he resumed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar during the ensuing month of April, continuing in the office of his instructors until July, 1869—the last three years of the time as a partner. He then opened an office on his own account and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. He has always taken an active part in politics, being an admirer of Democratic principles, and during the Rebellion was an adherent of the "War-Democrats." In the fall of 1873, he was elected to the Assembly of Pennsylvania from Mercer county, as a Democrat, by a majority of 485 over his Republican competitor, notwithstanding the fact that the county gave a majority of over 800 for the Republican party at the same time. On taking his seat, in January, 1874, he was appointed a member of the most important committees in the body, and both in committee meetings and on the floor of the House has taken an active and prominent part in preparing and shaping legislation under the new Constitution. He is in favor of all the reforms of the day, has ever been an earnest and prominent temperance man, and has proved himself a ready supporter of all those measures which aim to secure and protect public and private weal. He was married, May 14th, 1867, to Mary E., daughter of Rev. W. M. Robinson of Mercer; she died March 17th, 1868. He was subsequently united, February 25th, 1874, to Lizzie, daughter of Benoni Ewing, of Hartstown, Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

CAMPBELL, HON. ANDREW L., Legislator, is a son of Robert Campbell, and is of Scotch descent, his ancestors having come to the United States several generations ago. He was born on March 9th, 1827, upon the spot where he at present resides, in Butler county, Pennsylvania, now known as Argyle. He was reared upon a farm, and enjoyed such educational advantages as the common schools of his native county afforded at that early day. He began to teach in his eighteenth year, and continued for seven years so employed during the winter terms, devoting himself assiduously to reading and study, and spending his summer months upon his father's farm. He became a volunteer musician in the

A. L. Campbell

Marshall Band at the age of fourteen, and continued with them for nine years. He has taken great interest in the elevation of the standard of common school education, and has probably done as much as any man in his locality in that direction, having been an active and efficient member of the School Board for many years. At the outbreak of the War, in 1861, he and his brother were both desirous of entering the service, but as only one could be spared from home the matter was submitted to his father, who decided that his brother, having the smaller family and fewer business ties, should go. He then devoted himself earnestly and patriotically to the work of raising volunteers, and continued his efforts throughout the struggle. His brother's term of service having expired, he seized upon the opportunity and joined company L of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, September 19th, 1864, and served in various departments to the close of the war. He became interested in the development of the oil region, in 1870. Having visited the base of operations for close observation of local indications, and having carefully studied up the matter from the writings of the most skilled operators, he became convinced that oil was to be found in his own locality. He accordingly effected a lease, on April 24th, 1871, and having formed a company commenced operations, which resulted successfully, on November 20th following, when they obtained a flow of oil from the famous "Wild-cat Well." He thus became the first man to engage in the development of the oil production of Butler county, and has since managed large tracts of oil territory, pushing forward the work with marvellous energy and success. His career in life had been so noted for honor and integrity and he had so won the confidence and esteem of his community that when, in June, 1873, his name was brought before the Republican party of his district for nomination to the State Legislature he received a nearly unanimous vote, and was triumphantly elected in October following. He took his seat, January 1st, 1874, and was an active worker, not only for the good of his own constituency, but for the promotion of the best interests of the whole Commonwealth. He was re-nominated June 7th, 1874, by a large majority over all the candidates, six in number. He has never aspired to political honor, but was too patriotic to decline the marked expression of the desire of the people of his district. He is widely esteemed for his intrinsic worth and his social qualities.

BROCKWAY, CHARLES B., Lawyer, was born in Berwick, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, April 1st, 1840, of New England parentage. While yet a lad it became evident to him that he had to make his own way through the world, and for several years he alternated between driving on the canals and working in the harvest fields. Then he became a resident of Senator Buckalew's family, and for the first time enjoyed some educational advantages. He was subsequently employed as Weigh-master on the canal at Beach Haven until Senator Buckalew returned from his South American mission, in 1855, when he again became an inmate of his family, and then entered the employ of — Beach, at Beach Haven, as clerk. In January, 1858, he was appointed Chief Clerk in the Attorney General's office at Harrisburg, which position he held until the close of the Legislative session. Soon after, his patron, Senator Buckalew, was appointed Minister Resident at Quito, Ecuador, and he accompanied him as private Secretary. In August, 1859, he returned home, and during the following winter taught school in Luzerne county. In April, 1860, he returned to Bloomsburg, read law with E. H. Little, then District Attorney, and during the following winter taught school in that town. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was the first man to enlist in the ranks from Bloomsburg, and was soon after appointed Sergeant in the "Iron Guards" (Company A, 6th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers). Preferring the artillery, he enlisted for three years as a private in Battery F, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and was soon made Sergeant. The battery was at first attached to the Reserve Corps at Tennallytown, but was soon afterwards detached and ordered to Banks' command at Darnestown, Maryland, where a section of Parrott guns was added to it, and, being short of officers, he was unanimously elected First Lieutenant, and at once took command of the section, then the only light artillery on the Potomac between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. The duties were incessant, much frontier having to be guarded, and the enemy evincing a determination to cross the river. Until February, 1862, he was in command, when a question arising as to a vacancy having existed in the battery at the time of his election, he resigned his commission and returned to the ranks; but soon thereafter was unanimously elected Second Lieutenant, and was subsequently promoted as vacancies arose. He saw an immense amount of service, and his was the first Union battery to enter Winchester, Virginia. In April, 1862, it joined McDowell's Corps, when important engagements took place, and its service was pronounced by Colonel Bryan to be as fine practice as any in the regular service. It afterwards served in the Shenandoah Valley, and covered the retreat at the second battle of Bull Run, where he was captured by the rebels as one of Pope's felons and conveyed to Libby Prison, where he remained until exchanged. He was thus a prisoner while Antietam was fought, the only engagement of the war in which his battery participated that he missed. He was in the battle of Chancellorsville, where he rendered important service; and also in the famous battle of Gettysburg, repelling the grand chargé of Early's Division, headed by the famous Louisiana Tigers. From this time forward it was attached to the Second Corps, and was on the Rapidan, formed the rear-guard during Meade's retrograde movement on Bull Run, fought the battle of Bristoe's Station, and

was the only artillery in the battles of the Wilderness, 1864. It participated in all the subsequent battles of the campaign, closing with Petersburg. He was appointed Assistant Chief of Artillery to General Hazzard, but being attacked with typhoid fever was sent to the hospital. Having somewhat recuperated his health, he was ordered on light duty with Sheridan in the Valley of Virginia, and afterwards served at Rock Island, Illinois. His health continuing feeble, he resigned the service, having been breveted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at Bull Run. He was subsequently commissioned Captain of his old battery by Governor Curtin, but declined, having learned that his acceptance would interfere with the promotion of other officers. He returned home, resumed his studies, and was shortly thereafter admitted to the bar. In 1867, he took charge of *The Columbian*, which he conducted until nominated for Congress, in 1870. He is a prominent Mason, having received the 32d degree of the Scottish rite, is a Past Grand of the Independent Order Odd Fellows, and holds a high office in the Knights of Pythias.

ALLEN, GEORGE W., Lawyer, was born in the town of Russellburg, Warren county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1844, and is a son of Samuel P. and Mary (Thompson) Allen. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather a nephew of the celebrated General Anthony Wayne; and his mother is partly of German extraction. He passed his youth on a farm, and attended the district school during the winter months until he attained his fifteenth year, when he entered the Edinborough Normal School, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1862—occupying himself during the winter months in teaching school. At the latter date, he entered the military service as private Secretary to his brother, then Colonel of the 151st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, afterwards General Harrison Allen. Returning home, in 1863, he finished his studies, and, in 1868, entered his brother's office—who was then a prominent legal practitioner of Warren, Pennsylvania—and commenced reading law. In 1871, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Tidioute, Warren county, where he soon established a lucrative practice, being regarded as one of the most promising young men at the bar. In 1873, he was nominated by the Republican party and elected a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature, where he has made a most honorable record, having delivered some very strong and creditable speeches on different subjects, and taken a leading part in the various debates of the session. His course has met with the approbation of both parties of the district, and at the close of the session on his return home he was received with a perfect ovation by the whole people, and was complimented by his fellow-citizens with an address of congratulation, endorsing his legislative career.

BUTLER, GEORGE H., Lawyer, and Senator of Pennsylvania, was born in the town of Guilford, Vermont, October 29th, 1809, and is a member of one of the oldest New England families. He attended school in his native county, and also in Cayuga county, New York, where he obtained a first-class academical education. When nineteen years of age, he left school and engaged in the study of law at Homer, Cortland county, New York, in the office of Ross & Aiken, and was admitted to the bar, in November, 1840, at Erie, Pennsylvania, having completed his studies with Judge Galbraith of that city. He at once engaged in the practice of his profession, and has ever since made his residence there. He was a Democrat in political faith until 1861, when he left its ranks with many others, and was eminently active and patriotic in support of the Government and the maintenance of the Union arms. He was never an aspirant for political honors, and always declined nominations tendered him by his admirers, until 1872, when he was prevailed upon to become the Republican nominee for Senator to represent Erie and Warren counties, and was elected in October of that year. He took his seat, in January, 1873, and was placed on the Committees of Constitutional Reform, Judiciary (local), Estates and Escheats, and Retrenchment and Reform. His course as a legislator, a professional man, and a citizen, has been such as to command respect and confidence.

JAMISON, J. MILES, Merchant, was born in Richboro', Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 1st, 1844, and was educated in the common school of the district. While yet a youth, he went to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the notion business, and subsequently learned the art of photography in Gütekunst's establishment. In 1864, he removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he opened a photographic gallery, and continued in that line for four years, when he returned to Richboro' and succeeded his father in the mercantile business. In political faith, he is a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school; but although greatly interested in the political movements of the day, is no politician, or, as the term is generally defined, an office-seeker. On the contrary, the office or position sought him from among the ranks of the people, and he was nominated, in the fall of 1873, to represent the citizens of his district in the lower branch of the State Legislature. He took his seat in that body, on January 1st, 1874, and was attentive and zealous in the discharge of his duties. He served acceptably on the Committee on Appropriations, and also on that of Counties and Townships. Honest, capable, and genial in his manners, he has secured the friendship of all whom he has encountered, both in the walks of mercantile life and in the Legislative chamber; and it is but fair to presume that one

O. P. V. Bechtel

who has thus early entered upon a career of usefulness will be honored in the future with a more exalted station in the service of the Commonwealth.

ALLEN, ORRIN C., Lawyer, and Merchant, was born in the town of Russellburg, Warren county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1840, and is a son of Samuel P. and Mary (Thompson) Allen. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his grandfather was a nephew of the celebrated Revolutionary General, Anthony Wayne; on his mother's side he is partly of German extraction. His younger years were passed on a farm, attending the district school during the winter months. In 1859 and 1860, he was a student in the academy at Jamestown, New York, in company with his brother, Samuel T. Allen, and during the winter months he taught school with aptitude and excellent success. In 1862, he entered the office of Judge Schofield & Brown, with whom he engaged in the study of law, and was admitted to practice at the bar, in 1865. Shortly thereafter he was nominated by the Republican party and elected to the office of District Attorney, which position he held for three years. In 1868, an ocular affection compelled him to relinquish the legal profession. He shortly afterwards embarked in the lumber and petroleum business, and has been very successful.

BECHTEL, OLIVER PERRY, Lawyer, and Senator from the Tenth Senatorial District of Pennsylvania, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 31st, 1842, and when six years of age removed with his parents to Schuylkill county, where he has ever since resided. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of the district, and completed it in Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania. At the age of seventeen years he commenced teaching, and was so occupied for a considerable period in various localities, among others, at the Arcadian Institute in Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, in 1861; he was subsequently the Principal of various academies. He afterwards selected Hon. Francis W. Hughes of Pottsville as his preceptor, and studied law in his office until his admission to the bar, May 10th, 1866. He began the practice of his profession in Pottsville, and soon won success, his able and earnest efforts in behalf of his clients being rewarded by a constantly increasing and remunerative patronage. He was tendered by his fellow-citizens the nomination for the office of District Attorney, but declined the same, preferring to preserve his independence as a private counsellor at law to the emoluments arising from this public position. In 1873, however, he yielded to the pressure, became the Democratic nominee for Senator of the Tenth District, and was elected in the fall of that year. During the session of 1874, he served on the Constitutional Reform, and other important Committees.

MULLEN, WILLIAM JAMES, Philanthropist, and Prison Agent of the State of Pennsylvania, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 20th, 1805, and is the only child of Charles and Mary Mullen. When William was nine years old his father became disabled—having been wounded in the War of 1812—and could no longer support his family. Thereupon, the mother took her son to Philadelphia, where a situation was procured for him as errand boy. While engaged in this vocation, a permanent impression was produced upon his character by a false accusation, the consequent cruel treatment, and the difficulty in establishing his innocence, in which, however, he succeeded at last, and most triumphantly. A providential circumstance revealed the true culprit—and but for this, he might have been imprisoned. To this incident he attributes much of his sympathy for prisoners wrongfully incarcerated, and also for the African slaves, for whose freedom he so industriously labored while slavery existed. At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to a jeweler named Bruno, in whose employ he soon distinguished himself by his superior workmanship. When he attained his majority, he commenced business on his own account as a manufacturer of jewelry. At an early period of his business career he invented a new method of manufacturing gold watch dials, which proved eminently successful, and brought him a handsome income. In 1827, he began his public career by taking an important part in the measures which subsequently led to the reform of the State Constitution by the abolition of life offices. He was elected the President of the first County Convention—this was held in Philadelphia; and was chosen Secretary of the first State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg, in 1832. He was also the prime mover in a scheme for the erection of a monument to Washington, the corner stone of which was laid February 22d, 1833, in Washington Square; the money then collected has been since invested for that purpose. In 1834, he removed to New York, and established his business on a large scale in that city. While residing there he was a member and director of the American Institute, and also of the Mechanics' Institute; and both these organizations awarded him a gold medal for his superior mechanical skill and inventions. His business standing was excellent, his affairs prosperous, and his charities many in number. In 1837, he took quite a leading part in the liberation of the Canadian patriot, McKenzie. This was his first effort to secure freedom for a prisoner unjustly incarcerated, and it was successful; he had McKenzie released from the "Tombs." His business in New York was broken up in the great financial

crisis of 1837–'38, and, in 1840, he returned to Philadelphia, where he resumed the manufacture of gold dials for watches. His exertions on behalf of the suffering were zealously continued, and in a few years began to take a definite shape, a lasting form, and an extended usefulness. The old District of Moyamensing—now a part of the consolidated city of Philadelphia—was the scene of his labors. He began by relieving the immediate wants of the poor by donations at his own expense, and also by the establishment of a Dispensary, which has since given relief to over 100,000 persons. He obtained the use of a deserted church, which he converted into a lodging-house by night and workshop by day; thus experimenting upon the ability of the indigent, if properly aided, to support themselves wholly or in part. The enterprise was a success, and at the end of three months, during which time hundreds of persons had been assisted, the expenses exceeded the earnings only about $30. This satisfactory result led, through his continued exertions, to the founding of the Philadelphia Society for the Employment and Instruction of the Poor, of which he served as President for a period of more than seven years. The House of Industry, erected by this society, in 1848, was used the same year as a cholera hospital; and, in 1862, for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. This institution has afforded relief to more than 150,000 poor persons. In this building were found the offices of the Moyamensing Dispensary and Soup Society, of which he was for several years the President. About this time, he added to his own business the profession of Dentistry, attending a course of medical lectures at the Pennsylvania College of Medicine. The importance of this fact in the record of his life lies in its results. His professional attainments led him to become the founder of the Female Medical College of Philadelphia, the first of its kind ever established. The Dean of the Faculty, Dr. McCloskey, in his address at the opening of the institution, in 1850, publicly acknowledged "his strenuous exertions, indomitable perseverance, and liberal donations." He was the first President of the College, and held that position for three years. He also founded the first Lying-in Hospital; this was in connection with the college, and was located at 239 Arch street. He had the honor of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the first class of ladies who ever graduated in a regularly constituted Woman's Medical College; the institution having been chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1850. He next turned his attention to the great work of his life, the visiting of the prisoner in his cell, thus becoming an active member of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons. His eminent usefulness attracted much attention, and the Judges of the Criminal Court were consulted as to the expediency of creating for him the office of Prison Agent. In 1854, he retired from business to accept this post, and in the space of the twenty years he has held it, his official interference has resulted in the liberation of over 35,000 persons who had been wrongfully or unnecessarily incarcerated. This was done at a saving to the tax-payers of the city of Philadelphia of the sum of $352,000, which would have been expended for their maintenance in prison, prior to the ignoring of their cases, had they been detained in ward to be regularly disposed of by the courts. In a letter—dated March 14th, 1874, emanating from the Court of Quarter Sessions, written by Judge Peirce to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of City Councils and endorsed by Judges Allison, Ludlow, Finletter and Paxson—Judge Peirce states that he has "known William J. Mullen more than thirty years; and no gentleman is entitled to greater confidence for humanity, integrity, industry and capacity for the work in which he is engaged as Prison Agent than he;" and the judges unite in saying that "in his particular work he is without a peer—his sympathies for the poor and unfortunate, his earnest Christian character, and his untiring devotion to the distressed prisoners entitle him to the sympathy and approbation of every right-minded man." He still acts as Prison Agent; and each Governor, in succession for twenty years past, has renewed his appointment to visit the various prisons of the State. Previous to his being commissioned by the Executive authority, he had been also appointed thereto, by both the Prison Society and the Inspectors of the County Prison. There is another class of works of benevolence in which he is engaged, which, however, are less likely to attract the notice of the public; and these are the charities of private life. The helping of the ruined merchant, the befriending of the unfortunate widow, the education of a poor boy for the ministry, the housing of a homeless outcast, who afterwards worked hard, studied, was admitted to the bar, rose to eminence, and was elected to Congress. During his mercantile life he had a clerk who left him to open a rival establishment; he failed, and went down at a frightful pace through intemperance. But he was rescued by William J. Mullen, who was appointed his guardian by the Court. For many years he has been an earnest advocate of the temperance cause. In 1829, he organized the first County Total Abstinence Society in the State. He also organized, among other enterprizes, a Temperance School, into which he gathered the young lads of the District of Moyamensing, and had them taught carefully prepared lessons upon the subject, principally Bible selections; thus making war, at its very source, upon the great evil which has produced most of the misery that he has striven to alleviate. To specify the amount of good he has accomplished, or all the noble charities in which he has been engaged during his long and eventful career, would far exceed the limits here assigned. It may be stated, however, that he has been, and still is, a member of forty-four organizations of a useful or benevolent character, chief officer of sixteen, and founder of seven. He is a good public speaker, and it is said that he has spoken upwards of five hundred times in a single year in addressing public assemblies upon the subject of temper-

William J. Mullen

ance and works of benevolence. The chief strength of his speeches consists in their terseness, simplicity, and truthfulness, which seldom fail to convince; it is this, in connection with the purity of his character and purpose, that constitutes his true greatness. He has been a communicant member of the Protestant Episcopal Church since 1836, and is a prominent vestryman in the Church of the Evangelists, in the immediate neighborhood of the House of Industry, above referred to. During the War of the Rebellion he served as Chaplain in Company "E," 3d Regiment Reserve Brigade. He was married, in 1826, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Jeffrey and Agnes Chew of Philadelphia. She brought him twelve children, eight sons and four daughters; seven of these yet survive. His eldest son, Charles, entered the army, and after serving for two years and nine months as a member of Company "A," 81st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, fell at the battle of the Wilderness, May 12th, 1864. He left a wife and two children. His younger brother, Albert, also entered the army, and was a Lieutentant in the 192d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; he rendered good service at Chambersburg and other places, and remained with his regiment until the close of the war. The life-size statue of William J. Mullen, as recently exhibited in Philadelphia, was made in Rome by the eminent sculptor, A. E. Harnish, and is carved from a solid block of pure white marble. The editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, in an article alluding to this statue, states that "he has never seen a better portrait statue than this. Though the marble may give way to the ravages of time, to which insatiate power all things on earth must yield, yet the name and character, and the many good deeds of the original of the copy, will endure in imperishable record. It will be said of him, in the language of Shakespeare:

> 'His life was gentle, and the elements
> So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
> And say to all the world—this was a man.'"

EVERHART, JAMES BOWEN, Lawyer, and Author, was born in West Whiteland township, near Westchester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William E. and Hannah (Matlack), and grandson of James Everhart, who at the age of eighteen years enlisted in the American Army during the Revolutionary War. He is of German descent on his father's side, and his mother's people were originally from England. His early education was acquired in A. Bolmar's celebrated academy in Westchester; he subsequently entered Princeton College, New Jersey, whence he graduated, in 1842. After leaving college, he entered the office of J. J. Lewis, of Westchester, with whom he studied law about one year, and then repaired to Harvard University, remaining at this institution nine months; afterwards he placed himself under the preceptorship of the late William M. Meredith of Philadelphia, with whom he completed his legal course, and was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of his profession in Westchester, and so continued until 1849, when he went abroad, and remained in Europe about three years, during which time he travelled extensively through the three divisions of Great Britain, and all over the Continent, besides making the tour of Egypt, going up the Nile; journeying through the Holy Land as far as Jerusalem, visiting Constantinople, etc. He also resided in Berlin for three months, and during this period entered the university there as a student. On his return home he re-commenced the practice of the law, and so continued until 1860. His cases were principally confined to the Chester and Delaware county courts, and also to the Supreme Court of the State. During these years he was engaged on the defence in several cases of homicide, which he managed with great ability and success; one case in particular may be mentioned, where he succeeded in securing a new trial for a person convicted of murder in the first degree in a poisoning case, and a verdict of murder in the second degree. During the War of the Rebellion, just prior to the battle of Antietam, and during the first invasion of Pennsylvania, he raised a company for the emergency, of which he was Captain, and remained in the field until the enemy left the State. Again, in 1863, during the period of the second invasion, he raised another company, and proceeded to Harrisburg, where a regiment of "Emergency Men" was organized under the command of Colonel Hawley, and of it he was elected Major. For a time they were stationed at Altoona, and thence were ordered to the neighborhood of Bedford Springs. After guarding the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad for a considerable period, they were ordered to encamp at Loudon, and at the expiration of about three months' service the regiment was disbanded. His political faith is Republican, and he has made a large number of political speeches, contributing materially to the success of the party, but he has never held any office. He is an able speaker, his language being highly rhetorical and elegant, and withal logical and to the point. He has delivered many lectures before various literary societies; and has also been of late solicited to address agricultural and historical assemblies, but has been compelled to decline on the score of ill-health. He is an author of note, having, in 1862, published a book of *Miscellanies*, being sketches of men and travels, 300 pp. 12mo., which was most favorably received, eliciting encomiums not only from the public press, but from such able scholars and classic writers as the late Edward Everett and Nathaniel P. Willis. This was followed, six years later, by *Poems*, a volume of 150 pp. 12mo., which, by those capable of judging, are characterized as "real gems," as bearing the "stamp of poetic genius," and as having a "vein of charming melody" running through every piece. In the present year (1874), he has given to the public *The Fox Chase*, the scene of which is laid on the battle-ground of Brandywine, up that stream, along its hills and valleys. It is an animated description

of a sport celebrated in England and well domesticated and repeated in a region peopled by descendants of British families. Personally, he is an amiable and sociable gentleman, gifted with rare conversational powers, and much quiet humor. He is unmarried.

GUILFORD, SIMEON, Civil Engineer, and Iron Master, was born near Northampton, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in the year 1801. He was the youngest son of Simeon Guilford, Senior, who had served in the Revolutionary army for six years, and after its close had been engaged in the vocation of a teacher. Simeon, the younger, when he reached the age of fourteen, realized the necessity of assisting his parents; he soon had the ability, and availed himself thereof to make their declining years happy. His mother had numbered eighty-three years at her death, and his father reached the patriarchal age of ninety-three. Previous to 1823, he was engaged as Engineer on the Erie Canal, then in process of construction, but at this date he went to Pennsylvania and became principal assistant to Canvas White, the Chief Engineer of the Union Canal. By a happy accident he discovered a superior route to that already selected, which greatly diminished the cost of the work by affording a better water supply, and by diminishing the waste of water or leakage occasioned by the interstitial character of the limestone region. He was also able to provide a superior hydraulic cement, manufactured from an argillaceous limestone which he had discovered on the line of the work, and which was used on the same, saving to the company many thousands of dollars. In consequence of this important service rendered the company, he was presented by them with a copy of Rees' *Cyclopædia*, 46 vols. 4to, and a complimentary resolution. In 1827, he accepted the appointment of principal Engineer in the service of the State, tendered him by the Board of Canal Commissioners. His first work, in this connection, was to survey the route for a canal from Clark's Ferry, on the Susquehanna, to Northumberland. In the short space embraced between May 31st and June 26th, 1827, he surveyed both sides of the river, locating, plotting, estimating and reporting seventy-nine miles of canal, besides side-levels, alterations, etc., amounting to fifteen miles more, and also determining the locality of a dam of 2200 feet across the river near Sunbury, a bridge of the same dimensions at Duncan's Island, and a dam and inlet lock at the mouth of Penn's Creek at Selinsgrove. Before leaving the line he was tendered by the citizens and contractors a public dinner, at which he was presented with a pair of silver pitchers with an appropriate inscription. On various occasions he was called upon to make surveys, locate, and render estimates of proposed improvements; among these the Conestoga river, the Codoves creek, locks and dams; a similar work on the Rancocas creek, New Jersey, and the Sandy and Beaver canal and reservoirs, Ohio. Between 1825 and 1832, he discovered the celebrated Chestnut Hill iron ore on the Greider farm, near Columbia, Pennsylvania, which he owned for some years; also three other fine deposits of hematite ore in Lebanon county, now being worked, and also others of less importance. In 1830-'31, in partnership with the late Dr. George N. Eckert, he erected, in the Swatara Valley, in Schuylkill county, the "Swatara Furnace," for the manufacture of iron by charcoal; and here pig-iron, besides castings—such as stoves, water pipes, etc.—were produced in considerable quantities, and this establishment remained in operation for twenty-two years. In 1853, for sundry good reasons, the partnership was terminated and the works abandoned. In 1855, in connection with others, he started a blast furnace at Lebanon, using anthracite coal as a fuel, and the "Cornwall ore." This was known as the "Dudley Furnace," and is now operated by the heirs of Robert W. Coleman, and termed the "Donoghmore Furnace." Since he retired from the iron business he has given his attention to his Illinois properties. In 1843, he received the nomination of the Whig party as Canal Commissioner, but failed to be elected. He was married, May, 1830, to Catherine E. Doll, a niece of Judge Andrew Graff of Lancaster, and has three children living: Dr. W. M. Guilford, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania; Dr. S. H. Guilford, dentist, of Philadelphia; and Robert E. Guilford, merchant, Shelbyville, Illinois. His wife died October 8th, 1858.

KAUFMAN, WILLIAM M., Iron Manufacturer, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 24th, 1834, and is the son of John G. Kaufman, of Leesport, who is also extensively engaged in the same business. He was educated in various schools, including Buckman's Academy at Clermont, continuing a pupil after it was removed to White Hall, near Bristol, and he completed his studies at the Seminary in Norristown, Pennsylvania, presided over by the Rev. Samuel Aaron. At the age of fifteen he left school, and went into the dry-goods business with Darrah & Jones at Leesport, Berks county, with whom he remained three years, and then obtained a position as clerk at Moselem and Leesport Furnaces, where he continued for four years. When he was twenty-two years old he engaged in the iron business, on his own account, at the Mount Penn Furnace, in Berks county, which he conducted for six years. He next removed to Sheridan, Lebanon county, and began the manufacture of pig-iron at the furnace, in February, 1863, this establishment having commenced operations in September, 1862; there he continues to reside. For seven years he was a Director of the Farmers' Bank of Reading; and was one of the corporators of the Jamestown Bank in Lebanon county when it organized, in

October, 1873, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the same. Although no politician whatever, he was nominated, in 1872, and elected in the fall of that year a member of the Legislature, and re-elected in 1873. He served during both sessions of 1873 and 1874 as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and also on other important committees, and was Chairman of that on Coal and Iron. During the latter session he did good service to the State as a member of the Committee on Constitutional Reform, always supporting in the most earnest manner all propositions calculated to secure to the people the full benefits of all that was good in the New Constitution. He was also selected as Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention of 1872, which nominated General Hartranft as Governor. As may be inferred, he is of the Republican school in political faith, and the compliment paid him by his constituents in his re-election, both nominations being entirely unsolicited on his part, is a sure criterion of his being the right man in the right place, and of his fidelity to their interests.

WILSON, CHARLES H., Manufacturer, was born at Eastport, Maine, May 2d, 1814, his parents being Thomas J. and Jeannette (Fairbairn) Wilson. His father was at this time a surgeon in a British regiment, the 64th Highlanders, then stationed at Halifax, but shortly afterwards he resigned his commission in the English service, and removed to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, in which city Charles H. Wilson passed his early youth and received his education. When about eighteen years of age, he was apprenticed to the hat-making trade, remaining at that occupation about three years. On attaining his majority he went to Zanesville, Ohio, and worked at his trade there for some little time, but soon returned to Philadelphia and entered (in 1835) the employment of John Large, who carried on an extensive dyeing business. He continued thus until 1851, in which year Mr. Large retired from the business and Charles H. Wilson succeeded him, and has conducted the establishment successfully up to the present time (1874). In 1851, the productions of the house were about 6000 yards of finished goods (principally chintzes) per day, and the number of hands employed was about thirty. The trade has grown continuously; the house now turns out daily about 36,000 yards of goods, employs about 120 hands, and, under the enterprising management of its proprietor and his son, is still largely increasing its production. Charles H. Wilson was married, in 1840, to Margaret T. English, of Frankford, whose ancestors came to America with William Penn, and settled in Burlington county, New Jersey. In politics, he is a Republican. He is President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Frankford, in the establishment of which institution he was intimately concerned. He is also widely known for his active benevolence.

RAMEY, ANDREW, Bridge and House Builder and Contractor, was born in the northern part of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 30th, 1834, and is the third son of Conrad and Sarah (Noble) Ramey; his father was a farmer of humble means, but of good record, who died when Andrew was eight years old, leaving him mostly dependent upon his future exertions. His education was only that of the common school of the district, which he attended both as pupil and teacher during the winter months, devoting all other time to labor on the farm, where he remained until he attained his majority. He taught school for nine years, and was very successful. In 1860, having previously acquired a complete knowledge of the business, he commenced, on his own account, as a builder of houses and bridges, employing at first five hands, and has continued in that occupation ever since; the present condition of the same is exceedingly prosperous. Had he followed the bent of his inclinations, he would have selected the profession of the law as his calling. This, however, would have necessitated his attendance on a collegiate course, involving expense which he could ill afford, as he considered his first duty was to assist in providing for his mother's welfare and happiness. He has, however, a natural talent for that profession, and is often supposed to be an attorney by those ignorant of his true vocation. He was ever a strong advocate of Republican principles and those of the old "Liberty party." During the War of the Rebellion he was recruited and mustered into the service as a private, but was speedily elected and promoted to First Lieutenant, and served with honor to himself and the country, gaining the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens in the county. He has ever been a prominent man in his district, was elected a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature, in 1872, and re-elected in 1873, serving with great acceptability to his constituents, besides obtaining complimentary notices from those opposed to his political creed. These tributes were accorded to his unswerving devotion to the fixed principles of right, his greatest object being to accomplish the largest amount of good without stopping to inquire if it will "pay financially." He is fully acquainted with the wants and necessities of the masses; he has grown up among the people, and understands fully what is needed to render them happy and contented. Not only the farmer and mechanic, but the professional man has his rights, and these he seeks to assure. He is fully alive to the Labor Question, which is the great question of the day. He thinks that labor and capital must understand each other, and that the former, including the cause of the operative, must be respected. He is also an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and is outspoken, at all times, on the debasing effects of inebriation and the liquor traffic. He is a most successful man, and is emphatically a self-made one. He attributes his success in life to being as true to all as it is possible to be; never making a promise that he cannot per-

form, and always keeping his word if once given. So faithfully has he attended to the interests of his constituents during the sessions of 1873 and 1874 in the Legislature, that he has been proposed with great unanimity as candidate for the Senate in 1875 and thereafter. He was married, in 1859, to Eliza Jane Cressman, and has a family of three young and promising sons.

EBY, JACOB RUPLEY, Merchant, was born near Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 18th, 1816, and is the second son of Ephraim C. and Susanna Eby, his parents being members of the Mennonist faith. Up to the age of fifteen years he occasionally attended school, and acquired all the education possible to be obtained in the ordinary common schools of the day and location. About the commencement of 1832, he was placed in Strickler's store, at Columbia, where he remained eighteen months; but being constantly impressed with the usefulness of a trade—to be relied on in case of emergency in after life—he became an apprentice to the carpenter business, serving three years, working at the rate of $80 per annum. He now determined to see something of the world, and accordingly started for the South, working his way down the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, reaching Vicksburg in the fall of 1836. He remained there eight months, laboring at his trade and saving some $225. With this sum he returned home, and on being tendered a clerkship in a store accepted it and abandoned his trade. While thus engaged he was offered the clerkship of a board, consisting of Messrs. Cameron Lauman & Clark, occupied in the construction of a dam at Columbia, a part of the improvement known as the Tide-water Canal, and he concluded to accept it. This position afforded him an insight into the building of public works, and added to his practical knowledge of public men and things. When this great work was about being completed, his evident industry, integrity and capacity attracted the favorable notice of a prominent lumber merchant in Middletown, who gave him an interest in his business by reason of his superior qualifications, and without requiring the investment of capital. He retained this valuable position for six years, when he disposed of it to great advantage; and with his brother, E. C. Eby, purchased the stock and good-will of the grocery and shipping business of John H. Brant, on one of the best sites in Harrisburg. This last change laid the foundation of his present large and still accumulating fortune, extended influence and usefulness. A vigorous, energetic application to business, coupled with fair dealing, frugality, strong self-reliance, and an approximate practical rendering of the greatest of all Scriptural injunctions—"Love thy neighbor as thyself"—soon led, by gradual stages, from a flourishing business to an eminently prosperous and overshadowing one. A fixed, indestructible purpose, a determination to excel, were the living, active elements and agencies which led to this prosperous life. He is eminently the architect of his own fortunes, a self-made man; and he enjoys the reward of that diligence in business which he has ever bestowed upon it. His establishment is the largest wholesale and retail grocery and pork-packing warehouse in Harrisburg, and has been in active operation, under his direction, since 1845. His original capital at that date was $4500; and from that time to the present, over a quarter of a century, the business has ever increased. In 1859, he erected at the corner of Market and Fifth streets, Harrisburg, a spacious and substantial building, 52 feet by 150 feet, with extensive floors above, and basement below the main salesroom for the storage and sale of heavier goods. In this large establishment are transacted the various specialties of a first-class business, including not only the usual items of a grocery store, but also pork-packing, curing, and smoking. Each department is arranged systematically, and everywhere can be seen the neatness and perfect order so essential to every well-regulated business. One part of the room is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of tobacco and cigars, domestic and imported. The firm are also extensive dealers in leaf tobacco, and yearly pack at least 600 cases of Pennsylvania leaf, buying constantly from the farmers of our State. The senior partner is largely interested in many of the industrial establishments of the city, being a stockholder and Director of the Harrisburg Car and Machine works; the Lochiel Iron Works; the Harrisburg Stove Works; and the Manufacturers' Railroad. He is President of the First National Bank of Harrisburg, and likewise of the State Agricultural Society. He has been warmly devoted to the interests of the young, and has been connected with the Sunday-school for over thirty years, either as teacher or Superintendent; and during all these years his walk in life has been eminently consistent, and no man has ever heard him utter a profane word. He has been a great traveller; has visited every section of the United States; and abroad, has sojourned in the three divisions of Great Britain, besides journeying through the various countries on the Continent of Europe. He was married, in 1843, to Elizabeth Gross, and has one daughter and two sons; both the latter being in business with him, the name of the firm being constituted, in 1869, as Eby & Sons.

YOUNG, ANDREW B., Member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was born in the city of Pittsburgh in that State, June 5th, 1830; is one of two sons of Joseph and Mary L. (Cracraft) Young, and a descendant of one of the earliest settlers in that part of the Commonwealth, his grandfather, Alexander Young, having originally entered the land on which the family homestead is erected. His father died

Photo-Engr. Co. Phila.

J. R. Ely

when he was but two years of age, and his mother by her personal efforts supported the little family, renting the homestead to obtain the necessary means whereby the education of her two sons was secured. His brother, J. C. Young, is now engaged in the practice of the law in Chicago, and has been most successful in that profession. Andrew has proved himself a most devoted son, being gifted with uncommon energy, industry, and perseverance. Having received a fair education, he commenced, at the age of eighteen years, to teach school, and continued in this vocation for two years. Most of his preliminary education, however, was self-acquired, and he has been known to study during the spare moments, while engaged at the plough, or in the fields. He enjoyed the benefit of a partial course (two years) in a college, and was noted for his fondness for the sciences. He has been elected and re-elected a member of the School Board, and is now serving his eleventh year in that body, having been chosen six times the President of the Board. For seven years he served as Bookkeeper to the firm of Samuel Kier & Co.; was also with Samuel Har & Son for two years, and while so occupied acquired a complete knowledge of the Plumbing and Gas Fitting business. He subsequently became a member of the firm of Young & Murphy; and has had many offers from business men to become interested in other mercantile operations. He deeply sympathizes with the Labor Reformers, and advocates all measures which have a tendency to elevate the character and well-being of the operative. He was elected a member of the lower branch of the Legislature in 1872, and re-elected in 1873, serving through the terms of 1873 and 1874 with perfect satisfaction and honor both to his constituents and to the Commonwealth. His election in his own district was on both occasions nearly unanimous, receiving, in 1872, 183 out of 186 votes polled; while at the next election he had but a solitary vote cast against him. He has been connected with the church for many years, and is an active and zealous laborer in the Sunday school. He married Agnes M., a daughter of Thomas P. McFadden, and has a family of six happy children.

HARRISON, GEORGE LEIB, Merchant, and President of the Board of Public Charities, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 28th, 1811, and is a son of John and Lydia (Leib) Harrison. His grandfather, Thomas Harrison, was an English Friend, who left Carlisle, England, about the middle of the last century, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he married Sarah Richards, of Delaware county. The latter was a distinguished member of the Society of Friends, and an eloquent preacher. The meeting to which she belonged published the story of her eminently pious, helpful life. In 1792, she was sent to Europe on a seven years' mission, and, while sojourning in England, a special audience was granted to her by the sovereign, George III. Her husband was an ardent friend of the negro slaves, and with singular earnestness, ever labored for their freedom and elevation, and he was an honored member of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. John Harrison, father of George Leib, was a merchant of Philadelphia, whose taste for chemistry was so strong, that he determined to acquaint himself with all matters pertaining to that science, and proceeded to England for that purpose. This was about 1798, and while his mother was in that country. He entered a laboratory there, and by earnest application and study, learned the then discovered secrets of the business. Returning to Philadelphia, the following year, with his mother, he established chemical works on the present site of Rudman's Brewery, Green street west of Third, and his success there led to the erection of an extensive establishment for the manufacture of chemicals and white lead—on Harrison street, in the old district of Kensington—which is still owned and conducted by his sons and grandsons, as Harrison Brothers & Co. He was the acknowledged pioneer in America, in the varied products of the laboratory, and the public archives at Washington bear witness to his zeal in his endeavors to induce the National Government to foster this valuable branch of industrial science he had introduced into the Union. The maternal ancestors of George Leib Harrison were natives of Strasburg, and Lutherans in religious belief. George and Dorothea Leib arrived in America in 1753, and settled in Philadelphia, and their tomb is yet to be seen in the graveyard of St. Michael's Church, at Fifth and Cherry streets. Michael Leib, their son, was twice a member of the House between 1790 and 1800; and from 1808 to 1814 served as United States Senator from Pennsylvania with distinguished credit. George Leib Harrison, nephew of the last named, was educated chiefly in the Academies of Benjamin Tucker and Rev. Dr. Wylie, the latter of whom prepared him for college, and he entered the Freshman class of Harvard University in 1828; but at the close of a year his health was so poor as to forbid his return, and his physicians advised him to try a year's residence in the West. He became an inmate of his uncle's family, near Detroit. This was Judge Leib of the United States Court, and formerly a member of the Philadelphia bar. On his return to Philadelphia, in 1830, he commenced the study of law with the late Joseph R. Ingersoll, and after three years was admitted to the bar, almost at the very hour of his father's death. This bereavement changed his plans of life, and he entered his father's business; to him it was a new study, but he gave it his undivided attention. In 1849, he entered into partnership with Powers & Weightman, in the new chemical enterprise commenced by them at the Falls of Schuylkill, and under him it was enlarged. Later in life he engaged largely in sugar refining. He has ever devoted much time to philanthropic pursuits, beginning with labors in the various organizations of the Episcopal Church. He has been a zealous

member of St. Luke's since 1842, and Warden for most of the intervening time. He has served as a member of the General Board of Missions, and Treasurer of the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for twenty years; since 1868, as a Delegate to the General Convention; as a Trustee of the Divinity School since its establishment. He has been a Director of the North American Insurance Company since 1854, and for a considerable time an active and efficient Manager of the House of Refuge. He resigned the latter position in 1869, the Legislature having created, in that year, the Board of Public Charities; and though personally unknown to Governor Geary, he was asked by the latter to be one of the five commissioners, and accepted the responsible position. In this capacity, he has wrought many and great reforms, and has been, almost from its inception, the President of the Board. Four annual reports show something of what he has done; and his election as President over the First General Convention of the Boards of Public Charities in the United States, held in New York, May, 1874, though he represented the youngest commission, will tend to show the estimation in which he is held throughout the country. He has also received the thanks of the British Government for voluminous information furnished them by special request. The Board has effected great changes in the Legislative appropriations, and has materially changed for the better the treatment of the insane poor in the almshouses and prisons of the Commonwealth, which had been, until this time, a disgrace to the State—while the superintendents of these institutions were growing rich upon the spoils. To secure these reforms, he urged the Legislature to pass—which was accordingly done—two comprehensive acts, which opened the hospitals of the State to the insane poor, and to criminals of unsound mind. This change was brought about in the spring of 1874. The Penitentiaries have also been changed, by the Board, to veritable places of reformation.

LAROCHE, RENÉ, M. D., Physician, was born in Philadelphia, September 23d, 1795, and was the only son of Dr. René and Marie Jeanne (de la Condemine) LaRoche. His father was a native of Montpelier, France, where he also received his education, and graduated, in 1784, from the celebrated university of that city. He afterwards left his native country for the island of Saint Domingo, where he subsequently became a planter, but was forced, in 1793, to make his escape, with many other of his compatriots during the terrible revolution and insurrection of the colored race. On his arrival in Philadelphia he commenced the practice of medicine, which he continued until his death, in 1820, a period of over a quarter of a century, and his success and patronage was extensive—having an average of twenty-five patients each day. Dr. René LaRoche, the younger, was educated at a large private school at which many of the most prominent men of after years were attendants. In 1811, he was placed by his father in the counting house of an extensive shipping merchant, where he remained for three years. In 1814, during the war with Great Britain, he was assigned to the command of a Company attached to the Regiment of Colonel C. Biddle. In 1817, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, and after pursuing the three years' course received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1820, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. His health becoming poor, he went abroad in 1827, and remained in Europe for two years. He was a voluminous writer, being a regular contributor to Walsh's *National Gazette*, furnishing that journal with a series of articles on French political movements. He was also a contributor to all the medical magazines and papers of the day, and his articles attracted considerable and favorable notice both at home and abroad. One of these on *Fevers*, and another *On the Action and Effect of Music on Human Beings and Animals—and its Use Medically, especially in Nervous Diseases*, gave him much celebrity. He also wrote a work on *Yellow Fever*, and also others on *Pneumonia* and *Malarial Fevers*, all of which were published. He was a member of the Board of Health for thirteen years; a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania for twenty years; President of the Philadelphia Medical Society for several years; President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society for some years; and President of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society for one year. He was a member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris; member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and was the first honorary member ever elected by the New York Academy of Medicine. He always took an active part in the proceedings of the American Medical Association, and was well-known to the profession generally throughout the country. He was also a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, and also a member of the Pathological Society, and of the American Philosophical Society. He was for many years one of the Board of Directors of the Musical Fund Hall. He was married, in 1824, to Mary Jane, daughter of Colonel John Ellis, of Natchez, Mississippi. He died December 9th, 1872.

FOLTZ, JONATHAN M., A. M., M. D., Ex Surgeon General, United States Navy, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 25th, 1810. He is of Prussian descent, his ancestors having emigrated from that country in 1755, and settled in Lancaster county. After receiving a thorough academical education, he studied medicine, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1830, and the following year was commissioned an Assistant

Surgeon in the Navy. During his first cruise, which was performed on the frigate "Potomac," Commodore John Downes, he was present at the bombardment of Qualah Battoo, Sumatra, and "was active and zealous in the discharge of his duties, binding up and dressing the wounded under the fire of the enemy." (Captain Shubrick's Report.) In June, 1834, the "Potomac" returned to Boston, and during the following year, he published a paper on *The Medical Statistics and Observations during a Voyage around the World, on board the United States Frigate "Potomac," in the years* 1831–4. From August, 1834, until December 8th, 1838, he was stationed at the Washington Navy Yard, during which period he was present, and endeavoring to act the peacemaker, at the memorable duel between Wm. C. Graves, of Kentucky, and Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, when the latter was slain. At the last-named date he had passed his examination, and was commissioned Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, and the following year was appointed Surgeon of the Naval Hospital at Port Mahon. While en route to his post he visited Algiers, where he met with the expedition under the Duke of Orleans moving against Abdel-Kader, with Colonel Pelissier and Captain MacMahon—the present Ruler of France—then on their way to "win their spurs." The military hospitals at Algiers were crowded with cases of the *Pernicious Fever* of Africa, on which he published a Report in the *New York Medical Journal*. After a two years' residence at Mahon, he returned to New York in the frigate "Brandywine," and, in 1843, published an essay *On the Endemic Influence of Evil Government, as illustrated in the Island of Minorca, with Notes on the Climate, Topography, and Diseases of the Island*, together with accounts of the Medical Faculty, the French Military Hospital, and the United States Naval Hospital there. He next served on the Frigate "Raritan," coast of Brazil, as Fleet Surgeon, from which station that vessel was ordered to the Gulf of Mexico on the breaking out of the Mexican war. He was present while the battle of Palo Alto was being fought, and assisted in the treatment of the wounded on that occasion, and also of the battle of Resaca de la Palma, the gallant Major Ringgold being under his care after receiving his mortal wound. He also served at the blockade of Vera Cruz, and at the battles of Alverado and Tobasco. After the termination of the war, he published *A Report on Scorbutus, as it occurred on board the United States Fleet in the Gulf of Mexico during the War*. He subsequently served at the Navy Yard and Naval Hospital, Washington; three years on board the corvette "Jamestown," on the Brazil coast; at the Philadelphia station, Naval Asylum, and as a member of the Naval Medical Board of Examiners. In 1842, he published a series of articles in the *Baltimore American*, *On the Employment of Steamships of War in the United States Navy*, a portion of which was embodied in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, upon whose urgent representation Congress made liberal appropriations to build the "Princeton" and "Union." For many years, Surgeon Foltz was an intimate friend and medical adviser of the late President Buchanan during his suffering from a painful and protracted local disease. He also attended him while prostrated with that mysterious malady termed the "National Hotel Disease," about the time of his inauguration, March, 1857. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was ordered to the Gulf of Mexico on the frigate "Santee," from which he was transferred to the "Niagara" steam frigate, Commodore McKean's flag ship, and was present at the bombardment of Forts McCrea and Barrancas, November 22 and 23, 1861. He was next appointed Fleet Surgeon of the Western Gulf Squadron, and had his quarters on the "Hartford," the flag ship of Admiral Farragut. Under his direction a hospital was established at Pilot Town for the reception of the wounded. He was present at the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the capture of the Chalmette Forts, and at the surrender of New Orleans. On May 8th, 1862, when off Baton Rouge, some boats from Farragut's fleet were fired into by guerillas; Dr. Foltz went in an open boat, under fire, to attend the wounded. On July 15th, during the battle with the rebel ram "Arkansas" he went on board the "Tyler" in a boat, to peform a like service. From this time forward, for a year and more, he remained attached to the "Hartford," until the Mississippi river was virtually opened by the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863. During this period, while New Orleans was occupied by so many Northern troops, and the presence in the river of the great naval force, he had serious apprehensions of the havoc which yellow fever would make, if it made its appearance in that city. By the combined efforts of the Port Physician, and the Military Governor, General Butler, such precautions were taken that the city was entirely exempt from the scourge, though it furiously raged in all the cities of the Gulf, including Mexico and Cuba. In August, 1863, he returned to New York, and the following year served as a member of the Naval Medical Board, and in 1866, was President of the same. In June, 1867, he was named Fleet Surgeon to the European Squadron under Admiral Farragut, and with that high office made the celebrated cruise in the "Franklin" steam frigate. On his return, in 1870, to the United States, he was again ordered on duty as President of the Medical Board, and was appointed, October 25th, 1871, by the President, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and Surgeon General of the Navy with the relative rank of Commodore, and held these positions until he reached the age of sixty-two years, April 25th, 1872, when he was retired by law. In 1837, he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale College; and in March, 1874, was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Alumni of the Jefferson Medical College. He married, in 1854, Rebecca, daughter of John F. Steinman, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and has a family of three sons.

WOOD, JAMES FREDERIC, Fifth Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Philadelphia, was born, April 27th, 1813, at the Southwest corner of Front and Chestnut streets, in that city. His parents were both English, and came to this country in 1809, settling in Philadelphia, where his father engaged in business, as a merchant and importer. He received his elementary education at a school in Dock street, and, in November, 1821, was sent to England for its completion. There, he entered the grammar school attached to the church of St. Mary de Crypt, in Gloucester, where he remained for more than five years. After that time he returned home, and continued his studies at the school of Mr. Sanderson, in Market street. In 1827–8, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and obtained, in that city, a position as check clerk, in the Branch Bank of the United States, being, afterwards, advanced to the post of individual book-keeper and discount clerk. He remained thus till 1833, when he was appointed paying and receiving teller, in the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, and three years subsequently, cashier, in the same institution. Shortly prior to this, he became converted to the Roman Catholic faith and was baptized, on the 7th of April, 1836, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, and confirmed by him, in the same year, in the church of the Most Holy Trinity. In September, 1837, he resigned his position in the bank, and, in October following, went to Rome for the purpose of studying for the church. After spending three or four months at the Irish College, in Rome, of which Cardinal Cullen was then Rector, he entered the College of the Propaganda, (March, 1838,) as a subject of the diocese of Cincinnati. Having completed his studies, he was ordained priest, by Cardinal Fransoni, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, March 25th, 1844. He then returned to this country, reaching Cincinnati in the ensuing October, after an absence of seven years. He was appointed assistant pastor at the Cathedral, continuing so between nine and ten years, when he was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in Cincinnati. While in that office, he received the Pope's Bull, creating him Coadjutor Bishop of Philadelphia, with the right of succession, and was consecrated Bishop, April 26th, 1857, by the Archbishop of Cincinnati. He reached Philadelphia in the early part of May, and took charge of the financial affairs of the diocese. His predecessor, Bishop Neuman, dying suddenly, January 5th, 1860, he succeeded to his title and assumed the administration of the diocese. He made a second journey to Rome, to be present at the canonization of the Japanese Martyrs, in 1862, and returned thither in 1867, to assist at the eighteen-hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of Saints Peter and Paul. He was also a member of the Œcumenical Council, which opened at the Vatican, December 8th, 1869, and was a warm advocate of the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff; but, after participating in its deliberations during three months, was compelled, by ill health, to return home. On his assumption of the title and authority of bishop, he vigorously prosecuted the building of the cathedral, which was dedicated, November 20th, 1864; and, on April 4th, 1866, he laid the corner-stone of the new Seminary near Overbrook. This building was completed in September, 1871, for the reception of its inmates. The preparatory seminary at Glen Riddle, purchased during the lifetime of Bishop Neuman, was then abandoned and the pupils transferred to the preparatory department of the new edifice; the Glen Riddle establishment and farm being sold to the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, who now occupy it as a novitiate. In the administration of the diocese he has manifested abilities of a high order, and under his fostering care it has advanced greatly in importance and to unprecedented prosperity.

DILL, HON. ANDREW H., Lawyer, and State Senator from the Seventeenth District, comprising the counties of Snyder, Union, Northumberland, and Perry, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, January 18th, 1836. His father, Rev. Henry G. Dill, was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in accordance with the custom of that denomination was periodically removed from place to place. In 1849, he entered the Dickinson Seminary, whence he graduated in 1852. He entered the Junior Class in Dickinson College in September, 1853, and graduated in the first section in June, 1855. He then engaged in teaching in Frederick county, Maryland, and became a student at law with James Lynch, of Frederick city, where he was admitted to the bar, in the fall of 1858, after which he became a practitioner in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and there remained until 1859. In that year he opened an office in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, but after six months associated in a law partnership with his uncle, Isaiah Dill, of Huntsville, Alabama. In April, 1860, he returned to Pennsylvania, and settled in Lewisburg, Union county, where he became actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and has since resided. He served as 1st Lieutenant of Company F., 28th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, during the emergencies of 1862 and 1863, lending his aid to the country in the hours of her most imminent perils. In 1865, he became a member of the firm of Billmeyer, Dill & Co., boat builders, at Lewisburg, who operate two steam saw mills and are extensively engaged as dealers in square timber, in addition to the production of some seventy-five boats per annum. Receiving the Democratic nomination for the House of Representatives, in 1869, for the counties of Lycoming, Union, and Snyder, composing a Republican district, he was elected and took his seat January 1st, 1870. In the fall of 1870, he was elected to the Senate from the same district, for three years, and in 1873, was re elected from his present district. In each of

these contests he ran far ahead of his ticket, carrying in each case a Republican district. As a legislator he has been a faithful custodian of the interests of his constituency, and his course has been marked by a conscientious devotion to his conceptions of the best interests of the whole people.

YINGST, JOHN H., Farmer and Merchant, was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, August 9th, 1833, and is the son of Lewis and Rosanna Yingst. His early years were spent upon his father's farm, where indeed he labored until he attained manhood's estate. His educational advantages were very limited, being only those afforded by the common country schools of that section, and even these benefits were dispensed but a limited portion of the year. His parents' language was the peculiar dialect known as "Pennsylvania Dutch," and his opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the English tongue were very slight, for it was not taught or even used in the schools of the district or county; yet with all these disadvantages, he managed by sheer energy, and the perseverance with which he was possessed to gain a sufficient knowledge by which he was enabled, in after years, to rise to a position of respectability and affluence. Scarcely had he attained his majority than he married, and through the influence of his wife, who was a humble devout Christian, he likewise became one, and as a Christian he has ever since consistently walked. He remained on his father's farm, actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and receiving a share of the crops in payment for his labors until 1862, when he was able to purchase for himself a farm of 158 acres, and shortly afterwards, another plantation, both being situated in his native county. In 1864, he connected himself with D. S. Early, of Hummelstown, Dauphin county, on the line of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and conducted a general warehouse business, proving himself an active energetic partner in the establishment. In the fall of 1866, he disposed of his interests in the firm to his partner and returned to Lebanon county. In June, 1867, he associated himself with Isaac Hoffer, of the borough of Lebanon, and established a large hardware trade, and rapidly rose to prominence and success. In 1870, he sustained a domestic bereavement in the loss of his wife, from whom he never was parted during all the years of their intercourse. He had been the happiest of men, while leading the quiet life of a farmer, or engaged in business pursuits; and now that the tie which bound him to home was severed, he resolved to travel through the great West, a resolution which he carried out, visiting twenty-four of the States, and gleaning ideas, as he proceeded, of the agricultural resources and business capacities of other localities, and subsequently extending his visit through the Dominion of Canada. On February 1st, 1874, he purchased his partner's interest in the business, which he now carries on, on his own account, and enjoys a large and extensive patronage. Personally he is tall and well formed, with a florid complexion and a clear blue eye: his hair, once dark, is now beginning to be tinged by the hand of time. He was married, October 16th, 1854, to Eliza Kreider of Lebanon county, who died in March, 1870, leaving him with three children. In 1872, he was married to Sallie G. Lehman of the same county, who lived but a single year after their union.

STRONG, HON. WILLIAM, LL. D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born at Somers, Connecticut, May 6th, 1808, and is the son of the Rev. William L. Strong, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman and graduate of Yale College. His preparatory education was acquired at the Munson Academy, Massachusetts, and when sixteen years of age he entered the Freshman Class of Yale College, pursued the usual four years' course, and graduated with honor to himself and the Institution, in 1828. He subsequently taught a Classical and Mathematical School, occupying his leisure hours in the study of law, and so continued until February, 1832, when he entered the law school of Yale College. In the following month of October, he was admitted to the Bar of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and shortly thereafter, he was also admitted to practice in the District Court, and Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia. On November 17th, of the same year, he opened a law office in Reading, Pennsylvania, and made that city his future residence. In political faith, he was a Democrat of the Old School, and as such was several times elected a member of the City Councils of Reading, and also one of the Controllers of the Public Schools. In 1846, he was elected by the Democracy of the Ninth District (Berks county) as the Representative to Congress, and was re-elected in 1848. He served on several important Committees, and was Chairman of the Committee on Elections. In 1850, he declined a re-election and returned to the practice of his profession. In 1857, he was elected by the people of the Commonwealth a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the term of fifteen years, but resigned his position on the bench, October 1st, 1868, and returned to his practice at the bar. On February 18th, 1870, he was named by President Grant, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which high position he yet retains. While a resident of Reading, he was for many years a Director of the Farmers' Bank of that city, as well as a Director of the Lebanon Valley Railroad; and was counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company until he went on the bench. In religious faith, he follows in the footsteps of his father, having been for many years a member and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and is

fully identified with all the leading boards of that denomination. For several years, he has been one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Bible Society, and also of the American Sunday School Union; and, in 1873, was elected President of the American Tract Society. He received, in 1867, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, from Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; and, in 1870, the same honorary diploma was granted him by Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, and also by his Alma Mater, Yale College, New Haven.

HICKMAN, JOHN, Lawyer and Statesman, was born near the battle-field of the Brandywine, Pennsylvania, on the anniversary of that celebrated action, September 11th, 1810. His father was a farmer, widely known and conspicuous for his good, sound, common sense and upright dealings. His education was acquired from a private tutor, a foreigner by birth, who resided in the neighborhood, and who took particular pains in the thorough instruction of his young pupil. He subsequently studied law with Hon. Townsend Haines—who afterwards became Judge of the District—and was admitted to the bar in 1832. As a young man, he rendered himself conspicuous in his profession, and soon acquired an excellent reputation as a successful pleader throughout the Commonwealth. He took an active part in the political arena, and warmly espoused Democratic principles; he was wont to "stump" the State, and attracted much attention as an opponent of the views and opinions of Anti-Slavery men, often encountering their most eminent debaters, and being acknowledged by all to be a "foeman worthy of their steel." In debate, he was quick, terse, and withal eloquent, couching his expressions in the choicest language, and carrying conviction to those who were wavering in their opinions. He filled the office of District Attorney for a term, and was honored by the nomination and election to Congress from the then Sixth District—composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware—in 1854, as a Democrat in full standing. It was during the summer of 1855, that he became interested in the great struggle then occurring in Kansas; and in order to have the matter properly investigated by Congress, he suggested a certain course of action which was adopted by ex-Governor Reeder, who had recently been removed from the Executive chair of the Territory; and this was to have Reeder run against Whitfield for delegate, and then contest the election; this plan was fully carried out, subsequently. It was during the memorable days at the opening of the Thirty-fourth Congress, when the great contest resulting in the election of N. P. Banks as Speaker, that John Hickman took the initiative of his final abandonment of the Democratic Pro-Slavery secessionist faction, by "shelving Governor Aitken," the candidate of the "fire-eaters," for Speaker, and standing by the Republican nominee, being determined never to submit to Southern dictation and domination. Just about this time Reeder went to Washington to contest his election with Whitfield, which was done, and Representative Hickman being on the Committee wrote the Report and presented the same, March 5th, 1856. This led to a close contest between him and Alexander H. Stephens, also a member of the Committee, but finally it resulted in a Committee who were to proceed to Kansas, and the ultimate consequence was that Slavery was not legislated into Kansas, but Popular Sovereignty governed the question. This was the seed which, in after years, produced the Rebellion, and during the whole period of those troublesome times, he was one of the most courageous and resolute men in the House as a defender of the North. And yet, notwithstanding his great opposition to the Buchanan administration, he had been, during the campaign preceding his election, one of his most ardent supporters; but when that President obeyed the behests and demands of the South, he did not hesitate between Liberty and Slavery. Since his retirement from political life, he has devoted himself much to reading, and is considered a fine Shakspearian scholar. As to his religious traits, he was at one period an attendant of the Episcopal Church, though he was never a believer in any sectarian views. He is, however, a great Scripture reader, and being possessed of a retentive memory, the accuracy with which he quotes from any of the sacred books is remarkable. His powers of conversation are genial, social, and very entertaining, and he is a great lover of home—which is an attractive one, adorned with a fine picture gallery and a magnificent library. He married a sister of General John Wolcott Phelps, a prominent military chieftain during the War of the Rebellion.

EVERHART, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born in Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 17th, 1785, and was the eldest son of James Everhart, who, at the age of eighteen years, entered the Army of the Revolution, and suffered the many hardships of the days that tried men's souls. William chose a mercantile life, and, before he attained his majority, entered into business on his own account. During the War of 1812, he raised and drilled a rifle corps, but was not called into service, as peace was declared shortly afterwards. Having determined to become an importer of merchandise, he sailed from New York for Liverpool in the packet ship "Albion," and had the misfortune to be wrecked in that vessel on the Irish coast. His escape from a terrible death was marvellous, and saved himself by clinging to a rock on which he secured literally but a foothold, as he could only rest one foot at a time on its narrow surface. By the lowering of a

rope from the overhanging cliffs, which he attached to his body, he was drawn up to a place of safety, and received very kind treatment at the hands of the Irish peasantry who rescued him. Such a miraculous preservation as was his, out of such a terrible wreck and loss of life—for he was the only passenger out of twenty-two that was saved—excited the public sensibility throughout Europe and America, and on his arrival in Liverpool, he received marked attention. He was thus left perfectly destitute, a stranger in a foreign land, having, in some way, lost $10,000. Although this amount was found, and freely and earnestly offered to him by the officers of the Government, and although it was probably the very money he had lost, yet he refused to receive it, fearing he might be mistaken in its identity; thus manifesting a rare instance of sterling integrity. He was, however, well cared for, and amply repaid his patrons in after years, during the Irish famine, by large donations which he remitted from the United States: and to such an extent did he remember the favors he had received when cast away, that his name will not be forgotten by the thousands whose miseries were alleviated by his gifts, and by their descendants in all future years. On his return to the United States, he removed to West Chester, where he purchased large tracts of land, including the "Wollerton Farm." He improved these in various ways, laying out streets and donating them to the town, and on the lots and blocks so formed, he erected many elegant buildings. So manifest were the improvements he projected and executed that the borough throve exceedingly, and it was soon doubled in extent. He remained an importing merchant for thirty years, when he retired from active business pursuits. In political creed, he was a Whig of the Henry Clay school, and, in 1852, he was nominated and elected as the Representative in Congress, from the district composed of Chester and Delaware counties, receiving a largely increased vote over the average on that ticket. He was a man of simple habits, plain and unostentatious in his manners, but withal of bold and successful enterprise; and his character as a merchant and capitalist was without a spot or blemish. He was universally respected, and his death was considered a public loss.

THOMAS, ISAAC, M. D., Physician, was born in Willistown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 16th, 1797, and is a son of Mordecai and Lydia (Hooper) Thomas, both of whom were zealous members of the Society of Friends. His primary education was obtained in the schools of the neighborhood, and he also passed a year at the boarding school of Joshua Hooper in Merion, Montgomery county, closing with an attendance at the academy in Westchester. Having selected the medical profession as his future sphere, he duly prepared himself, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1817, and after the prescribed three years' course of studies graduated therefrom, and forthwith commenced practice in Delaware county, where, however, he remained but a few months. Finding a better field of duty, he removed to Westchester, in the fall of 1820, and devoted himself industriously to the practice of his profession, in which he met with marked success. He soon acquired an extensive patronage, which he retained until 1858, when, after nearly forty years of service, he relinquished practice, and retired from the active duties of his profession, although at times his ripe experience and judicious counsel is sought for in consultations with the present practitioners of the healing art; all of whom bear honorable testimony to his skill and excellence. For twenty years he has been a member of the State Medical Society, and he has also been for a long period connected with the National Medical Association. In 1858, he went to Europe, where he sojourned for three months. In public affairs and improvements he has ever taken a lively interest, and by his efforts has contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the beautiful town of Westchester. He was one of the Trustees of the academy there for many years, and prior to its conversion to the Normal School. He was also a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Westchester during its existence. For twenty-one years he was a Director of the Westchester Railroad Company, and during eight years was President of the Board. He was also a Director of the old Chester Bank for thirty-five years, resigning therefrom in 1872, on account of ill-health. Thus it will be seen that his services have been for many years sought for and obtained in the various positions whose developments tend towards the advancement and prosperity of the country in general. In political belief, he has been a life-long opponent of the Democracy. He has never allowed himself to take an active part save on one occasion, when his name was placed on the Anti-Masonic ticket for the Legislature; but the opposition proved successful. Personally, he is short in stature, being a trifle below the medium height. In conversation he is fluent and agreeable, at the same time possessing the gem of true modesty. Although he has passed the allotted limit of "three score years and ten," he is in the full enjoyment of all his faculties. He was married, in 1824, to Ann C., daughter of the eminent Charles Miner, whose reputation is national. In 1835, he was again married to Mary H., daughter of George Brinton of Chester county, his former wife having died in 1832.

MCCONKEY, DAVID, Banker and Conveyancer, was born at Howellville—now Chester Valley Post-Office—Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 5th, 1800. His parents were of limited means, and while he was quite young, they removed to Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where his early life was passed in assisting his father on the farm. Owing to a lack of public schools in those days,

his educational advantages were limited, and he only acquired the rudiments of learning from the village school. In the spring of 1824, he proceeded to Westchester, seeking employment, for now he had his own way to make in the world. At that time the duties of Recorder and Prothonotary were performed by Joseph Pierce, who tendered the young stranger a clerkship in his office; which being accepted, he remained during the entire term of three years of this incumbent. He was re-appointed by William Williamson, who next filled the office, and continued during his term, and also for two months of his successor, Darlington. His sterling integrity, and his business qualifications were now recognized and acknowledged by the many with whom he had been brought in contact. On his retirement from the county office, he left Westchester, and passed about four years on a farm near his birthplace. In 1833, he was solicited by Thomas Williamson to return to Westchester and take charge of his business—that of general banking and conveyancing, the latter branch being the specialty of the firm of Williamson & Weaver. The latter having died, while the former was desirous of removing to Philadelphia, an arrangement was entered into and David McConkey assumed charge of the concern—then the only banking and conveyancing office in Westchester. His many years of service in the Recorder's and Prothonotary's office fitted him admirably for the new position he occupied. He soon began to develop the rare business genius of which he was possessed; and his ability and success in the management of all financial matters entrusted to his care added greatly to his business, and he soon became the acknowledged authority on all matters in that line. He erected for himself a handsome marble building for a banking house, superior to any edifice in the town at that time; and subsequently he built a fine brown-stone dwelling on the same street and opposite his former location, with his banking house adjoining. This messuage is now occupied by his amiable widow. As a citizen, he was exemplary, although confining himself arduously and strictly to the prosecution of his business. He steadily declined all public office, although at the same time he was keenly alive to all enterprises that tended towards public improvements. He never took any active part in political matters, although previously to the Rebellion he was a Democrat in predilection; but when the safety of the Union was imperilled, he was most active in advancing its cause, and aided it very materially by liberal contributions from his means—which had become very ample. He was married, in 1839, to Catherine W. Jones of Chester Valley, who died in 1851. His second wife and present widow was Sarah Brinton, who belonged to one of the well-known and opulent families of that name and section. He died February 27th, 1867, and the press throughout the State eulogized his memory. He was in the fullest sense of the term a self-made man, rising from the straitened circumstances of his early life by his own unaided ability, industry, and perseverance.

MCFARLAND, DAVID McCONKEY, Banker and Conveyancer, was born in Treddyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 6th, 1839, and is a son of James and Mary (McConkey) McFarland of that section. His early years were spent on his parents' farm, and his education was acquired partly at the Freeland Seminary in Perkiomen, Montgomery county, and finally at the academy of W. F. Wyers in the same county. In the autumn of 1855, when in his seventeenth year, he left school and entered the Recorder's office in Westchester, where he remained about six months, and then became a clerk in the banking house of his maternal uncle, David McConkey. Here he acquired those superior business habits which, with close attention to his duties in the office, have resulted in his becoming the proprietor of the present prosperous and ably managed financial establishment, having on the death of his uncle, February 27th, 1867, succeeded to the business. Personally, he is of medium height, pleasant in conversation and manners, in all business dealings prompt to act, paying strict attention to all its various details; making his daily labors his chief study, and avoiding all outside matters. He was married, in September, 1866, to Mary Mifflin, daughter of Dr. Abram Rothrock, of McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

GRAHAM, JAMES HUTCHISON, Judge, was born, September 10th, 1809, in West Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. At Dickinson College, in the same county, he received a careful classical education, graduating in the class of 1827. Upon leaving this institution, he commenced the study of law in the office of Andrew Carothers, a prominent member of the Carlisle bar, and was admitted to practice, January, 1830. The skill he evinced in the management of his first cases, soon placed him among the most promising members of this very able bar, and in 1839, he was appointed by Governor Porter, Deputy Attorney-General of the State, a position he held for six years with signal credit, as was testified in 1850, by his election as President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata. To this honorable post he was again elected, in 1861, for another period of ten years, so that at his retirement from this office, in 1871, he had passed a score of years upon the bench. His decisions were characterized by marked ability and were rarely reversed by the Supreme Court upon review—probably as seldom as those of any District Judge in the State. After his retirement he resumed practice at the bar in Carlisle, where he still resides, associating with him his son, James Graham, Jr.; he has also actively interested himself in giving instruction in the Law Department of Dickinson College. In 1862, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of

LL. D., an honor, in his instance, well-merited by a profound acquaintance with forensic literature, and uncommon skill in bringing its principles to bear on the practical questions of life. He has been twice married, his second wife and a large family of children still surviving.

PATTERSON, BURD, Coal Operator and Iron Master, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th day of July, 1788. He was connected, both on the paternal and maternal sides, with a number of influential and well-known Pennsylvania families, among whom may be mentioned the Birds, Yates, Conynghams, Hubleys, and Peales. He received a thorough classical, scientific, and English education. In his early manhood he was a Professor of the Latin language, at Mt. Airy College, near Philadelphia. He then engaged in manufacturing pursuits, but was, in the year 1826, attracted with other enterprising men to Pottsville, Schuylkill county, where he resided up to the time of his death. To have been a pioneer in the anthracite coal fields, helping to originate and foster a trade so far reaching in its effects, as to be almost at the foundation of the wealth of the Eastern sea board, is, in itself, a high honor; and to this honor Burd Patterson was most emphatically entitled. But he was entitled to far more. He was in a most wonderful degree the embodiment of enterprise and progress. When he came to Pottsville he had passed the heyday of youth—he was verging on middle life, having attained his thirty-eighth year. His pecuniary resources were not great, but he had large knowledge of men and things; good character, a mature and broad intellect, and keen insight into the future. Proud of his country and its resources, he was anxious for their development. He early engaged in the purchase and sale of town lots in Pottsville, and in extending the limits of the then village in the wilderness; indeed, up to the time of his death he was connected with much of its improvement, and in all the leading enterprises for its development. His character and disposition was from his youth upwards essentially that of a *leader*, and the difficulties which deterred others from entering into new enterprises, clothed them to him with a spirit of fascination. In Manayunk, now filled to overflowing with manufactories, he had embarked in the manufacture of wool, and, before his removal to Pottsville, had put up the first spindle that was ever run there. It would be next to impossible to specify *all* he has done in the development of the coal regions. His mark was made and his influence felt in all directions. Earnest, enthusiastic, untiring, and far-seeing, he, not only by individual enterprise, but by large personal influence and exertion, induced others to aid in the work of development. In the darkest days of the early history of the coal trade, when many of the boldest of the coal operators faltered, he with undaunted nerve and rational hopefulness made clear the way before them. Understanding and appreciating the necessity of railroad facilities in his work of development, an earnest and effective labor for their extension and increase was co-extensive with his residence in Pottsville; through him old lines of road were extended, and by him new lines originated. But he did not confine himself to Schuylkill county alone. At an early day he commenced the development of the Shamokin Coal Basin, and was instrumental in introducing there the men and the capital who carried out his views. The Ashland Coal Field next commanded his attention, and in connection with the Messrs. Brock, of Philadelphia (who were possessed of the requisite capital) he laid out the town of Ashland, and induced the development of a new source of immense wealth. With Dundas, Troutman, Biddle, of Philadelphia, and others, he laid out Mahanoy City. He invested largely in the Mahanoy Coal Field himself and induced investments on the part of others. What has been effected by these several enterprises can be best appreciated by those who, a few years since, gazed upon an almost unbroken wilderness, and who now see the wilderness replaced by thriving towns and villages, mines and manufactories; a country traversed in all directions by rival railroads, and peopled by nearly 100,000 souls. But equally remarkable with his efforts in coal development has been his connection with the manufacture of iron. Few of those who now mark the long line of furnaces in the Lehigh and Schuylkill Valleys, and who with unwondering eyes note the heavy shipments of anthracite coal used in the manufacture of iron, can realize the care and anxiety with which its use for that purpose was introduced. How failure followed failure; how the timid were in utter despair; and how even the sanguine lost faith and heart before success was plucked out of defeat. To Burd Patterson more than any other one man can that success be attributed. He believed, and believed earnestly, that iron could be so manufactured. With him such a belief was tantamount to action. In efforts from which others drew no lesson except that of failure, he saw the glimmer of success. Experiment after experiment shook the belief of nearly all except himself, and his influence in that direction was almost powerless, as, after repeated failures and heavy losses, one friend after another withdrew from the enterprise. Nearly every resource had failed. Sustained by a few, at last success crowned an effort not to be over-estimated in its influence upon the material prosperity of the country. Iron had been manufactured from anthracite coal. It was upon the occasion of a banquet given in honor of this event, at which Henry C. Carey, Thomas Chambers, and others were present, that Nicholas Biddle gave his celebrated toast—"Pennsylvania; like her sons rough and rugged—plenty of coal to warm her friends, and plenty of iron to cool her enemies." Burd Patterson was the founder of the Pioneer Furnace at Pottsville (the nucleus of the extensive

operation of C. M. Atkins), where he met his first success in the manufacture of iron. In connection with Thomas Chambers, and receiving efficient aid from Peter Baldy, he started the "Rough and Ready" Iron Works at Danville. He aided in the erection of the Shamokin Furnace, and also in the Furnace at Farnsville. He also built the Furnace at St. Clair, now owned by James Lanigan. He had himself, at an early day, conceived the idea of manufacturing steel from pig metal, and as a consequence, when the Bessemer process was discovered his mind was prepared for it. He made earnest efforts for its introduction in this country. He published pamphlets containing reliable information on the subject, which he forwarded to leading iron men and capitalists in this and other States. He sent, at his own expense, John Pott, in company with an Englishman, who professed knowledge of English Iron Works, to Great Britain for the purpose of getting full and accurate knowledge of the iron works of England, Scotland, and Wales. To his mind no enterprise was too grand; and yet there was no detail but had its significance. For a period of forty years his life was devoted to the discovery of coal and iron ores, their production and manufacture, and the transportation of the same to market. Held in the highest esteem by all, his death, which occurred at Pottsville, on March 31, 1867, was felt as a public loss. At a meeting attended by the most prominent citizens of Pottsville, resolutions were passed in commemoration of his services, and of condolence with his family. His loss was felt, not only in his own home, but by a wide circle throughout the State.

WORTHINGTON, HON. WILMER, Physician, was born in what is now West Goshen township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 22d, 1804. His ancestors emigrated from England about 1700, and settled within the present corporation limits of Philadelphia, in Byberry township. Subsequently they removed to the forks of the Neshamony creek, and at a later date, one branch of the family settled in Chester county. He received a thorough general and classical education at the West Chester Academy, on leaving which institution he commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. William Darlington, eminent both as a physician, linguist, and naturalist. The medical department of the University of Pennsylvania conferred a diploma upon him at his graduation, April, 1825, when he settled in West Chester, and applied himself with assiduity and success to the practice of his profession. At the outbreak of the Asiatic Cholera in Philadelphia, in 1832, he voluntarily quitted his business to visit that city, and render aid in the overcrowded and pestilential hospitals. Some years later, in 1839, having been appointed Lazaretto Physician of the Port of Philadelphia, by Governor Porter, he again left his increasing practice, and for three years served with untiring fidelity in this onerous post, until failing health warned him to resign. From early life he took a warm interest in political questions, and his readiness and force as a public speaker gave him great influence in the party of his adoption. He was elected, in 1833, to the State Legislature, by a party composed of Whigs and Democrats in opposition to the Anti-Masonic party, then quite powerful in the State. During his term of service he was one of the Joint Committee appointed to frame a bill for the establishment of Public Schools on a plan offered by Samuel Breck, of Philadelphia, which passed the Lower House with but one dissenting vote. Near the close of the Session of 1833–4, he presented a memorial from the Chester county Academy of Science, asking legislation for a geological survey of the State. On his recommendation a bill was passed by both houses making an appropriation for this purpose, and authorizing the survey to be made. Professor Rogers was placed in charge of this undertaking so important to the industrial resources of the State; and his *Report*, in three large volumes, remains as a monument of judicious legislation. On the expiration of his first term of office he was offered a renomination, but declined it, preferring to give his energies to his professional duties. Though previously a Democrat in principle, he was an ardent advocate of the Union cause in the war of the Rebellion, and attached himself at its outset to the Republican party. In 1863, he was elected by this party, to represent the district composed of Chester and Delaware counties in the State Senate; and again, in 1866, was re-elected to the same office, the district then including Montgomery county. During his senatorial career he was Chairman of the Committees on Education and on the Library, and a member of the Finance Committee. In the caucus of the Republican party, in 1869, he was the unanimous choice of his colleagues for Speaker of the Senate; he was elected, and discharged the duties of that responsible position to the great satisfaction of both parties. While in the Senate at this time he reported and had passed the bill creating the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, and also the bill creating the Board of Public Charities, both of them most useful and beneficent enactments. In 1869, he was appointed by General Grant, Appraiser of the Port of Philadelphia, which post he resigned in the fall of the same year to accept a commission as General Agent and Secretary of the Board of Public Charities. In the discharge of the duties of this office he has visited every prison, poor house, insane asylum, house of refuge, eleemosynary institution, and local charity in the State, and has prepared and submitted to the Board voluminous and valuable reports, which have been published from time to time. These pursuits have naturally obliged him to cease the practice of his profession, in which he had achieved unusual distinction, as was evidenced by his election to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and to the Vice-Presi-

dency of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He has also been President of the Chester county Medical Society, and a contributor to the periodical literature of the profession. From his youth he has been an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church, and, since 1834, an elder. On several occasions the Presbytery has elected him Commissioner to represent it in the General Assembly. He was married, September 28th, 1826, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Hemphill, a lawyer of West Chester.

COLWELL, STEPHEN, Lawyer and Author, was born in Brooke county, West Virginia, March 25th, 1800. His classical education was obtained at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1819. Choosing law as his profession, he studied under the direction of Judge Halleck, in Steubenville, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1821, practised seven years in St. Clairsville, Ohio; in 1828, removed to Pittsburg, where he resided as a lawyer, until 1836. The practice of law was not, however, the sphere in which he won his chief honors, though its study doubtless formed an admirable preparation for the investigations in social science, to which his later life was chiefly devoted. In his thirty-sixth year he abandoned law, and became a manufacturer of iron, first at Weymouth, Atlantic county, New Jersey, and afterwards at Conshohocken, on the Schuylkill. Thenceforward throughout a quarter of a century of vicissitudes, resulting from the inconstant and often unfriendly governmental policy toward iron manufacture, he had ample opportunity for studying the interests of productive industry. Before entering upon this pursuit he had visited Europe, and there had studied the art and management of its advanced and varied industries. In addition to conducting the affairs of his own business, he was much occupied during many years, in the settlement of the large estate of his father-in-law, the late Samuel Richards, and the administration of those of several other members of his family. He also took a prominent position in various public associations, industrial, mercantile, benevolent, and educational. He was a working member of the American Iron and Steel Association from its origin to the close of his life; of the African Colonization Society for more than twenty years; of the management of the House of Refuge for several years; a Director of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad for nearly twenty years; a Director of the Reading and Pennsylvania Central Railroads; a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and the Princeton Theological Seminary for years, also of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and a member of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church. During the war he contributed liberally to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions; afterward both in money and service to the Freedmen's Aid Society. In service and sacrifice he was one of the earliest, most constant, persistent, and efficient of the men in private life who gave themselves unreservedly to the salvation of the Union. He took an active part in the organization of the Union League; presided at the first formal meeting that led to its establishment; his name headed the list of signers of its constitution, and he was ever a zealous worker in any movement planned by it for aiding the Union cause. These various duties, public and private, gave him that sound practical experience which, woven into the studies of his life, made him the eminent economist he became. He was ever an earnest student. On commencing his business life, if not even earlier, he began to collect a library of works on social science, political economy, finance, pauperism, organized charities, productive industries, and associate and cognate departments of science. It is now the largest and best to be found in the country, considerably exceeding five thousand volumes, and is valued for the purpose of insurance at $20,000. To this library, and to the books, pamphlets, periodical, and newspaper articles of his own production, he devoted all his leisure. He was especially a collector of pamphlets on Political Economy, regarding them as containing the best thoughts of the writers in the most condensed form, and as more likely to be widely and attentively read. Naturally, therefore, he put his own publications on social and economic subjects principally into pamphlet form. He possessed rare judgment, of which an admirable illustration is to be found in his *Essay Preliminary to List's Political Economy*. His literary industry is exhibited not only in the number, but also in the value of his publications. In addition to his own writings he published translations, with annotations of such books as by their treatment of important scientific truths bearing upon social welfare, seemed to him to deserve extensive circulation. Among these may especially be mentioned the translation of *List's National System of Political Economy*, and *Chastel's Charity of the Primitive Churches*. He also republished *The Race for Riches*, by William Arnot, of Glasgow, with corroborative preface and notes by himself. His published writings are thirty-two in number, the most important being, *The Ways and Means of Payment*, an octavo of 644 pages, published in 1859, in which he contends against the doctrine that prices are wholly dependent on the supply of money, and maintains that "among the innumerable influences which go to determine the general range of prices, the quantity of money or currency is found to be one of the least effective." Another important work is, *New Themes for the Protestant Clergy, with Notes on the Literature of Charity*, a duodecimo of 384 pages, which quickly ran through two editions, and created a great sensation in the religious world, on account of its boldness and originality. He was a deep student of religious literature, and a devoted Christian. Political economy he cultivated as a theory of benevolence. His

labors of mind and pen, his endeavors, services, and subsidies in aid of the establishment and extension of collegiate education; his influence, donations, and legacies were all devoted to the propagation of sound doctrine in social duty, and its enforcement in the education not only of scholars, but also of the reading people. For this he gave his library to the University of Pennsylvania, coupling it with a condition requiring the endowment of a chair of social science, waived for the present. He largely assisted in the establishment of the present professorship of Christian Ethics and Apologetics in the Theological Seminary of Princeton. In his sixty-fifth year he was appointed upon the Revenue Commission, authorized by Congress, in June, 1865. For over twelve months he labored so faithfully and incessantly as to impair his health and to end in great measure his life-long pursuits as student and writer. He submitted special and most valuable reports on *The Influence of Duplication of Taxes upon American Industry; The Relations of Foreign Trade to Domestic Industry and Internal Revenue; Iron and Steel; Wool and Woollens; High Prices and their Relations with Currency and Taxation;* and *Overimportation and Relief.* He died in Philadelphia, January 15th, 1871.

McCAULEY, JAMES ANDREW, D. D., President of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, was born, October 7th, 1822, in Cecil county, Maryland, of mixed English and Scotch ancestry. The proper preparation having been given him in the schools of Baltimore, he entered Dickinson College, and received his academic degree from that institution, in 1847. Teaching occupied him the two following years, when, in 1850, he was received into the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was appointed Principal of the Wesleyan Female Institute, located at Staunton, Virginia. For four years he was occupied with the duties which there devolved upon him, performing them in a highly acceptable manner to those interested; at the expiration of that term he left the institute to devote himself to regular pastoral labor. He was appointed to the City Station, Baltimore, and later to the Wesleyan Chapel, Washington. While in this latter city he was made presiding Elder of the Washington District, and in the third year of this eldership was elected a Delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met at Brooklyn, in May, 1872. By this body he was appointed a Delegate to visit, in 1874, the English and Irish Wesleyan Conference. During the year 1872, upon the resignation of the Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D., he was called to the Presidency of the College of which he is alumnus, and in that position has met with deserved success, being popular with the students, and possessed of that administrative tact, which, while it holds them under control, does not forfeit their affectionate esteem. Fertile with the pen and fluent in the pulpit, he has contributed many valuable articles to theological literature, and has exercised a powerful and excellent influence in the various churches to which he has been attached.

ALBRIGHT, HON. CHARLES, Lawyer, Manufacturer, and Legislator, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, December 13th, 1830. He is a son of Solomon Albright, and springs from one of the oldest families in that portion of the State. He attended a school at Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he was prepared for college, and entered the Sophomore Class at Dickinson, in 1848. Having graduated in June, 1851, he engaged in the study of the law with Robert L. Johnston, of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to and engaged in practice there, in December, 1852. He early enlisted under the Anti-Slavery banner, and went to Kansas, in 1854, to take an active part in the struggle between the Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery parties in that Territory. Having returned to Pennsylvania, in 1856, he settled in Mauch Chunk, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He became a leading spirit in the Republican party, and, in 1860, was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated Lincoln. He took an active interest in the campaign which followed; and became a member of the Clay Battalion, in February, 1861, and with it not only guarded the public buildings at Washington, but organized for the defence of the President. He took an active part in raising troops in response to the call of the President, and was obliged by business engagements to decline the proffer of a commission in the army, in 1861; but, in August, 1862, he accepted the commission of Major of the 132d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which took an honorable part in the battle of Antietam the following month, and received a marked commendation from General McClellan in his official report. He was immediately afterward commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and having assumed command of his regiment was made a Colonel, February 22d, 1863, and assigned to the command of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps, which he commanded until after the battle of Chancellorsville. Having been mustered out with his regiment of nine months men, he accepted the appointment of Commanding Officer of Camp Mühlenburg, at Reading, where he organized troops for the emergency incident to Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. He was sent to Philadelphia, in July of the same year, to assist in enforcing the draft. He became Colonel of the 202d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in September, 1864, and was shortly afterwards given the command of the forces guarding the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Gap Railroads, and the defences of Washington from the

depredations of the rebel Mosby. In recognition of his many services and deeds of gallantry, among which were Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the latter especially mentioned in the report of General French, he was appointed Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, in March, 1865. After the surrender of Richmond, he was assigned to the command of the Lehigh Military District. Having been mustered out, in August, 1865, he resumed his practice at Mauch Chunk. Upon the organization of the Second National Bank, at Mauch Chunk, in 1863, he became its President, and so continues. He had engaged in the manufacture of mining machinery in 1858, and having continued it alone until 1863, he then associated with him William H. Stroh, under the firm name of Albright & Stroh, who still operate the works well known as the Mauch Chunk Iron Works. He was again a Delegate to the National Republican Convention, in Philadelphia, in 1872; and, in 1873, was elected to the Forty-third Congress, where he has proved an energetic and indefatigable worker, devoting himself assiduously to the labors devolving upon him. He is one of the three Congressmen at large from Pennsylvania, and received the highest number of votes polled for any Congressman at his election. He is public spirited and earnest in the projection of every useful enterprise. Firm in his convictions, he is a generous opponent and esteemed for his uniform courtesy and sterling integrity.

DUCACHET, REV. HENRY WILLIAM, M. D., D. D., Clergyman, was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, where he was born in the year 1789. At an early age he came to Philadelphia, where he received his education, and having selected medicine as a profession, devoted his attention to that science; and subsequent to his graduation practised for some years in New York city. Believing, however, that this was not exactly his sphere, he studied divinity, was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1825, became Rector of St. Peter's Church, Salem, Massachusetts, and afterwards, of a parish in Norfolk, Virginia. In 1834, after the death of Rev. Dr. Montgomery, he was invited to minister to the congregation of St. Stephen's, Philadelphia, which he accepted, and there continued for the remainder of his life, a period of nearly a third of a century; fulfilling the duties entirely, until during the last three years of his settlement, when he was provided with an assistant. For many years he was the Secretary of the Diocesan Convention of the State, and several times represented the diocese in the General Convention of the Church. He was also for several years Rector of the "Burd Orphan Asylum," an institution which owes its origin to his suggestions, and his subsequent untiring exertions. He was prominently identified with the Masonic order, and filled the office of Grand Chaplain, in both the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of the Commonwealth. He was a man of high scholarly attainments, of a genial temperament, ready conversational powers, and was greatly beloved and respected by a very wide circle of friends. A few weeks previous to his death, his only child, a Surgeon in the United States Army, died in Washington, which event, doubtless, hastened the father's decease. He had retired to his study for the purpose of writing, as was his habit in the evening, and was found therein early the next morning, lifeless on the floor. He died December 14th, 1865. He was married, about 1819, to Ann, daughter of the late John B. Satterthwaite, of New York city.

TODD, GENERAL LEMUEL, Lawyer and Soldier, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, July 29th, 1817, his parents, Isaac and Elizabeth Todd, being residents of the same town. After receiving his academic degree from Dickinson College, Carlisle, he entered the office of General Samuel Alexander, of that town, to read law. Admitted to the bar, August, 1841, he formed a partnership with his preceptor, and practised with him as long as he lived. After his death, he continued to conduct the business alone, until 1854, when he was elected a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress. Educated a Democrat, he acted with that party until that year, when he separated from it on the Nebraska issues, and has subsequently voted uniformly with the Union and Republican party. On his return from the National Legislature, he resumed his professional practice, in which he had always distinguished himself by careful research and acute analytical powers. The needs of his country, however, at the outbreak of the Civil War, led him to forego all the advantages of civil life; and he at once, early in 1861, raised a company of soldiers and went into the army as Major of the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps. With this command he served throughout the seven days' battle on the Peninsula before Richmond, and continuously until after the second battle of Bull Run. At this time, much against his inclination, continued ill health compelled him to resign his command and seek restoration of his impaired constitution at the North. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered, he again took part in the national struggle, in organizing the nine months drafted men of the Eastern Military District of Pennsylvania, serving as Inspector-General of the State on the staff of Governor Curtin, and acting as Commissioner to determine the quota of Pennsylvania in the successive drafts ordered by the General Government. At the close of the war he again returned to his practice, which he prosecuted with unabated vigor and success, until 1873, when he was elected Congressman at large from the State of Pennsylvania, which office he is now holding. His oratory is rapid, pungent, and popular, and as an extem-

poraneous "stump" speaker, he has few superiors in the State. The only office he holds in any corporation is that of the Presidency of the Carlisle Gas and Water Works, which he has occupied for many years. He was married, in 1849, to Sarah A. Wilson, and has two sons.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN B., Rear Admiral United States Navy, was born, November 17th, 1794, in Monmouth county, New Jersey. He was appointed Midshipman from that State, June 4th, 1812, shortly previous to the declaration of war against Great Britain. The next year but one he was present in that capacity on board the flag ship "Niagara" with Commodore Perry, at the victory of Lake Erie, September, 1814. His commission as Lieutenant is dated April 1st, 1818, and that of Commander, December 19th, 1839. In these years he saw a large share of sea service, and was present with Commodore Decatur against Algiers, which so triumphantly vindicated the power of our flag against the Corsairs of the Mediterranean. The Naval Rendezvous at Boston was placed under his charge in 1840, and in the years 1845–48, he was Commander of the Sloop-of-War "Portsmouth" in the Pacific squadron. While with this latter command, the War with Mexico was declared, and he had the distinction of being the first officer who planted the American flag on the California coast. The "Portsmouth" was in the Bay of San Francisco, when he received orders to take possession of the country. Within twenty-four hours he had the Stars and Stripes flying at San Francisco, Bodiga, Sonora, Sutter's Fort, on the Sacramento and at San José. In honor of this exploit the principal business street of San Francisco bears the name "Montgomery Street." Another incident occurring at this time testified to his firmness and skill. While maintaining the blockade of the coast, a question of jurisdiction arose with some officers of the British Navy, which, for a time, threatened to become serious. So skilfully, however, did he reconcile the controversy, that he not only received the warm approbation of his own government, but was the recipient of a letter of thanks from Lord Palmerston, with the autograph of the Queen, for having conclusively settled a difficult point in international law. When, at the commencement of the civil war, there was much disaffection in the navy, he did not hesitate a moment to declare in favor of the government, and called together the officers and men of the whole Pacific squadron, then under his command, and secured from them a unanimous adherence to the same righteous cause. In the following year, 1862, he was in command of the Boston Navy Yard, and of that at Washington, 1864–5. He was commissioned Commodore July 16th, 1862, and Rear Admiral July 25th, 1866. The two following years he commanded the Naval Station at Sackett's Harbor, New York, after which, being well advanced in years, he was released from active service and spent the remainder of his life in the society of his children and friends at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he died March 25th, 1873, in the house of his son-in-law, Dr. Mahon.

WISTER, WILLIAM, Treasurer of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 4th, 1804. He is the son of John Wister, a prominent dry goods merchant and importer, whose place of business was on Market street, east of Fourth; the latter was the grandson of John Wister, who came to Philadelphia from Heidelberg, early in the eighteenth century, and bought land and entered into business and carried it on successfully in the same place; and on his mother's side, William was the great-grandson of Owen Jones, the first Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. His mother was a native of New Jersey, and a granddaughter of Jeremiah Langhorne, an estimable and public-spirited citizen of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a man of immense wealth, and the owner of Langhorne Park. William Wister was educated in the public schools of Germantown; and when he had arrived at man's estate engaged in the manufacture of Woollen Goods, near Germantown, in connection with his brother-in-law, Thomas R. Fisher, the firm being known as Wister & Fisher. He continued in this business for several years, when he disposed of his interest in the establishment, and subsequently purchased a Calico Print Works, near Germantown, and remained for a number of years its proprietor; when, finding that a longer connection with his manufacturing goods would not be congenial to his tastes, he disposed of his mills. In 1853, he was elected Treasurer of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and this position he has ever since retained. He is also largely interested in Iron manufactures, being a stockholder in several companies, and President of the Duncannon Iron Company. He is a Director of the Hand in Hand Insurance Company, and also the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society. Although he has been frequently urged by his fellow-citizens to accept of some public office at their hands, and especially solicited to be nominated for Congress, he has—with the exception of a few minor offices of no pecuniary profit—steadily refused to allow his name to be used in this connection, preferring to remain in private life. Although his years prevented him from serving in the field during the War of the Rebellion, yet he contributed freely of his means in the support of the National Government, and his donations to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, for the relief of the sick, wounded, and suffering soldiers, were liberal and well timed. But in one respect, especially, he contributed to the welfare of the Union cause, for all his sons, six in number, were in the field at one and the same time. His

eldest son, William Rotch, when mustered out of the service, had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Langhorne came home with the title of General prefixed to his name; Francis was a Captain in the Regular Army, and a Colonel in one of the Union League regiments of Philadelphia, and served during the war, but has since resigned his commission; Jones and Rodman were likewise in the field; and John was connected with General Couch's staff at Harrisburg, looking after the movements of the rebel General Longstreet, in Cumberland valley and vicinity, and reporting them to headquarters. If his age prevented his own presence in the field, he was ably represented by his sons; and he must feel proud of the thought that, at the time the nation's very existence was imperilled, all his sons risked their lives to succor and aid it: if not a warrior himself, he was the father of warriors. He was married, in 1826, to Sarah Logan, a daughter of William L. Fisher, a prominent and successful woollen manufacturer of Germantown, and the founder of the Duncannon Iron Company, who was also a grandson of James Logan, the founder of the Loganian Library, and William Penn's confidential secretary and most intimate friend, and a man of great learning and note in the early days of the Province of Pennsylvania.

PARKER, WILLIAM, Oil Operator, was born at Parker's Landing, Venango county, Pennsylvania, May 23d, 1823. His parents were John W. Parker and Margaret (Perry) Parker, a native of the county. He attended the log school-houses of his birth-place and the surrounding country, working on the farm during the vacations and whenever his services were required. In 1848, he engaged in the lumbering trade, interesting himself also in enterprises connected therewith. He was thus successfully occupied until 1860. Leaving Parker's Landing in the spring of that year, he moved to Oil City; when he arrived there, three houses and one small hotel constituted the sum total of its buildings and structures. Judging, however, that the region would ultimately develop into a well-populated and prosperous town, and become the centre of a thriving commerce, he interested himself in land and oil enterprises and operations, and, in the latter, became producer as well as dealer. Success crowning his able efforts, he associated with him in partnership W. Thompson, and thereafter prosecuted business under the firm-name of Parker & Thompson. This connection, inaugurated in 1861, has continued to the present time, and as an oil-producing and oil-operating establishment, the concern is one of the largest in the oil regions, and possesses a wide-spread reputation for stability, reliability and solid prosperity. Through the financial panics and crises which have agitated the country since 1861, the partners passed untouched, having, by the exercise of prompt precautionary measures suggested by a consciousness of approaching danger, been able to meet all demands, and sustain their credit and honor. William Parker is a Director in the Oil City Savings Bank, and was one of its first organizers in 1863. While always declining to enter the lists as a candidate for political honor or office, and unwilling to involve himself in the warfare of public partisanship, he inclines in opinion to Republican principles, and supports that party in its measures and movements. He was married July 4th, 1850, to Bell M. Pollock, a former resident of Jefferson county, Ohio.

ROWE, JOHN, Farmer and Surveyor-General, was born October 4th, 1814, in Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, his father having been a native of Ireland, a Protestant, from the county of West Meath, and one of the early settlers of Franklin county. No sooner had he completed his education than, although not yet to his legal majority, he commenced to take an active part in local politics. The Democrats sent him as a delegate to their county convention before he was of age, and this body in turn selected him as a delegate to the State convention with instructions to nominate Martin Van Buren for the Presidency. In 1840, when twenty-five years of age, he was elected Justice of the Peace at the first election for that office under the new Constitution. Four years later, he was Democratic nominee for the General Assembly, and, though unsuccessful at that time, was the representative of his party in the State Legislature in 1851, and again in 1852. In the exciting year of 1856, when the Presidential campaign which elected James Buchanan was in process of organization, he was nominated as Surveyor General, the second place upon the State ticket, as his party believed his popularity would carry great weight throughout the State. His election followed, and at the expiration of his term, in 1859, he was unanimously chosen for re-election, although it was well known that he was a warm adherent of Stephen A. Douglass. That year, however, the Democratic party failed to carry the State. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, he took firm ground with the Government, and, in the fall of 1861, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the State Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House. Since then he has acted constantly with this party, and has taken a prominent position in its more recent contests. In the fall of 1872, he was presented to the Republican Convention of Franklin county for Congress, and his nomination was strongly urged by many of the delegates, but failed to be carried. In his business, as well as his political relations, he has always been characterized by integrity of purpose, candor, and decision.

PARKE, GENERAL JOHN G., United States Army, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 22d, 1827. He sprang from an old Chester county family, descended from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. He prepared for college with Samuel Crawford, of Philadelphia, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843, where he continued until he entered the United States Military Academy, July 1st, 1845. He graduated July 1st, 1840, when he was promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant Topographical Engineers, and assigned to duty as Assistant Topographical Engineer in determining the initial point of the boundary between Iowa and Minnesota. He was transferred to the Department of New Mexico in 1850, and, in 1851, became engaged in the survey of the Little Colorado river, etc. He was chosen Secretary of the Board for the Improvement of Lakes, Harbors, and Western Rivers, in 1852, and, in 1853, received the appointment of Assistant Topographical Engineer in the survey for the Pacific Railroad in California, and also had charge of the survey for the Pacific Railroad on the 32d parallel, as well as a second survey in Southern California and on the 32d parallel from the Pacific coast to the Rio Grande, 1854–56. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant Topographical Engineers April 18th, 1854, and continued his survey duty until his appointment as Engineer Secretary of the Light-House Board, April 24th, 1856. Having been commissioned First Lieutenant, July 1st, 1856, he continued the last-named duty until March 21, 1857, when he became Chief Astronomer and Surveyor of the Northwest boundary between the United States and the British Provinces, being determined by a joint commission from the two countries under the provisions of the Treaty of 1846. Upon the completion of the field work of this expedition, in the summer of 1861, he repaired to Washington to prepare the necessary maps and reports. Having declined a Captaincy in the 13th United States Infantry, May 14th, 1861, he received a Captain's commission in the Corps of Topographical Engineers, September 9th, 1861. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, November 23d, 1861, and ordered to report for duty to Brigadier General Stone, commanding at Poolsville, Maryland. But before he could comply, he was detailed as a member of a General Court Martial sitting in Washington. He was relieved in December, 1861, and ordered to report to Brigadier General Ambrose E. Burnside, at Annapolis, by whom he was assigned to the command of the 3d Brigade of the Coast Division. The expedition sailed for North Carolina in January, 1862, and having taken Roanoke Island, February 8th, proceeded to Newbern in March. Having landed on the right bank of the Neuse, the command drove the enemy from his entrenchments, March 14th, and entered Newbern. To his brigade was assigned the difficult task of the reduction of Fort Macon; and, after some delay, a lodgement was effected on Bogue Bank, whence the invested fort was bombarded for eight hours, on April 25th, when the enemy surrendered. In recognition of his gallant and meritorious conduct in this action, he was made a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Army, to date from April 26th, 1862, the day upon which the terms of surrender were arranged. He then commanded a division under General Burnside, in North Carolina, until July, 1862, when he was ordered with his command to Newport News, Virginia. Having been commissioned Major General of Volunteers, July 18th, 1862, he was sent with his command to Fredericksburgh, Virginia, via Aquia creek, where he was soon afterward relieved of his command and assigned to duty as Chief of Staff to General Burnside. After the evacuation of Fredericksburgh and Aquia creek, during the campaign of General Pope in Virginia, General Burnside took command of the 1st and 9th Corps for the Maryland campaign. General Parke participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, as well as in the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, Virginia, in October and November, 1862. General Burnside took command of the Army of the Potomac, November 7th, 1862, and General Parke was continued as his Chief of Staff until January 25th, 1863, when General Burnside was relieved by General Hooker. General Parke was actively engaged in the battle of Fredericksburgh, and after General Burnside had been assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, he was sent to Fortress Monroe to conduct the two divisions of the 9th Army Corps, lying at Newport News, to Kentucky. Upon the completion of that duty, he was again retained at the department headquarters as Chief of Staff. General Burnside having been ordered to reinforce General Grant, at Vicksburg, early in June, 1863, the 9th Army Corps was detailed for the mission, and General Parke having been placed in command, assisted in the reduction of the besieged city. When Vicksburg surrendered, July 4th, 1863, he was ordered to report with his command to General Sherman, by whom he was placed in command of the left wing of the army pursuing General Johnston to Jackson. After a vigorous investment of eight days, the enemy evacuated, July 16th, 1863, and General Parke again received a recognition of his gallant and meritorious services, in the capture of Jackson, by a commission as Brevet Colonel United States Army, to date from July 12th, 1863. He returned with his command to Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo river, to await transports to reconvey his corps to Kentucky. Having embarked them early in August, he proceeded to Camp Nelson, where he found less than one-half the effective strength he had taken to Mississippi. After a short recuperation, he proceeded to Knoxville, participating in the action at Blue Spring, October 10th and 11th, 1863. Reaching Knoxville, he again became Chief of Staff, and so continued until the raising of the siege, December 5th, 1863, when he was placed in command of the forces in the field. The troops having been ordered into winter-quarters about January

20th, 1864, he returned to the command of the 9th Army Corps, and during January and February, 1864, operated against General Longstreet. He continued in command of that corps during its removal to Virginia, March 17th to May 3d, 1864, and then resumed his place as Chief of Staff to General Burnside. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness and around Spottsylvania, the passage of the James river, and the march to Petersburg, in June, 1864. He was commissioned Major, Corps of Engineers, June 17th, 1864. He had command of the 9th Army Corps at the siege of Petersburg, from August 13th, 1864, to April 3d, 1865, when the rebel entrenchments before Petersburg were captured, and then joined in the pursuit of Lee, until his surrender, April 9th, 1865, remaining in command until the corps was disbanded. He had participated in the engagements at Preble's Farm, October 2d, 1864, Hatcher's Run, October 27th, 1864, and the gallant repulse of the assault on Fort Steadman, March 25th, 1865. For his gallantry at Knoxville he was made a Brevet Brigadier General United States Army, while his heroism at Fort Steadman won for him the appointment of Brevet Major General United States Army, both commissions to date from March 13th, 1865. In May, 1865, he was placed in command of the District of Alexandria, which he held until July 28th, 1865, when he was assigned to the command of the Southern District of New York, in which he continued until mustered out of the volunteer service, January 15th, 1866. He was a member of the Board to recommend for Brevet appointments from March 10th to June 22d, 1866, after which he awaited orders until September 26th following. He resumed his duty as Chief Astronomer and Surveyor for determining the Northwest Boundary, September 28th, 1866, and so continued until its completion. Since then he has been an assistant to General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM F., Merchant and Banker, was born in Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, June 9th, 1813. His father, Thomas Reynolds, was a prominent citizen of his day and section; but his means being moderate, he was able to secure for his son only such an education as could be obtained at the common schools of that period and locality. At the age of thirteen, he was placed in the store of Stephen Baldy, then a leading merchant in the town of Catawissa. Here he remained one year, receiving no other compensation for his services than his board. While in this position, his industry, business tact, and quick perceptions, with his excellent moral character, attracted the attention of Matthew McDowell, conducting a large mercantile business at Berwick, in the same county, who offered him five dollars per month. This offer, having obtained his employer's permission, he accepted, and remained in that store two years. Mr. McDowell then retired from business, and proposed to his assistant, who was but sixteen years of age, to become his successor. He agreed, and, with a small capital furnished by his father and his own good credit, the young merchant embarked in business. He remained in Berwick for three years, when, in 1832, he removed to the larger and more progressive town of Danville. He continued to reside there until 1841, when he transferred his business to Bellefonte, Centre county, where he has ever since made his home. He inaugurated a new era in the mercantile business of this place, and soon became the acknowledged leader of his branch of trade. He also engaged in iron manufacturing, in which he was for a time successful. His surplus capital having been judiciously invested in real estate, the rise in value of the latter enabled him to retire from business with a handsome fortune. Inaction soon becoming irksome to his active disposition, after a year or two of leisure, he engaged in the private banking business, his house, which was opened in the spring of 1859, being known as that of W. F. Reynolds & Co. To this he has given his personal attention, and under his management it has become one of the leading financial institutions of that section of the State. Though frequently solicited to permit his name to be placed on the ticket of his party as the nominee for Congress, he has steadily declined, preferring eminence in his chosen walk of life to the cares of a political career. He is popular with the masses of the people, among whom he has an enviable reputation for uprightness, fair dealing, and liberality.

MUNKIN, HON. EBENEZER, Lawyer and Legislator, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 28th, 1819. Having been duly prepared at the preparatory school of Jefferson College, he entered the Freshman class at Jefferson College, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and graduated in 1841. He then engaged in the study of the law with Charles C. Sullivan, of Butler, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar on the second Monday of September, 1843. He commenced practice at Butler, Pennsylvania, where he has continued until the present time. He was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Butler county, in 1849, by Cornelius Darragh, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and held the position during the following year. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, in 1860, and his name appeared on the Republican electoral ticket in Pennsylvania, in 1864. After retiring from his public office, he resumed private practice, and continued it uninterruptedly until 1872. In that year, he was nominated and elected to the Forty-third Congress from the Twenty-third District by a large majority. He has made an excellent record,

and has rendered efficient service as Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, as well as a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. He was nominated by the Republicans of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, in 1874, as their candidate for Judge.

EDGE JACOB, Bank President, was the son of Thomas and Edith Edge, of Downingtown, Pennsylvania, where he was born, December 21st, 1808. His father's grandfather, George Edge, emigrated from Wales about the commencement of the eighteenth century. His mother's grandfather, Caleb Pusey, came from England with William Penn, and is mentioned in the early history of our Commonwealth as the first person who erected a water-power mill in Pennsylvania. His father being a farmer, he worked with him until 1825, when he learned tanning, and, in 1829, commenced that trade for himself, continuing in it until 1834. From that time until 1852, he carried on a general mercantile business with satisfactory success. He then purchased a fine property in Chester county, consisting of a mill, store, and farm, in the management of which he was engaged until 1862, when he retired and gave place to his son, Jacob T. Edge. The following year he was elected President of the Downingtown National Bank, and has been annually re-elected to the same position. By birthright and conviction he is a member of the Society of Friends, and for many years has been Elder and Overseer in the Meeting. He has also been a member of the Indian Committee, and has occupied other official positions, always performing the duties devolving upon him with credit to himself and advantage to others. He was married, in 1837, to Annie Valentine, of Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, also a member of the Society of Friends.

RUTAN, JAMES SMITH, Lawyer and State Senator, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, May 29th, 1838, and is a son of Alexander A. Rutan, a farmer of long experience, of abundant means, and an influential and public-spirited citizen. He received an excellent education, having attended Richmond College, Ohio, and the Beaver Academy, at Beaver, Pennsylvania. After completing his studies at the latter institution, he taught school for a year, and then began to prepare himself for the profession of the law, prosecuting his studies under Colonel Richard P. Roberts, who afterwards fell on the battle field of Gettysburg. Being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of law at Beaver, Pennsylvania, where he remained until September, 1861, and then entered the army as a Lieutenant of a company of the 101st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served throughout the Peninsular Campaign. He was discharged from the service in August, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, owing to ill health, and, on his return home, was elected District Attorney of Beaver county, having been nominated to that office while still in the field. In this position he served altogether six years, having been renominated and re-elected without opposition. He continued in the practice of his profession until the Presidential election of 1868, and was selected by the Electoral College of Pennsylvania as their Messenger, or Bearer of their returns to the National Capital. In 1869, he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania from the Twenty-sixth District, consisting of the counties of Beaver, Butler, and Washington, and was re-elected, in 1872, by a largely increased majority. He was twice Chairman of the Committee on Congressional Apportionment, and was Speaker of the Senate during the session of 1872. He has also served as a member of the Committees on Federal Relations, Finance, Railroads, and others of an important character. During the session of 1874, he did good service as Chairman of the Committee on Apportionment. He has a controlling interest and is the principal of the *Beaver Radical*, and is a Director of the Beaver National Bank. He was married, May 2d, 1865, to a daughter of Rev. Dr. Cox, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

WIESTLING, GEORGE BERRYHILL, Civil and Mining Engineer, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 25th, 1835. His grandfather, a Saxon by birth, was a surgeon in the German navy, and emigrated to this country shortly before the Revolution; while, on his mother's side, his ancestry is Scotch-Irish. The problems of engineering having early attracted his attention, he gave much study to mathematics and mechanics, aided by an unusually inventive and perceptive mind. The first public works in which he was engaged were the Philadelphia & Erie, the Sunbury & Erie, and the Lancaster, Lebanon & Pennsgrove Railroads, on which he did much practical field labor, and assisted in the computation of most of the surveys. Later, he became an active member of the firm of McAllister & Wiestling, railroad contractors, and undertook some extensive operations in this capacity. Among these may be specified the Oxford tunnel, in Warren county, New Jersey, and some heavy grades on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroads. This last-mentioned contract was occupying his time when the outbreak of the Rebellion put a summary close to the operations in that quarter. When the Southern forces invaded the Cumberland Valley, he had charge, under the State government, of shipping troops from Harrisburg to the front. Several regiments were placed under his command as Colonel; first, the 23d Regiment

Jas S Rutan

Pennsylvania Emergency Men, then the drafted men of the Sixteenth District, at Camp McClure, and lastly the 177th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he participated in the engagements at Black Water and Suffolk, Virginia. The fatigues of the campaign so severely injured his health that, in 1863, he was compelled to resign his command and return to civil life. The Mont Alto Iron Company, in which he owned an interest, offered him the Superintendency of their extensive works, which he accepted and still retains, together with that of Engineer and Superintendent of the Mont Alto Railroad Company. His inventive skill has been most advantageously displayed. He has devised an improved ore-washer, a rinsing and screw attachment, and an ore calciner. The only successful charcoal kilns in Pennsylvania are those under his management, and the blast furnace of the works has made the longest blast on record without "blowing out," which, in the opinion of mining authorities, is the highest proof of the skill of a manager. In politics, his views are those of the Radical Republican party, but never so strong as to induce him to vote for worthless men merely because they are party candidates. He has been a frequent delegate to conventions, but has declined holding office.

CLAYTON, HON. POWELL, United States Senator from Arkansas, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 7th, 1833. When William Penn came from England to Pennsylvania in 1681, he was accompanied by one William Clayton, who settled in what is now Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Sixth in descent from him came Powell's father, John Clayton, who wedded Ann, daughter of Captain George Clark, of the British army. After a common school education, at the age of twenty, he entered Captain Alden Partridges's Military Academy at Bristol, Pennsylvania. He studied civil engineering with Professor Sudler at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1854, and after due preparation began practice. He took such high rank in this field of labor that, in 1859, he was made Engineer and Surveyor of Leavenworth, Kansas. At the outbreak of the war, as captain of a company of militia, he was, immediately after the firing upon Fort Sumter, ordered by the Governor into camp near Leavenworth. He was mustered into the service of the United States May 29th, 1861, as Captain in 1st Kansas Infantry, and participated with the command of General Lyon in the battle of Wilson's Creek, his company losing forty-nine out of seventy-four men. This action gained him the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Kansas Cavalry in February, 1862, and the next month (March) he became their Colonel. In the gallant repulse of the Confederates under General Holmes in their attack upon Helena, the cavalry brigade, under the command of Colonel Clayton, took a prominent and honorable part. He also participated in the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas, by General Steele, and was shortly afterward assigned to the command of the military post at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The rebel General Marmaduke having demanded his surrender, October 25th, 1863, he replied: "If General Marmaduke desires Pine Bluff, he is at liberty to attempt its capture." A terrible onslaught was then made upon the town, defended by but 600 men and 9 pieces of artillery, the attacking force being 4000 men and 12 cannon. With the aid of the freedmen who had flocked to him for protection, he barricaded the streets, and having stationed his guns in such a manner as to command every approach, massed his men, stationed his sharp-shooters at every available point, and endured the furious attack against such odds for five hours, when the enemy retired in confusion, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Soon after this victory he moved on Monticello simultaneously with the advance of General Steele upon Camden, and having met the rebel division of General Dockery at Mount Elba, on the Saline River, routed him, and returned to Pine Bluff with 300 prisoners, 300 horses, 60 wagons, and a paymaster's chest containing $60,000, as trophies of his success. President Lincoln, in recognition of his distinguished gallantry, appointed him a Brigadier-General in August, 1864, and he continued in command at Pine Bluff until he was mustered out, August, 1865. Having married B. A. McGraw, daughter of an old and prominent citizen of Helena, Arkansas, he settled on a plantation in Jefferson county near Pine Bluff. Upon the organization of the Republican party in that State, in 1867, he made the first canvass in its interest in favor of the Constitutional Convention. In February, 1868, he was nominated for Governor, and the election resulted in the adoption of the new constitution and the election of General Clayton. He entered upon the discharge of his official duties with a vigor and a determination rarely manifested. The presidential campaign having opened immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, there commenced the Ku Klux Klan and Order of the White Camelia outrages. The Governor met the issue promptly and firmly, and on the day succeeding the election proclaimed martial law in the disturbed sections, and called for three brigades of State militia. The troops were speedily forthcoming, and several encounters ensued. After a service of four months, during which time a large number of "Ku Klux" were arrested, convicted and executed, the militia was mustered out at Little Rock. The course of the Governor had, meanwhile, been endorsed by the reassembled Legislature, as well as in special reports to the General-in-chief. Law and order thus reinstated, a tide of immigration flowed into the State, and the Republican party gained such prestige as to sweep the State in 1870. Upon the assembling of the Legislature in January, 1871, Governor Clayton was unanimously nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator, and was elected January 10th, receiving all but fourteen votes. Being under a pledge to his friends not

to vacate the executive chair if the *quo warranto* pending against Lieutenant-Governor James M. Johnson was decided in his favor, he continued in the office of Governor. Meanwhile, personal enemies, with the Democracy, hoping to secure the suspension of the Governor from the gubernatorial office, presented articles of impeachment in the Lower House and secured their adoption. The managers having obeyed the instructions of the House, and presented the articles at the bar of the Senate, resigned. Other managers, all Democrats, having been selected, reported to the House their inability to secure any testimony in their support, and moved that the articles be dismissed and previous action in the case rescinded. This report having been adopted by a large majority, the Governor, who had steadfastly refused to surrender his office despite the threats of violence, the same day resigned his Senatorship, as the Lieutenant-Governor had, a few days previously, been declared entitled to his seat. This act was received with so much enthusiasm that the people demanded such an adjustment as would render Governor Clayton free to accept the Senatorship. Finally, March 13th, 1871, Hon. R. J. T. White, Secretary of State, and the Lieutenant-Governor both resigned, the latter being immediately appointed Secretary of State, and the Senate elected Hon. O. A. Hadley, a staunch and earnest Republican, Speaker of the Senate. The Legislature met the next day to elect the United States Senator, and each House re-elected Governor Clayton on the first ballot. He immediately resigned his Governorship, and took his seat in the U. S. Senate, March 25th, 1871. In the Forty-Third Congress he was Chairman of the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, as well as a member of the Committees on Military Affairs, on Territories, and the Select Committee on the Levees of the Mississippi river.

RICHMOND, HIRAM L., Lawyer and Legislator, was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, May 17th, 1810, and is a son of Doctor Lawton Richmond, the family being of Norman descent. After receiving a thorough education in the academy of his native town, he engaged in the study of medicine under his father, and so continued for two years. He subsequently matriculated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and passed two years in that institution. His early inclinations having tended in the direction of the law, he entered upon the requisite course of study to qualify himself for that profession under the preceptorship of Hon. David Derrickson of Meadville, and was admitted to the Bar in February, 1838. In the following April he commenced to practise as an Attorney at Law at Meadville, where he has ever since been professionally engaged. He early manifested a deep interest in the political affairs of the country, being identified with the Whigs until the organization of the National Republican party, when he became and still continues one of its most active members. In 1872, he was elected by the Republicans of the Twentieth District as their Representative to the Forty-third Congress, and has there proved himself a faithful, zealous and effective member. He has served on the Committees on Public Expenditure and Indian Affairs. His sympathies for the down-trodden aboriginal race are well known, and were forcibly expressed by him in a speech delivered in the House, May 1st, 1874, on the "Indian Appropriation Bill," urging a continuance of the "Peace Policy" inaugurated during the administration of President Grant under the auspices of the Society of Friends, and opposing the gunpowder system as advocated by those who believed in the principles of the old regime. He is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for twenty years has been a member of the Centenary Board of the Erie Conference. He has also been for thirty years a Trustee of Allegheny College.

SHOEMAKER, LAZARUS DENISON, Lawyer and Legislator, was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 5th, 1819, and is the youngest son of Colonel Elijah S. and Elizabeth (Denison) Shoemaker, who was the possessor of a large landed estate in the Wyoming Valley. His paternal ancestors were natives of Holland, who left their country first for England, and afterwards emigated to America, locating on the banks of the Delaware. His great grandfather, Benjamin S. Shoemaker, was one of the first white settlers of the Wyoming Valley in 1703, but after the first massacre, returned to the Delaware, where, subsequently uniting with emigrants from Connecticut, he finally made a permanent settlement on the banks of the Susquehanna river, under the auspices of the "Connecticut and Susquehanna Land Company." His son, Lieutenant Elijah S. Shoemaker, was killed at the second massacre of Wyoming, July 3d, 1778, his son, Elijah S., Jr., being only six weeks old. The maternal grandfather of Lazarus D. Shoemaker was Colonel Nathan Denison, a native of New England, who married Elizabeth Sill in 1760, in a log cabin situated within the present limits of the city of Wilkesbarre, being the first marriage of whites which ever took place in the Wyoming Valley; and Lazarus Denison, father of the late Charles Denison—who served in Congress from 1801 to 1807—was the first white child born in that section. Lazarus D. Shoemaker was first placed in the celebrated Moravian school, "Nazareth Hall," for his preliminary education, whence he was sent to the Gambier Grammar School in Ohio. He entered the Freshman class of Yale College, New Haven, in 1836, and graduated with honors in 1840. He subsequently engaged in the study of law with General Sturdevant of Wilkesbarre, and was admitted to the Bar in August, 1842, and has ever since prac-

H. L. Richmond

tised his profession in that city until the present time, except when interrupted by official duties. In 1866, he was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for the State Senate, and notwithstanding the district was strongly Democratic, his personal popularity was so great as to overcome all opposition, and he was returned by over two hundred majority. During his entire term of three years, he served with great honor to the Commonwealth; his constituents and himself laboring indefatigably for their interests and the public weal. He served during his term as a member of the General Judiciary Committee, for the second and third years as its Chairman, beside being also connected with other important committees. Among the measures he introduced and advocated was an "Act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of the Commonwealth." This law secures from each county a commissioner for each of the two great political parties, who, with the Judge of the District, select all the jurors. Under this law, the character of jurors has greatly improved, it being the aim of each Commissioner to bring out the most respectable and judicious members of his own party. Another Act which he supported is entitled the "Registry Law," for the prevention of illegal voting, and it is sustained by the honest men of all parties. At the close of his term of service, he had given such satisfaction to his constituents that he was deemed worthy of advancement, and received the nomination as Representative of the Twelfth District for Congress, and was elected, in 1870, by a majority of 1220 votes over his competitor; he was re-elected, in 1872, by a handsome majority. In this new and more important sphere of duty he has likewise proved an indefatigable worker, not merely devoting himself to the interests of his constituents, but also to the whole country. He has rendered efficient service as Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims and War of 1812; he is also a member of the Committee on Claims. At home he is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, being quite prominent in various corporations, among which are the Wyoming Insurance Company, of which he is a director; he is President of the Wyoming Valley Manufacturing Company, and also of the Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre.

PARRY, EDWARD OWEN, Attorney at Law, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 3d of July, 1807. He is the eldest son of Edward Parry, who emigrated to this country from his birth-place, Anglesea, North Wales, in the latter part of the last century. Through his mother, a daughter of the Hon. Benaiah Collins, of Massachusetts, he claims descent from those early Pilgrim Fathers who came over in the "May Flower." Edward Parry, the elder, was a well-known and highly respected merchant of New England for a number of years, but failing in business during the financial crash of 1817, he moved to Baltimore. From Baltimore, in 1821, he moved to New York, and from there, in 1822, to Philadelphia. Edward Owen Parry was educated at the best schools of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and in the grammar school attached to the University of Pennsylvania. His father desired him to study law; but, wishing to earn his own living, he went to sea for one year, before the mast, in the hope and expectation of receiving the appointment of Midshipman in the navy. Failing in this, he yielded to his father's continued wish, and studied law in the office of Henry Chester, in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar, February, 1829, and moved to Pottsville, August, 1829, where he has lived ever since in the practice of his profession, highly respected and universally esteemed. In 1830, he was appointed Solicitor for the Borough, which position he has filled, except for short intervals, until within a short time, when he declined a re-election. He drew up the borough charter of 1831, most of the ordinances for the government of the borough were passed at his instance, and he has been identified in a marked degree with all borough improvements. In July, 1831, he married a daughter of the late Judge Witman, of Reading. Since 1833, he has been a vestryman of Trinity Church, and, since 1838, he has represented that church in the Diocesan Convention, in which body he has always occupied a very prominent position. He is now and has been for years a leading member of the Schuylkill county bar. After the death of Judge Hequis, in 1862, he received the appointment of President Judge of this district. He has been mentioned prominently in connection with the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court. Without solicitation on his part, most of the leading members of the coal trade in Schuylkill county and in Philadelphia, united in recommending him as Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States. Governor Curtin, without Judge Parry's knowledge, was on the point of recommending him for the appointment of Brigadier General, but refrained for the reason, as he expressed it, of the great service he was rendering at home. He was an earnest supporter of the war policy of the administration during the Rebellion, and has been a member of the Republican party since its organization. Both his sons, as well as his son-in-law, were in the regular army. He is at present in full practice of his profession, and has earned reputation in the argument of a large number of important cases before the Supreme Court; he also acts as counsel for the Schuylkill and Columbia county portions of the Girard estate, a position of importance and dignity. He is a Christian gentleman of ripe and extensive legal learning, and of high literary attainment. He came to the country without means and friends, and at once took a high position, a position which he has always sustained and increased.

LINDERMAN, HENRY RICHARD, M. D., Director of the United States Mint, was born in Lehman township, Pike county, Pennsylvania, on December 26th, 1825. His father, Dr. John J. Linderman, practised medicine in the valley of the Delaware for nearly half a century, and married a sister of the late Senator Richard Brodhead. After receiving a thorough academic education, he engaged in the study of medicine with his father, and completed his course at the Medical Department of the University of New York, and the New York Hospital. He commenced the practice of his profession with his father, in 1845, and in the early part of 1851, removed to Nesquehoning, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, where he continued in practice until September, 1853, when he was appointed principal clerk in the office of the Director of the Mint, at Philadelphia; he continued in that position until 1865, when he resigned to engage in private business. He was appointed Director of the Mint by President Johnson, in 1867, and held that office until he was succeeded by Ex-Governor James Pollock, in May, 1869. In July following, he was selected by Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, to examine the Western mints and adjust some intricate bullion questions. These investigations were continued until 1872, when he was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury a commissioner, with Professor R. E. Rogers, of the University of Pennsylvania, to examine the subject of wastage in operating on gold and silver bullion, and was also a member of the commission for fitting up the new mint at San Francisco. In 1872, he made an elaborate report upon the condition of the market for silver, and predicted the decline in its relative value to gold, which has since taken place With a view to obtaining an advantageous market for the large and increasing production of that metal in the United States, he projected the coinage of the Trade Dollar, which was subsequently authorized by law, and successfully introduced into the Oriental markets with marked advantages to American commerce. In the same report he called attention to the disadvantages arising from the computation and quotation of exchange with Great Britain on the old and complicated colonial basis, and from the undervaluation of foreign coins, in computing the value of foreign invoices and in levying and collecting duties on foreign merchandise at the United States Custom Houses; he was the author of the Act of March 3d, 1873, which corrected the defective laws referred to. In 1869 and 1870, he assisted John Jay Knox, then Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, in the preparation of the Coinage Act of 1873, which established the mints and assay offices of the United States as a Bureau of the Treasury Department at Washington. When this Act took effect, April 1st, 1873, he was appointed Director of the Mint, organized the Mint Bureau, and in this capacity exercises a general supervision and management of all the mints and assay offices in the United States.

BURNS, ROBERT, Physician, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 7th, 1809. His father was an Irishman, of good family, and his mother a Scotch lady; they were married in Scotland, but shortly afterwards removed to Ireland, where they continued to reside until 1830, in which year they emigrated to the United States. Robert Burns received his early education in Newtownards, county of Down, Ireland, removed subsequently to Dublin, where he passed successfully a preliminary examination, and then entered the office of Dr. William Strane, who at that time held the leading position among the physicians and surgeons of the city. In November, 1828, he commenced a course of study in the University of Glasgow, which he continued until November, 1829, and the following year he returned home. His father, who had for some time contemplated emigrating to the United States, had now finally determined on that course, and in August, 1830, the family arrived in Philadelphia, after a passage of seven weeks, Robert Burns having filled the position of Surgeon on board the vessel in which they crossed the Atlantic. In March, 1831, he commenced the business of Pharmacy, in Frankford, and, in 1830, received his M. D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He then entered upon practice as a physician, and has continued the same until the present time (1874). His career has been a most successful one, and his practice is one of the most extensive in the neighborhood. He has, for many years, held the position of Assistant Surgeon to the United States Arsenal at Frankford. He has a family of seven daughters and two sons; one of whom, Robert, died in 1863, and the other is Dr. R. Bruce Burns, a surgeon of great promise.

HAND, THOMAS C., President of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 10th, 1811. His father, Caleb Hand, was a prominent shipowner of that city and the founder of various lines to the South, among them Hand's Line of Packets to Alexandria, Portsmouth, and Norfolk, Virginia; since extended to New Orleans, Louisiana. His mother was of Swedish descent, and was the daughter of John Keen, a very noted builder and architect. He received his education in the schools of his native city, and though he left these at the age of fifteen, such was his diligence and assiduity that he obtained a thorough English education. At first, after leaving school, he entered the book business, in Bradford's establishment, but shortly afterwards passed into the employ of John B. Grant, auctioneer, and here his steady habits and sound judgment soon led his employer to place much confidence in him; and though but eighteen years of age, he had the entire charge of the financial affairs, while his principal was

prostrated by disease, which eventually terminated fatally. He next became engaged with the firm of Weber & Kendall, wholesale dry goods merchants; and from the very commencement of his entrance into their establishment, although not then nineteen years of age, was given the entire charge of their counting room. From the position of head clerk he became junior, and eventually senior partner of the firm. In 1846, the firm of Miller, Hand & Eagle—owing to its many debtors having already availed themselves of the provisions of the National Bankrupt Act of 1842—were compelled to suspend operations. They immediately called a meeting of all creditors, who at once agreed to accept seventy-five per cent. of their claims; and this was paid to the last dollar. Throughout the entire period, when the firm was thus occupied in settling up their affairs, they were the recipients of a large amount of sympathy from not only their creditors, but from all the business community to whom they were known: such was the high standing of the firm for integrity and fair dealing. Owing to the illness of the senior partner, Mr. Miller, the firm decided to relinquish further business operations, and in October, 1849, Thomas C. Hand proceeded to New Orleans, as a co-agent with Samuel F. Ashton, for the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company. Having found that the business was not sufficiently remunerative to justify the removal of himself and family to a climate so notoriously unhealthy, he returned to Philadelphia, and, in the autumn of 1850, was elected Vice-President of the company. He held this position uninterruptedly until the decease of the President, in 1862, when he was unanimously elected to that office, which he has held until the date of the present writing (July, 1874). Believing, as he does, that his first duty in life is to his family and to the corporation over which he presides, he has steadily refused to allow his name to be brought before his fellow citizens as a candidate for any office in their gift. Although his age prevented him from taking any active part in the late war of the Rebellion, yet his influence and private means were at the disposal of the Government, and he did not hesitate to use them. During the entire period of the four years' strife, the Board over which he presided never met without taking some action whereby the sinews of the Union cause were strengthened, and the treasury repeatedly sympathized in donations to the various voluntary organizations created and operated during this period. He is one of the original members of the Union League; a member of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and President of the Board of Fire Underwriters of Philadelphia; also a manager of that noble charity, The Merchants' Fund. Though occupying so elevated a position in the business community, he is one of the most retiring of men, and yet active, industrious, and indefatigable in all that relates to his official position. He is possessed of a true sympathy for those deserving it, and his private donations are those which are described as being effected by the right hand, while the left is ignorant of the gift. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for a time he was a vestryman of old Christ Church; in later years, however, he has been an active and leading member of the Church of the Atonement. He was married, in 1840, to Maria Flanagan, daughter of a prominent wholesale grocer of Philadelphia.

EVANS, HON. HENRY S., Journalist and Legislator, was born in Doylestown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 1st, 1813. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to the Hon. Henry A. Miner, editor and publisher of the *Village Record*, published at West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, then a small sheet with a limited circulation. On completing his apprenticeship, he visited Germantown and Philadelphia, and worked as a journeyman in various printing offices in those places. Returning to West Chester, in 1835, he purchased the entire interest of the *Village Record*, and assumed its editorship. Since that time the paper has constantly increased in circulation and public favor, until it now ranks among the very best rural weekly papers of the State. Necessarily in this position he took an active interest in the political questions of the day, throwing his influence and that of his paper on the side of the Whig, and later the Republican party. In 1846, he was elected a member of the State Legislature for three years, and, in 1850, was chosen State Senator, an office for which he had been a candidate also in 1845, and had lost by only one vote in the nominating convention. Symptoms of failing health having manifested themselves in 1869, he spent several months in Europe, whence he returned with invigorated powers, and the following year was again elected State Senator by his fellow citizens. In the midst of his term of service, however, in February, 1872, he was seized with a violent attack of pneumonia, which terminated fatally on the 9th of that month. His legislative services were numerous and important. He was member of several of the most prominent committees in the House and Senate, and was Chairman of the House Committee on Printing and Education. While in this latter position, he originated and framed the Act which was passed by both Houses for the Regulation of Common Schools in Pennsylvania. For many years before his death he had been a member of the Episcopal Church, and held posts of trust in the Masons and Odd Fellows Lodges of his town. Among the youths who from time to time learned the printing trade in his office were Bayard Taylor, Judge Butler, Judge Paxson, and Henry T. Darlington, Editor of the Bucks county *Intelligencer*. He married, in 1842, Jane, daughter of the eminent botanist, Dr. William Darlington, of West Chester, and left, at his death, the paper he had so

successfully built up to his two sons, Barton D. and William D., who have continued to carry it on with similar tact and energy.

BROOMALL, JOHN M., Lawyer and Statesman, was born in the township of Upper Chichester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of John and Sarah (Martin) Broomall, of that locality. His ancestors, prior to the commencement of the eighteenth century, were English, and of the religious faith of the Society of Friends. He received his education in the Friends' School in his native county, and also in Wilmington, Delaware, at Smith's Quaker Academy; in both of which institutes of learning he betrayed a remarkable fondness for mathematics, and made great progress in that branch of study. In the interim between his attendance at school, and while yet a pupil, he took upon himself the rôle of a teacher, and for a brief space pursued that avocation with success in the Friends' Academy. In 1837, he commenced the study of law in the office of the late Judge Bouvier, of Philadelphia, and in the month of May, 1840, was admitted to the bar. Although his predilections were in favor of a home life, devoting especial attention to agriculture, yet he allowed himself to be drawn into the practice of his profession, and, by 1848, he had attained a very respectable number of clients, to whose interests he devoted himself. He was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature, and served during the sessions of 1851 and 1852, with acceptability to his constituents. During 1854, he was a member of the State Revenue Board. In 1862, he was elected a Representative of his district in Congress, and was continuously returned at three separate elections, his service in the House terminating in 1869; though again nominated, he refused to accept the office. During his career in Washington, he acted as Chairman of several important Investigating Committees, was a member of the Committee on Expenditures, and for two years was Chairman of the Committee on Accounts. During his term, he also served as a member of the Committee appointed to investigate the Massacre at Memphis. He was also a zealous advocate for the several Amendments to the Constitution which pointed towards the consequences of Emancipation, and the bestowment of Universal Suffrage. In 1872, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, and, during several sessions of that body, served as Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, etc. He earnestly labored in the Convention for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, and also in behalf of Female Suffrage. During the War of the Rebellion, in 1862 and 1863, when the State was invaded by the armed insurgents, he volunteered, and served as Captain of a Company of "Emergency Men," and was in the field for two months defending the border. He has been twice a member of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania, first, in 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was chosen President for his first term; and again, in 1872, when General Grant was re-elected. In 1874, he was appointed President Judge of the District, which position he still retains. He was much interested in the extension of the city of Chester, and is the principal owner of the South Ward, which he laid out. With other parties embarked in the improvement, he purchased and projected most of the ground now occupied as South Chester; and to both of these enterprises he gives much attention. Of late years, he has manifested considerable interest in the extension, welfare, and prosperity of Media, the shire town of Delaware county. He was married, in 1841, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Martha Booth, of Delaware county, who died, in 1848, leaving two children, one of whom, a son, is at present practising law in Chester; and the other, a daughter, has graduated in medicine, at Philadelphia, and is now continuing her studies in Vienna. He was married a second time, in 1853, to Caroline L., daughter of John and Charlotte Larkin, of Chester.

WATTS, HON. FREDERICK, Commissioner of Agriculture, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, May 9th, 1801. He is a son of the late David Watts, who was one of the most distinguished lawyers of Pennsylvania, and practised extensively through all the middle counties. His mother was a daughter of General Henry Miller, of Revolutionary fame, who commanded the United States troops at Baltimore, during the War of 1812. His grandfather, Frederick Watts, was a member of the Executive Council, of Pennsylvania, before the Revolution, and one of the most prominent men of the Province and subsequent State. Having been duly prepared, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, whence he graduated in 1819. Led by an early acquired taste for agricultural pursuits, he then went to Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he spent two years upon the farm of his uncle, William Miles, during which time he was engaged in all the operations of the farm and mills erected thereon. He returned to Carlisle in 1821, and entered the office of Andrew Carothers, as a student at law. Having been admitted to practice in August, 1824, he became a partner with his preceptor, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. In 1831, he was appointed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the Reporter of their Decisions, and during the fourteen years in which he held that position he published twenty volumes of law reports. The pressure of professional duties compelled him to withdraw in 1845. In the same year, he was elected President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which was then suffering great pecuniary embarrassment, and was likewise out of repair and dilapidated. He devoted his energies to

its recuperation; and during his long Presidential career it was renewed and brought up under his energetic and able management to a high state of prosperity, paying all its indebtedness and yielding handsome returns to the stockholders. In 1849, he was appointed President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata. Under the amended constitution the Judiciary became elective, in 1852, and Judge Watts then resumed the practice of his profession, devoting his time to it and the management of his farms, in which he yearly grew more deeply interested. In 1854, he became one of the projectors of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and upon its organization was elected the President of its Board of Trustees, in which capacity he still acts. In the same year (1854) he projected the erection of Gas and Water Works in his native place, and having formed a company was elected its President, and under his effective management it speedily developed into a substantial and paying enterprise. He remained its President for many years after its success was permanently assured, and finally withdrew to give his attention to other important works. He removed to his farms in 1860, and as soon as possible retired from all practice at the bar, designing to devote his whole energies to the improvement and advancement of agriculture. His valuable experiments and practical demonstrations attracted such attention that, in May, 1871, he was tendered the appointment of Commissioner of Agriculture, but he declined, having determined to give his whole attention to his own farms. But he was finally induced to accept the appointment, and entered upon the duties, August 1st, 1871. After his removal to Washington, he declined a re-election to the Presidency of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, over which he had presided with so much ability and acceptability for twenty-seven years, and has since devoted himself assiduously to the practical development of the agricultural resources of the country. An admirable system pervades his department, and the three divisions are so excellently arranged that the most detailed and accurate information can be obtained with the greatest facility. He was married, 24th of March, 1835, to Henrietta Ege, daughter of Michael Ege, of the Carlisle Iron Works, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

EDGE, JOHN PENNELL, Physician, was born in East Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 22d, 1822. His ancestors on the father's side came from England early in the eighteenth century, and settled in Edgmont, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. His mother's family were descendants of early English and Welsh settlers. He received a sound classical education at Westtown school in his native county. From 1840 to 1843, he was engaged in teaching in various private and public schools, after which time he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Professor Robert M. Huston, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, at which institution he graduated in the spring of 1846. The location he selected for practice was Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, at which point he has been engaged ever since in the active duties of his profession. His skill and care have secured for him a just eminence among the practitioners of the county; and his strict observance of the ethics of his profession have won for him the esteem of its members. For more than twenty years he has been a member of the Chester County Medical Society, and twice has been elected its President. He has always taken a deep interest in the social and political questions of the day, and has frequently been present as Delegate in the County and State Conventions of the Republican party, to which he has always been attached. He was one of the pioneers of the "free soil" movement in the United States; and has always been a zealous participant in the various Anti-Slavery organizations. Though often requested to become a candidate for office, he has uniformly declined; believing that his duty rather lies in his professional career.

ALLEN, SAMUEL T., Lawyer and Brevet Colonel United States Volunteers, was born in the town of Russellburg, Warren county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1837, and is a son of Samuel P. and Mary (Thompson) Allen. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather, a nephew of General Anthony Wayne; on his mother's side he is partly of German extraction. He was reared on a farm, and attended the district school during the winter months. In 1857, he proceeded with his brother, General Harrison Allen, and became a student in the Academy at Randolph, New York; and during the winter months following taught school with great success. During 1859, and the following year, he attended the Academy at Jamestown, New York. He commenced the study of law, in 1860, in the office of B. W. Lacy, at Warren, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he entered the military service, in 1862, and was appointed Adjutant of the 151st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by his brother, (then) Colonel Harrison Allen; he was also made aide-de-camp to General Rowley, of the First Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in several engagements, among these the great battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, in both of which he displayed great coolness and bravery, and was especially complimented. During the first day's fight, on the latter field, when the color-bearer of the 151st was shot down, and the men were breaking, he seized the flag, rallied the men, but was compelled to fall back to Cemetery Hill, where the line was again formed. On the third day, he displayed great coolness and daring during

the whole contest, being in the hottest of the fight, and helped to retake the Union battery on Cemetery Hill. At the close of the battle, he was shot through the leg, which disabled him during the balance of his term of enlistment. For his gallant conduct at Gettysburg he was brevetted Colonel, and honorably discharged from the service. Returning to Warren, he resumed his legal studies, and was shortly afterward admitted to the bar, where he has met with much success, being at this time widely known as one of the best read and promising members of the legal profession in his section.

WISTER, WILLIAM ROTCH, Lawyer, and Lieutenant-Colonel United States Volunteers, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, December 7th, 1827. His father is a gentleman of much prominence in various enterprises, being President of the Duncannon Iron Company, and Treasurer of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, besides holding other responsible positions. His mother is a daughter of the late William Logan Firbee, one of the great iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania. He received a liberal and classical education in the Germantown Academy, and graduated in the class of 1846, from the University of Pennsylvania. His predilections being in favor of the legal profession, he shortly thereafter entered upon his studies in the office of the late Benjamin Gerhard, under whose preceptorship he prepared himself for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1849, and has been actively engaged in the various duties of an Attorney and Counsellor at Law for the past quarter of a century. In 1858 and 1859, he served with credit to himself and his constituents in the Common Council of Philadelphia, but, preferring the interests of his clients, he has not been a candidate for any office since that time. He entered the military service of the United States in June, 1863, as Orderly Sergeant of the Wissahickon Cavalry, a company mustered for the then existing emergency. When the company became a part of the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Mr. Wister was made the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, which rank he held when mustered out at the expiration of the term of service (six months). He was emphatically a supporter of the Union cause during that troublesome era, and was a contributor of his substance towards the maintenance of the war. He is a stockholder and director of the Bloomsburg Iron Company, and is also a special partner in the firm of J. & J. Wister, of Harrisburg, who are engaged in the manufacture of pig iron; and in various other ways is associated and interested in iron manufactures. He is Solicitor for the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company; also for several other large corporations, including the National Bank of Germantown. In religious faith—although not an active member of any church—his sympathies are with those of his ancestors and family, who are prominent leaders in the Society of Friends. He was married, in 1868, to Mary Channing, a daughter of Frederick A. Eustis, a descendant of the Massachusetts family of that name, and prominent citizens of that Commonwealth. Her mother was a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Channing, so universally known that further mention of him, in this connection, is unnecessary.

WEBSTER, BENJAMIN CRAMPTON, is the son of Orrin Webster, Merchant, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and was born at Hartford, in that State, October 8th, 1821. After being educated at various schools in Connecticut, he was for four years clerk to the Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York, and for eighteen months clerk to the then Governor of New York, living at Albany during that time, and rendering important services to the State. His first step was in the ship-chandler business, with Marshall O. Roberts, who offered him the business, which was being carried on in his own name. After continuing in this for several years, he became interested in Mexican mines, and sold out his ship-chandlery. He now devoted four years to working a silver mine in Mexico, seeing life in many phases. In 1850, he became, and was for many years afterwards, a Director in the North River Bank of New York. In 1852, his father, who was then Treasurer of the Society for the Promotion of a Collegiate and Theological Education in the West, died; and, after settling up the books, he was elected Treasurer in his place, holding the office for about eight years, working faithfully and effectually for a worthy object, without pecuniary reward. In 1863, he went to Philadelphia, as President of the Lehigh Zinc Company, and the same year moved to Bethlehem, taking entire charge of the works and mines. During his administration, the business of the Zinc Works has greatly increased, new mines have been developed, and the rolling of sheet zinc has been added, a branch never before carried on in this country. The first sheet zinc ever made in America was rolled under his direction, April 1st, 1865. The capacity of the sheet zinc mill has been developed to 3000 casks, or 1680 tons per year, and the capacity of the oxide works is now 3000 tons per annum. The annual yield of the mines near Friedensville is about 17,000 tons of ore, requiring 40,000 tons of coal for their reduction. He employs about 600 operatives. On January 19th, 1872, a monster engine, capable of pumping 12,000 gallons of water, from a depth of 300 feet, which had been built by him, under the superintendence of John West, was started at the mines. It is believed to be the largest in the world. He was married, in 1840, to Eliza Wilbur, of New York city, and has three children, all young. His business capacities are of the highest order, and his genial and

modest manners have rendered him the most popular of all the gentlemen who have managed the zinc company at Bethlehem.

ROBERTS, SOLOMON WHITE, Civil Engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 3d, 1811, and is a son of Charles and Hannah (White) Roberts, both of whom were members of the Society of Friends. His paternal ancestors came from Wales, in the time of William Penn, and settled near Gwynedd, about eighteen miles from Philadelphia, while his mother's father, Solomon White, was a successful merchant in the same city. His father taught one of the Friends' schools, and his uncle, Joseph, was Principal of the mathematical department in the academy where he received his education. When about sixteen years old, he left school and went to Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, where he entered the family of his uncle, Josiah White, the principal founder of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and Acting Manager and Superintendent of their works. By him he was employed as an assistant, and under his direction the first railroad in Pennsylvania was constructed and opened for use, in the spring of 1827. This was the line from Summit Hill to Mauch Chunk, nine miles long, and he rode on the first train of cars that were dispatched from the initial point to Mauch Chunk. He next became rodman to a party of engineers, under Canvass White, Chief Engineer of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and was subsequently Assistant Engineer on a section of the canal in the mountainous region below Mauch Chunk. This work was begun in 1827, and finished in the autum of 1829. On its completion, he entered the service of the State of Pennsylvania, on its canal, upon the Conemaugh river, and was stationed at Blairsville, with Sylvester Welch, Principal Engineer, who had also been Resident Engineer on the Lehigh canal. This improvement was completed in the spring of 1831; and now the Portage Railroad, over the Alleghanies, was undertaken. He became its Principal Assistant Engineer, and led the exploring and locating party, though but twenty years of age, upon the western half of the line, which included the great viaduct over the Conemaugh at Horse Shoe Bend, which was designed and superintended by him, and which is still used as a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, located many years afterwards. After the completion of the Alleghany Portage Railroad, with its ten inclined planes and twenty stationary engines, he remained as its Resident Engineer and Superintendent of Transportation, thus beginning his career as a railroad superintendent. He resigned from this position in 1836, and sailed for Europe to procure iron for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, etc. He was absent two years, passing a large portion of his time in the iron region of South Wales, superintending the manufacture of railroad iron. About this period, George Crane, an iron master at Ynisceedwin, near Neath, succeeded in smelting iron ore on a practical commercial scale, by the use of anthracite coal and the hot blast, and his claims as the inventor of the process were finally fully established by the result of legal proceedings in England. Solomon W. Roberts became his friend, visited his works, and subsequently called the attention of Pennsylvanians, and especially of the Franklin Institute, to the matter. Soon after this, Josiah White and his associates established the Crane Iron Works, on the Lehigh, which have since been very successful, and the anthracite iron trade thus inaugurated has been immensely augmented throughout Pennsylvania. From 1838 to 1841, Solomon W. Roberts was the Chief Engineer of the Catawissa Railroad. In 1842, he was the President of the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad Company, and also its Superintendent. From 1843 to 1845, he was the President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and formed the general plan for the enlargement of the works, by which the tonnage of the boats has been more than doubled. In 1847, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was chartered, he being much interested in the work, though he would not accept an official position; but, at the instance of the Directors, he consented to become a candidate for membership of the Lower House of the Legislature, and was elected, and served during the session of 1848. His great experience in railroad matters enabled him to take the lead on all questions pertaining to this subject, and very important legislation—as regarded Philadelphia, the Commonwealth, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—was effected through his exertions. An Act was also passed to incorporate a company to construct the "Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad," from Pittsburgh to the Ohio State line. In 1848, he became its Chief Engineer, and located the line, not only to the State line, but beyond as far as Crestline, Ohio, the site of that town and Alliance being by him selected and named. In 1849, by appointment of the Board of Trade, he represented the city of Philadelphia in the National Pacific Railroad Convention, held at St. Louis. He planned the railroad bridge across the Alleghany river at Pittsburgh, connecting the Western line with the Pennsylvania Railroad. As the different divisions of his road were opened for use, he became the General Superintendent of the working of the line. It reached Crestline, Ohio, April 11th, 1853, where it intersects the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. This road now forms the Eastern Division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, one of the most successful and valuable lines in the country. When he first became interested in it, the company, though organized, had not $500 in cash, and for some time he served without salary. He continued in charge of the road until 1856, when he resigned, and returned to Philadelphia to reside. In the same year, he became the Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, which had been com-

pleted to Gwynedd, and under his direction the work was continued and the road opened to Freemansburg, on the Lehigh, January 1st, 1857, and to Bethlehem, July 7th of the same year. Since that time he has continued in charge of this line, and its business has grown apace with each successive year. He has declined the Presidency of several railroad companies, preferring to devote himself to his profession as a Civil Engineer. In his long career, it has ever been his aim to promote the interests of his native city, with which his welfare has always been identified.

BARNES, JOSEPH K., Brigadier-General, Brevet Major-General, and Surgeon-General United States Army, was born at Philadelphia, July 21st, 1817. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Thomas Harris, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1838. He then served one year as Resident Physician at the Blockley Hospital, and one year as "Outdoor Physician to the Poor" for the Northwestern District of Philadelphia. He entered the army as Assistant Surgeon, June 15th, 1840, and July 10th, following, was assigned to duty at the United States Military Academy, whence he was transferred to Florida, November 9th, 1840, seeing his first field service in Harney's expedition to the Everglades, during the war against the Seminole Indians. He left Florida in 1842, and was stationed at Fort Jessup, Louisiana, until it was abandoned, in 1846, when he conducted the convalescents of the 2d Dragoons and 3d and 4th Infantry to Corpus Christi. He was Chief Medical Officer of the Cavalry Brigade during the Mexican War, and participated in every action on both General Taylor's and General Scott's line except that at Buena Vista. After the close of the Mexican War, he was in charge of the General Hospital at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and subsequently on duty at various posts in Texas and the Western departments, and as Medical Director of the Department of Oregon. He was stationed at West Point from January 3d, 1854, to June 1st, 1857, and during that period was commissioned Surgeon, August 29th, 1856. The outbreak of the war, in 1861, found him on duty on the Pacific coast, and he was among the first officers ordered thence to Washington. He was appointed Medical Inspector, February 9th, 1863; Inspector-General, August 10th, 1863; and Surgeon-General, August 22d, 1864, having then been on duty as Acting Surgeon General since September 3d, 1863. He was made a Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army for meritorious and distinguished services during the Rebellion, as well as a Brevet Major-General United States Army for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion, both commissions dating from March 13th, 1865.

RANDALL, HON. SAMUEL J., Merchant and Congressman, was born in Philadelphia, on October 10th, 1828, and received an excellent academic education, the foundation for which was laid in the public schools of that city. Finishing his studies with considerable distinction, he entered, at the age of seventeen, a large dry goods house, and for a number of years applied himself with industry and success to mercantile pursuits. Immediately upon attaining his majority, he entered the political arena, and became a member of the City Councils, serving the three years immediately preceding the consolidation (in 1854) of the various districts into one municipality. This first public service was commenced when he had reached the age of twenty-three years only, and in its fulfilment he won the gratitude and esteem of his constituents, the possession of which he has ever since retained. In the years 1858–59, he served in the Senate of Pennsylvania, filling the unexpired term of Charles B. Penrose. In 1862, by an overwhelming majority, he was elected as Congressman from the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania. He was then, as he has since been, unswervingly devoted to the principles of true Democracy, and his elevation to the Thirty-eighth Congress was regarded as a just tribute not only for the valuable labors he had performed disinterestedly as a municipal and State legislator, but for his party zeal. He was successively re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses. While more of a worker than a speaker, there have occurred numberless occasions in which he has shown his possession of a fine talent for oratory, and for clear and cogent reasoning. His speeches, usually terse and to the point of the matter under discussion, are invariably listened to as the utterances of a practical mind. Among the finest specimens of elegiac oratory are classed his eulogies on the death of Hon. Charles Denison, and Hon. Darwin A. Finney, the latter of whom, though holding political opinions antagonistic to his own, was one of his warmest friends. In the session of 1868, he delivered a strong argument against the impeachment of President Johnson, and constantly urged, whenever any discussion was sprung upon the condition of the South, a large subsidy to relieve its impoverished people. In the session of 1869, when it became somewhat popular to talk of repudiation, in replying to Mr. Mungen's speech, which was framed in that vein, he emphatically declared that to renounce the debt would be a violation of national honor, and a lasting disgrace. He has invariably maintained his belief in the superiority of the "greenback" over the national bank note, and, in all of the many discussions relative to the existing currency and proposed modifications, has shown himself a careful student of financial topics. Conspicuous services have been rendered by him as a member of various committees, and he is now on that of Banking and Currency, Post-offices and Post-roads,

Rules, and Mississippi Levees. He has been at all times a diligent and worthy representative, and has secured a high reputation for his fidelity to his constituents, for his liberality, for his unchanging firmness in the advocacy of his principles, and for the undiscriminating courtesy he pays to all who approach him. A war Democrat, he served himself for some time with the First Troop of City Cavalry, commanding that organization at Gettysburg, in 1863. His vote was cast in favor of every army appropriation asked from Congress. For the past ten years he has been looked upon as a leading Democrat, and has always, in the organization of the party of his choice, held prominent positions, having been frequently Chairman of the City, State, and National Executive Committees.

ROWLAND, JOSEPH, Physician and Surgeon, was born in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 9th, 1814, his parents being Robert Rowland, of Chester, and Mary Jones, daughter of John Jones, of Montgomery county. His education was received in the common schools of Haverford; and so apt was he as a student, that at the early age of seventeen he was solicited to teach in one of the institutions where he himself had once been a pupil. His ambition was to secure a thorough collegiate education, and, by patient industry and judicious economy, he at length paved the way to it. After passing some years as a tutor, he entered Delaware College, at Delaware City, then under the care of Dr. Ely, a gentleman of fine tastes and a ripe scholar, and remained there twelve months. Thence he proceeded to Newtown township, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and conducted a private school. He seems to have enjoyed rare success as an instructor, even beyond that of many greatly his seniors both in regard to age and experience; and this may, perhaps, be accounted for upon the ground that he himself was yet a student, continuing his studies and investigations with a zeal that was spurred by one ambition, that of being a collegian. There was, then, a sympathetic relation between him and those under him which was mutually advantageous. He was at this time particularly engrossed with the study of medicine, pursuing it with avidity under the mentorship of Dr. Ervin, a celebrated practitioner of that day. He maintained this special application during the three years of his residence in Newtown township, and when, in 1838, he became a matriculant of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, he did so with an excellent foundation upon which to conduct the studies provided in the comprehensive course of that institution. The fruits of his careful reading were quickly developed, and in two years, very much sooner than his co-matriculants, he took his degree as an M. D., and commenced at once the practice of his profession. He located in Media, and secured, in a comparatively short period, a large and lucrative patronage, which he still retains. While his practice is a very general one, he has made obstetrics a special feature of it, and in this connection has secured more than local celebrity. But, while heavily engrossed with the responsibilities of his position as a physician, he has not overlooked his relation as a citizen. He has been identified with all the conspicuous local improvements of Media for many years past, and is one of the most enterprising as well as liberal men. In 1864, he was appointed on the corps of Volunteer Surgeons, and in May of that year was called to the front, by the Surgeon General, and rendered important services during the battle of the Wilderness. He remained on the field where this terrific conflict occurred, and where the Union army subsequently encamped, a number of months, doing everything in his power to alleviate the misery of the sick and wounded victims of that encounter. He has always been closely identified with the Republican party in this State, and has been elevated to various positions of local trust and responsibility. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1845, he married Jane Eves, daughter of W. Eves, of Lower Providence, Delaware county, and of the eight children born to them, six are now living.

HAND, JAMES C., Merchant, was born December 6th, 1808, in Alexandria, District of Columbia, while his parents, residents of Philadelphia, were on a visit to that place. His father, Caleb Hand, was a prominent ship-owner of Philadelphia, and the founder of various lines to the South, among them particularly "Hand's Line of Packets" to Alexandria, Portsmouth, and Norfolk, Virginia, and which has since been extended to New Orleans. His mother was of Swedish descent, her ancestors coming over with the earliest Swedish settlers, some time before the advent of William Penn into this country. Her father, John Keen, in his day attained considerable celebrity as an architect and builder. James C. Hand was educated in the schools of Philadelphia, and at the age of fourteen entered the commission house of D. W. Prescott, with whom he continued until he reached his twenty-second year. It was while thus employed that he early developed that keen foresight and fine business tact which have since carried him successfully through life. In May of 1830, he ventured to Cuba, in the expectation of commencing business there; but, circumstances being unfavorable, he returned to Philadelphia in the September following. In January, 1831, he associated with Benjamin T. Curtiss in the hardware business, under the firm name of Curtiss & Hand. Within a few years of the commencement of this mercantile enterprise, they dropped the lighter articles of hardware altogether, and confined their business to nails,

steel, pig-iron and the heavy American manufactures. Their trade increased with great rapidity, and, with a generous regard for a number of faithful employés, they elevated them to the position of junior partners. In December, 1859, Mr. Curtiss died, and on the 1st of the January following a new co-partnership, under the title of James C. Hand & Co., by which it is still known, was formed. The senior partner is a man of great activity and of the most undaunted enterprise. As a citizen, he has done much to increase the commercial and mercantile prosperity of Philadelphia. Since the year 1842, he has been a director of the Bank of North America, and for upwards of twenty-five years his influence has been prominent in the management of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company. He is one of the original stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having been one of its most sanguine supporters at a time when only a few could be found who believed in the ultimate success of the scheme. At the first meeting for organization, he not only invested largely his own means in what many were pleased to regard as a vast Utopian project, but secured subscriptions amounting in the aggregate to a heavy sum. In pursuance of a settled policy, he gave a hearty support to the American Steamship Line, as he did to the various coastwise lines, believing that every citizen should lend material encouragement to enterprises calculated to restore Philadelphia to its lost commercial pre-eminence. Active in business, he has also labored generously as a philanthropist, and has given liberal aid to institutions whose aim is to gratify and cultivate the artistic faculties of the people. He is prominently identified with the Philadelphia Academy of Music, having been one of its organizers, and for fifteen years its President. Ever since its inception, he has been one of the principal supporters of that noble charity, "The Philadelphia Merchants' Fund," and the success of many other benevolent societies is in great part due to his careful and constant labors. During the civil war, he contributed largely and in various ways towards supporting the Government in its emergency, and to alleviate the sufferings of sick and wounded soldiers. He was one of the commissioners of the "Citizens' Bounty Fund" of Philadelphia, and gave time and means unsparingly in the furtherance of its object. He is a member of and a regular attendant at Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal). He married, on the 22d of June, 1842, a daughter of James Martin, of the Society of Friends, and one of the firm of Thomas & Martin, extensive wholesale dry goods dealers. The fruits of this union are six children, all of whom are living. Of his three sons, the eldest, Henry J., is a member of the firm of James C. Hand & Co. The next in point of seniority is in Colorado, in the stock business, and the youngest, in March, 1874, graduated with high honors from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and is now practising medicine in his native city.

KINGSBURY, C. A., Doctor of Dental Surgery, is a native of East Windsor, Connecticut, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of New England. Amariah Kingsbury, his father, was a lineal descendant of Henry Kingsbury, who came to this country from Groton, England, in 1630, in one of the vessels which conveyed hither Governor Winthrop's company. His mother was the daughter of Captain Erastus Buckland, of East Windsor, and possessed sterling qualities both of mind and heart. Her superior natural endowments pre-eminently fitted her for the responsible duties of a mother and a teacher. When eight years of age, she removed to northern New Hampshire, taking with her her son, and from this period until his sixteenth year he remained upon his step-father's farm, his mother having married a second time. He possessed here the facilities for receiving instruction common to the sons of New England farmers; but, being passionately fond of books, and of investigating those hidden fields of knowledge, glimpses of which rapidly began to break upon his mind, he soon acquired an education far more liberal and comprehensive than any of his associates. He commenced to teach in the public schools of New England in his sixteenth year, employing his leisure time alternately at the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and Newbury Seminary, Vermont, until his eighteenth year, in preparing himself for a collegiate career. During the winter of 1837–38, he taught a very large school in his native town. In the latter year, he visited Trenton, and there formed the acquaintance of the late Dr. Nathaniel Bunn, engaged then in dental practice. The associations growing out of this new and most friendly intimacy had much to do in deciding his subsequent career. With Dr. Bunn he became a student of the dental science, though still filling the vocation of a teacher in the common school. He devoted his leisure hours with the utmost industry, in order to master the contents of the text books on dental surgery, then quite limited in number. So rapidly and yet so thoroughly did he progress in these that, at the end of the first year of his application to this science, he became a more than ordinarily successful practitioner. Notwithstanding the popularity of Garengeot's key for extracting teeth with dentists at that time, he rejected it altogether as an improper and barbarous instrument, and invariably used the forceps. It was during this first year of his dental experience that he conceived the idea of applying electricity as a therapeutic agent to relieve aching teeth, and soon succeeded in constructing an apparatus which more than realized his expectations. It is believed that he was the first to apply this subtle agent towards the mitigation of pain in dental practice. In the spring of 1839, he relinquished his engagements as a teacher, and went to Philadelphia, obtained a position with a gentleman who had a large practice in mechanical dentistry, and became very successful in the insertion of artificial dentures. He

returned to New Jersey, and, after a short but profitable application to his new profession, commenced under a private tutor the study of languages and natural sciences, following this with a year's devotion to the classics, under the supervision of the late John H. Wakefield, of Boston, a ripe scholar and most successful teacher. In 1841, he recommenced his dental practice in Bordentown, New Jersey, and in the ensuing fall removed to Philadelphia, where he soon obtained a large and lucrative business. In 1842 dawned a new era. His earlier education had been directed with special reference to the high calling of a Christian minister, and while at Newbury Seminary, being then scarcely eighteen years old, he received a lay commission and officiated frequently in public. In this year, he sacrificed all secular pursuits, and united with the New Jersey Conference, being assigned to Haddonfield. He entered upon his work under most promising auspices, but within a short time was so shattered by malarial fever, his voice being especially impaired, that he was compelled to relinquish his pastoral labors. During the four years following, he studied medicine with Dr. B. H. Stratton, and graduated with distinction at the Philadelphia College of Medicine. His object in prosecuting his researches in the wide domain of medicine, was simply to fit himself more thoroughly for his labors as a dentist. In 1857, he removed to Philadelphia, where he has resided ever since, devoting himself to the duties of a large and constantly increasing practice. He aided materially in the organization of the American Dental Association, the Odontographic Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Dental Society of Pennsylvania. He is a leading member of the Pennsylvania Association of Surgeon Dentists, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences. In company with Dr. William C. Head, in 1867, he made an extended European tour, and gained much interesting and valuable information pertaining to dental science. His contributions to the literature of this science have been numerous and valuable, and the results of his careful investigations have proved highly beneficial to the profession.

GRAY, REV. JOHN, D. D., Clergyman, was born in Ireland, in December, 1799, from Scotch and Irish parentage. His education was a careful, comprehensive, and liberal one, being received principally, during his earlier years, at the fine University of Edinburgh; but, with a natural talent for study and introspection, his whole life became devoted to scholastic acquirements. In the year 1822, in company with his wife, *nee* Jane Lewers, of Ireland, he emigrated to this country. Mrs. Gray was a lady of more than ordinary refinement and culture. Inheriting a faculty for versification, she wrote a large number of poems, which, from their flowing harmony and beauty of sentiment, secured wide publicity, being translated into the German and French languages. She was the daughter of William Lewers, of Castle Blayney, Ireland. Dr. Gray became the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Easton, the pulpit of which, up to the time of his ordination, had been filled by "supplies." Easton was then a small village, very remote, by reason of the obstacles to easy and rapid travelling, from the centres of civilization. Here it was, with everything to excite doubt and misgiving, that he commenced a ministry which, during its long continuance, was blessed with the richest fruits of divine gift. For forty-five years, up to his death, in January, 1868, he labored with true Christian zeal, endearing himself, by the sweetness of his manners, to the congregation under him, which grew constantly in numbers. As a tribute to his memory, the church erected a chaste monument over his remains, which rest in the yard adjoining. A man of fine literary ability, he wrote clearly, elegantly, and forcibly upon all topics. He contributed to many of the religious miscellanies during the earlier period of his life. He took a very deep interest in educational matters, and his generously applied industry is a part of the history of Lafayette College. Of this excellent collegiate institution he was for many years a trustee. As a pulpit orator, he had few superiors, possessing in a rare degree that magnetic influence over an audience which so many speakers seek for in vain. His widow survived him four years, her death taking place in 1872.

CASH, MAJOR JOHN C., U. S. Marine, was born in Philadelphia, March 15th, 1817. His father, Thomas Cash, of English parentage, was an old and highly esteemed citizen of that city. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Mirtle, was of German lineage. He received a thorough and comprehensive education at Lafayette College, Easton, and gained more than ordinary distinction for the industry with which he pursued the various courses in its fine curriculum. After his graduation, he entered, at the age of nineteen years, the office of his brother, A. D. Cash, conveyancer, and remained in this business some time. While thus employed, he was honored with a commission as a Special Agent of the Post-office Department, the appointment coming direct from the Postmaster-General, Hon. E. A. Wickliffe. He filled this important station with rare discretion, receiving the commendation of the department. Surrendering eventually to what had been his inclination for years, he entered the United States Marine Corps, March 14th, 1845, as Second Lieutenant, stationed on board the "Columbus," then under orders for the Pacific. This vessel, under Commodore Biddle, proceeded according to the bill of instructions, and cruised in the Pacific until the close of the Mexican War. Soon after he was advanced to the First Lieutenancy. At the

breaking out of the late Civil War, he was appointed Captain of Marines, and stationed on board the "Sabine," Captain Adams, Commander. He participated with distinction in almost all of the exciting events which occurred along the Gulf Coast during the first stages of the Rebellion. He commanded the troops of the squadron which was ordered to re-enforce Fort Pickens, and conducted himself with such gallantry in carrying out the instructions given him as to receive a high compliment in the "General Orders," for "efficiency and valuable services." He remained in Fort Pickens, meanwhile retaining charge of it, until ordered home, which he had scarcely reached when he was prostrated by a serious and prolonged illness, resulting from physical exhaustion. Upon his recovery he was rewarded by President Lincoln with a commission as Major and Paymaster, service to date from November 20th, 1862. At present he is stationed at the Washington Navy Yard. He is a fine disciplinarian, a man of undaunted courage and genial manners, who stands in high esteem both in military and naval circles. He has been twice married, his present wife a Miss Farr of Philadelphia, being a lady of fine culture, and the mother of an interesting family.

HALDEMAN, ISAAC, Bank President, was born in Charlestown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1797. His parents were Abram Haldeman and Mary Showwalter, both members of the Meunice Society. At an early age he was sent to the common schools of his native township, where he remained until his fourteenth year. He made rapid progress in his studies, and soon secured an education far in advance of his associates. Knowing that his means for its attainment were narrowly circumscribed, he improved every opportunity for increasing his store of knowledge which naturally or by accident was afforded him. In this laudable pursuit he overcame many obstacles which would have intimidated less determined minds. From his fourteenth until his twenty-first year he remained with his parents, securing from the fruits of his labor a great degree of comfort for them. Then he was thrown completely on his own resources. After various trials, experiencing in his efforts to obtain an honorable livelihood many severe vicissitudes, he determined to try his fortunes in another section, and removed to Delaware. Here in various capacities he labored for some time, until by his unceasing industry and the careful administration of his finances, he managed to lay up $150. This hard-earned sum—limited as it was—formed the nucleus of what has since become a respectable fortune. With it he set up a country store, and shortly after the commencement of this enterprise, then very doubtful of success, was enabled to enlarge it by the voluntarily given aid of a number of gentlemen who learned to admire his integrity and indomitable perseverance. This aid, by the growing popularity of his store, he was enabled in a few months to repay with interest. By a careful attention to the details of a business which in a country town was of necessity compelled to cover a range of articles each of which would have made a specialty for a city store, he soon obtained the patronage of a large section. The country town to which he had first migrated was now a city, and his establishment, one of the finest, still retained its early-won popularity. He grew up to a position of prominence as a citizen, entering actively into all schemes for municipal improvement, and contributing largely of his means in furtherance of them. He continued as proprietor of the store which had been founded through the most zealous application until 1856, when his son succeeded him. He was among the original movers in the establishment there of one of the soundest banks in the country, being one of its most painstaking directors, and for a number of years its President. While taking no active part in politics, nor making any effort to secure office, he has been repeatedly honored with an election to the Town Councils, his services in them covering a period of eighteen years. In the capacity of a municipal legislator he acted intelligently, and with a conscientious regard for the interests of his fellow-citizens, securing in each successive re-election a gratifying endorsement from the voters of both parties. He invested largely in building improvements, and some of the finest structures in the city of his residence are conspicuous evidences of his enterprise and liberality. He is one of the few men who have carved out a fortune under the most trying of adverse circumstances. In his dealings he was always prompt, filling all contracts in the spirit and to the letter of the agreements. He soon won a reputation for sterling integrity, the lustre of which time has not served to diminish. He is an able and far-sighted financier, and his opinion as such is frequently consulted. He married Eliza West, daughter of Thomas West, of Delaware county, January 31st, 1828, their union being a very happy one.

DARLINGTON, HON. EDWARD, Lawyer and Congressman, was born near Westchester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 17th, 1795. His father, Jesse, came from the well-known Sharpless family, which at a period long antecedent to his birth took up a large tract of land in Middletown township, the major portion of which has lineally descended. His ancestors on both sides came over with the Penns. His first instruction was received in a log school-house, where he continued to study until his fifteenth year. Text books at that time were few in number and poorly constructed, but by patient application he succeeded in securing the highest benefits from the rude means placed within his reach. From Middletown, where

Isaac Haldeman

these youthful school days were passed, he went to the old academy at Westchester, which at that time ranked as an excellent institution, the professors being gentlemen of unusual attainments. Here he remained until his nineteenth year, when he had so far advanced in scholastic acquirements as to be capable of teaching. He was soon solicited to assume the preceptorship of a school in Bucks county, and his success evinced that he had acquired the rare art of imparting to others what he himself had thoroughly learned. For two years and a half he taught in this and Delaware counties, and then surrendered his engagements for the purpose of entering upon the study of law. In 1818, he entered the office of Samuel Edward, of Delaware county, and, in 1820, having successfully passed the ordeal of a rigid examination, was admitted to the bar. In November, 1821, he opened an office in Chester City, and continued in the practice of his profession there until the removal of the county seat to Media, in 1850, and succeeded in the latter place in obtaining an extensive and profitable patronage. His ability was early recognized by the citizens of his district, and, in 1833, he was sent to Congress, being successively returned until 1839. While acting in this Congressional capacity he filled many important positions on various committees, remaining on that of Claims of the House from 1835 until his retirement from this public office in 1839. He filled the position of District Attorney for his county for a number of terms, and in this capacity secured a fine reputation as a Prosecuting Attorney. In 1863, he relinquished the practice of the law, being succeeded by his son, G. E. Darlington. In 1827, he married Ann Eyre, a lady of rare culture, descending from a highly esteemed family of Delaware county. He has been prominent in a number of business enterprises, was for many years a Director of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, and is a gentleman of rare learning and pleasing address.

BOREMAN, HON. ARTHUR INGRAHAM, Lawyer and United States Senator, was born in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, July 24th, 1823. His grandfather was a native of London, who emigrated to America before the Revolution, and served in that conflict as a private, and eventually as a Paymaster of the Continental Army. Upon the conclusion of that war, he settled permanently in Waynesburg, and was honored with an election to many positions of trust and responsibility in that town and county. In his childhood, Arthur Ingraham was taken by his father to Tyler county, West Virginia, where, after receiving a common school education, he engaged in the study of the law with his brother and brother-in law in Middletown. He prosecuted his study with great application, and under excellent supervision, and was early prepared for admission to the bar. This event did not take place, however, until May, 1843. In November following he commenced the practice of his profession in Parkersburg, attaining soon a fine reputation as a jurist and an able advocate. He was retained early in his career as a lawyer in a number of difficult as well as important cases, and the sterling ability he exhibited in conducting them promised great success as a pleader, which has been more than realized. He has ever since continued in this practice in Parkersburg, save during the intervals when he has been called to perform official duties. In 1855, he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, and successively re-elected until 1860. He was a member of the Legislature which, amid the intense popular excitement of the time, held an extra session, in 1861, to discuss the propriety of seceding, and his efforts against that movement were very conspicuous. During the same year he presided over the Convention assembled at Wheeling to re-organize the State government; and in the ensuing October was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the State, exercising the functions of that office until his unanimous election as first Governor of West Virginia in 1863. He was re-elected in 1864 without a dissenting vote, continued to wield the executive power with a rare conception of the most urgent needs of the State and Nation during that trying period, and was again re-elected in 1866. In 1868, he declined to be a candidate for the same high office, and was then honored by the Legislature of the new State by an election to the Senate of the United States, taking his seat March 4th, 1869. In politics he is Republican. He served with great efficiency on the Committees on Manufactures, Territories, and Political Disabilities, and during the 43rd Congress has been Chairman of the Committee on Territories as well as a member of the Committee on Claims. He is a clear and powerful speaker, with a rare power for analysis, which is often exerted in debate. He is an industrious worker, a strict adherent to principle, and his liberal sentiments have won the admiration of his colleagues.

READ, JOHN R., Counsellor and Attorney-at-Law, was born in Philadelphia, January 15th, 1843, descending on his father's side from an old and highly respectable family of New Jersey. His early education was carefully conducted, his parents placing him under the preceptorship of a number of fine scholars who had obtained a long experience in the instruction of youth. He went through the prescribed courses of the Union and Pennsylvania Academy of Philadelphia, making rapid progress in all his studies. Upon the completion of his academic career he associated with his uncle, Charles H. Cummings, in the mercantile business, and after passing a period in this relation, during which he obtained a very full knowledge of counting-house details, he entered the house of Billings, Roope & Washington, re-

maining with them until July 1st, 1851. At this time he determined to gratify an early developed inclination, and commenced the study of law in the office of St. George Tucker Campbell, an able advocate recently deceased. Under the mentorship of this gentleman, he read the various text-books and digests with marked success, and passed a creditable examination, being admitted to the bar February 1st, 1864. In order to make himself thoroughly familiar with the details of his chosen profession, he supplemented the ordinary legal training by attending the lectures in the Department of Law of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving in this way the fruits of the experience of many of the ablest lawyers of this country. He remained with Mr. Campbell until September, 1867, actively assisting the latter in important cases involving the interests of large corporations. Since his admission, he has secured a large and lucrative practice, being now the senior member of the firm of Read & Pettit. He has always been a consistent member of the Democratic party, and has an influential voice in its local councils. His first vote was cast for General George B. McClellan, when a candidate for the Presidency. In 1868, he favored the nomination of the late Chief Justice Chase for the same position, but opposed that of the late Horace Greeley in 1872 as ill-advised. He was elected Democratic Delegate from the Second Senatorial District, embracing the 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 29th Wards of Philadelphia, to the recent Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and was appointed a member and selected as Secretary of the important Committee on Legislation. The records of that Convention show that his services were of no common character. As a speaker he is clear, earnest and logical. He particularly urged on the floor and in committee the expediency and propriety of transferring the trials of contested seats in the State Legislature from the houses in which they occurred to the courts, and the remodelling of the Judicial system of the State, as well as the amendment of the aldermanic system of Philadelphia. In November, 1865, he married a daughter of E. S. Powell, a prominent shipping merchant of New York.

ELLIS, COLONEL RICHARD, Builder, Soldier, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, was born Friday, July 28th, 1810, in Philadelphia, of Irish parentage. His father, George Ellis, was well known in that city as a brewer, being one of the firm of Rudman & Ellis, and having emigrated to this country in 1816. Richard received an excellent education both in the common and private schools of the city, having been a student under William Colliom, in Commissioners' Hall, Northern Liberties, George Hipple, in Brook street, and afterwards under the preceptorship of the father of Hon. William B. Mann, District Attorney of Philadelphia. He was early apprenticed to the house carpentering trade, under Thomas B. Patterson, a gentleman who had served with John Rice, one of the prominent builders of his native city. This apprenticeship commenced in March, 1837, and he soon acquired unusual proficiency in the various details of this important trade. After the completion of his term of service, he remained with Mr. Patterson, as foreman of that gentleman's establishment, for a number of years. While in this capacity, he supervised the construction of the first cottages put up by Philadelphia carpenters at Cape May. This was as early as the spring of 1844, when only a few could be found who believed in the ultimate importance of that place as a seaside resort. Upon his return to Philadelphia he continued as house carpenter for some years, and then engaged with Clement Keen & Brother as a shipjoiner. With this firm he remained until 1850. By this time he was not only a well-known but a popular citizen of Philadelphia, whose courage, firmness, and excellent judgment had been tested on many occasions. In that year he was by the City Councils elected as Lieutenant of Police, then under the late Marshall Keyser, and continued in this office until the consolidation of the various districts into one municipality, in 1854, when he was selected by Mayor Robert T. Conrad for the detective branch of the new police force. So excellently did he fulfil all the grave and often onerous duties of that office, that upon the incoming of Mayor Alexander Henry he was among the very first officials re-appointed. He continued under the able administration of this gentleman in the same position until January, 1801, when Governor Curtin appointed him Whiskey Inspector for the Port of Philadelphia. In this year the first flame of the Rebellion burst out, and he was one of the foremost to offer his services to the National Government. He was mustered in, May 25th, 1861, as Captain of Company D, 2nd Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel William B. Mann, Commanding, having been actively engaged in recruiting his company from the date of the firing on Fort Sumter. His regiment went to the front, and in all its engagements he conducted himself with great gallantry. On October 28th, 1863, he was promoted from Captain to Major; was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel March 13th, 1864, and was mustered out of service June 16th, 1865. During the continuance of his military duties he retained the position to which Governor Curtin had appointed him, and prior to the expiration of his term in this office, was appointed United States Revenue Gauger, and held the position until 1869. In January, 1871, he was appointed by Hon. William S. Stokley as Lieutenant of the 5th Police District, and so served until the fall of 1873, when, having been elected by a large majority Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, he relinquished his police duties and entered upon the discharge of those devolving upon him as an important court official. Politically, he was originally a Whig, and ever since its organization has been a staunch and zealous supporter of the Republican party. He was a member of the

Richard Ellis

Convention which, at Baltimore in 1844, nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency, and a delegate in the conventions in Chicago in 1860 and in 1868, which nominated respectively Lincoln and Grant. In the local and State councils of his party he has frequently been conspicuous, and has always been regarded as one of those workers to whom its success was mainly due. In manners he is exceedingly affable, and in the prosecution of all the varied duties which he has been elected to perform, he has exercised a carefully trained and discreet mind, and an unusual degree of industry and tact.

SCHRIVER EDMUND, Brevet-Major-General United States Army, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, September 16th, 1812; received a thorough education at the Mount Airy Military and Classical Lyceum, under the charge of Colonel Rumford, and entered the United States Military Academy July 1st, 1829. He continued his military studies, and graduating July 1st, 1833, was immediately promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant of the 2nd Artillery, serving in garrison in Tennessee and in the Creek Nation, Alabama, until March 18th, 1834, when he received the appointment of Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics at the Military Academy, and was commissioned also as Second Lieutenant of the 2nd Artillery. He remained at the Academy until relieved, July 23d, 1835, and on the 25th was assigned to duty in the Adjutant-General's office in Washington. During this service he was promoted to the position of First Lieutenant 2nd Artillery, November 1st, 1836, and on July 7th, 1838, to Captain of Staff of Assistant Adjutant-General. He continued in this capacity in Washington until September 1st, 1841, save during the time of his gallant services in the Florida war in 1839; he was then assigned to duty at the Headquarters of the Eastern Department, and while there was commissioned, August 17th, 1842, Captain of the 2nd Artillery, retaining that position until his resignation, July 31st, 1846. In 1847, he was elected Treasurer of the Saratoga & Washington Railroad Company, as well as of the Saratoga & Schenectady, and Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Companies. Of the last named he was elected President in 1851, and severing his connection with the Saratoga & Washington line in 1852, devoted himself with untiring industry to the improvement of the last two roads, until the outbreak of the war in 1861, when he became Colonel of Staff and Aide-de-Camp to Governor Morgan of New York, with whom he served from April to July 14th, assisting in the organization of the first thirty-eight regiments of New York Volunteers. Commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, May 14th, 1861, he recruited the 11th United States Infantry; from July 18th to October 14th same year, was stationed at Fort Independence, Massachusetts, and from October 16th to March 15th, 1862, at Perryville, Maryland, then a great depot of supplies, having here the command of two regiments. With these two, and two others just assigned him, he marched to Fairfax Court House, where he joined the Army of the Potomac. Became Chief of Staff, and on May 18th, 1862, Colonel of Staff of 1st Army Corps, General McDowell commanding. He was with the advance army in Virginia, participating in the Shenandoah Campaign (June and July, 1862), North Virginia Campaign (August and September, 1862), in the battles at Cedar Mountain, passage of the Rappahannock, Manassas and Chantilly, behaving in all these with great bravery and daring. He was then summoned to attend a Court of Inquiry at Washington, and upon its adjournment, was appointed, in response to the application of General Hooker, Acting Inspector-General of the Army of the Potomac, and was, in the March following, commissioned as Inspector-General, United States Army, continuing in that capacity with the Army of the Potomac until March, 1865, having been engaged in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh. In partial recognition of his gallant services, Major-General Meade made him the bearer to the War Department of the thirty-one battle-flags and other trophies of victory which were captured at Gettysburg. He took a conspicuous part in the pursuit of the Confederate army through Virginia, ending at Mine Run, November 30th, 1863, and served in the Richmond Campaign, which covered the operations from the Rapidan to Petersburg. He was brevetted Brigadier-General United States Army, August 1st, 1864, "for faithful and meritorious services in the field," and on March 13th, 1865, "for meritorious and distinguished services during the Rebellion," was made Brevet Major-General United States Army. From March 22d to June 23d, 1865, he was ordered by the Secretary of War to special duty; from June 28th, to August 23d, and from October 7th to November 30th of the same year, made an inspection of the Quartermaster Departments. December 10th, 1865, took charge of the Inspection Bureau, and was at the same time re-assigned by the Secretary of War to special duty. July 30th, 1866, was appointed Inspector of the United States Military Academy, but in April, 1871, was relieved of that duty and the responsibility of the Inspection Bureau. Since that time he has employed himself solely with the functions of his office as Inspector-General of the Army under the immediate orders of the War Secretary.

CALVIN, HON. SAMUEL, Lawyer, was born July 30th, 1811, in Washington, Montour county, Pennsylvania, his parents being Matthew Calvin and Mary Hutchinson. Upon his father's side he is descended from a venerable family, which numbered many representative men, and was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, to which he still adheres. His primary education was very carefully conducted,

and upon being sent to the Milton Academy, he became the classmate of Governor Curtin, and in his company prosecuted his studies with meritorious zeal. By a sudden and unexpected misfortune his father was deprived of his property, and he was early thrown upon his own resources. This domestic affliction occurred while he was in his seventeenth year, and before the completion of his academic course. He had, however, applied himself with so much devotion and success to his books, that at that time he was capable of teaching. This labor he at once assumed, giving entire satisfaction to the many families who placed their children in his charge. Subsequently he was intrusted with the charge of Huntingdon Academy, applying all his leisure time to the study of law. Among the pupils placed under his instruction were Judge Porter, George and Titian Coffey, and a number of others who have since earned the highest distinction in the judicial and mercantile capacity. In 1836, he was admitted to the Bar, rising rapidly in his profession and in public estimation. By careful and persistent reading and long-matured habits of meditation, he obtained a profound knowledge of the law. His arguments were models of concise and logical reasoning, and invariably attracted attention. In 1848, he was elected to Congress, serving one term, and declining a re-nomination, which was urged upon him, preferring to continue in the practice of a profession for which he had not only a love but a natural aptitude. He occupied many offices of local responsibility, and was selected to fill the vacancy in the Constitutional Convention of 1872–3 caused by the death of Hon. Hugh Macalester. In this Convention, his suggestions, which were the promptings of an extensive experience, had great weight in the disposition of the many questions relative to the then-existing judiciary. He has always taken a lively interest in all matters of local and State improvement, and has contributed largely in means and self-application in their furtherance. He married Rebecca Smith Blodgett, and has two children, a son and a daughter. His present residence is Hollidaysburgh, Pennsylvania, where his enterprise and influence are very sensibly appreciated.

WRIGHT, RICHARDSON L., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Senator, was born in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, on August 30th, 1820. On the side of his father, Robert Erskine Wright, he is connected with the families of Wright, Erskine, and Irwin, of Tyrone, and on that of his mother, Mary Richardson Little, with those of Little, Richardson, and Armstrong, of Armagh and Fermanagh. His ancestors on both sides were of the stock known as Scotch-Irish, the descendants of which race form so large a proportion of the people of Pennsylvania. His parents emigrated in the first place to St. John, New Brunswick, and finally, when he was nine years old, to the United States. They settled in Philadelphia, where they continued to reside until their death, and in that city Richardson L. Wright received his education. His early manhood was devoted to mechanical and mercantile pursuits. In the year 1851 he retired from business and removed to Frankford. In 1852, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, taking his seat in that body in January, 1853. He was re-elected in 1853 and 1854, though but a portion of the ticket on which he ran was successful, and at the commencement of the session of 1855 he was the candidate of his party for the Speakership. In the same year he was elected to the House for a fourth term, and at the organization of that body in January, 1856, he became the unanimous choice of his friends for the office of Speaker, to which distinguished position he was duly elected. It may be noted that he was the third Speaker of the House from the county of Philadelphia in a period of sixty-six years. In the autumn of 1856 he received the nomination for the office of Senator, and was elected by an unusually large majority. During three years' service in the Senate he was a member of the Committee on Finance and Chairman of the Committee on Corporations. On retiring from the Senate in 1859, he was nominated by the State Convention for the office of Auditor General by nearly a two-thirds vote on the first and only ballot. Though running far above his ticket, the dissensions and divisions of his party on National issues prevented a successful result. In March, 1867, on the recommendation of Senator Buckalew, he was appointed United States Assessor for the Fifth District of Pennsylvania by President Johnson, and confirmed by the Senate. During his career in this branch of the public service he received the commendations of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the faithful discharge of the delicate and important duties pertaining to his office. In 1872, his friends appealed to him to become a candidate for the House once more, and in their letter urging his acceptance of the nomination used the following language: "Distinguished service in the House of Representatives and Senate in former years, and your unblemished deportment in public and private life, fit you in an eminent degree for the post of standard-bearer in our district at this time. 'In view of the general disposition to have reform introduced into our State, when we set up candidates around whom public confidence can gather, we are entitled to appeal to men of all parties and shades of opinion to go with us, and to establish a new departure which shall be one of purity, energy, faithfulness, integrity, and justice in government.'" In reply, he wrote: "I accept your goodwill offering, and thank you for the desire expressed to aid in conferring on me additional honors; and while I cordially endorse the sentiments so clearly expressed by Senator Buckalew, as quoted at the close of your letter, I have no new promise to make or pledge to give you. In the event of my nomination and election, the record of the past must serve as a guide to my future con-

Gilbert Pub. Co. Phil.

Richardson L. Wright

duct. The Journals of the House of Representatives and Senate during a period of seven years' service in those bodies clearly indicate my opinions and line of conduct on all measures affecting the rights, interests, and welfare of the people." In an address to the Convention after his nomination, he said: "Next to a conscience void of offence before God, the confidence and respect of our families, friends and neighbors are results most worthy to be highly prized. The man who cannot command the confidence and respect of those who are near him, and witness his daily walk and practice, is not worthy of the public support for any office." In conclusion he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and in the event of his election hoped to merit a continuance of their regard and favor by active and unwearied attention to public duty. These sentiments and expressions indicate the character of the man. In December of that year he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Education of the First School District of Pennsylvania by the Court of Common Pleas, and in January following took his seat in that body. He entered, in 1854, upon the study of the law under Chief Justice Read, but never practised his profession owing to his continuous public service. He married, in 1846, Eleanor Elizabeth, daughter of George S. Roberts, of the Northern Liberties. Trained among the friends and supporters of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, he is by education a Democrat, to which organization he has adhered, serving as a representative of its doctrines and principles. In his legislative career he exhibited force and ability as a debater, and having positive opinions on all public questions, he acquired the position of a leader, and exercised great influence in and beyond his party. In all his relations public and private, he is a striking example of integrity and strict adherence to principle.

COFFEY, GEORGE ALEXANDER, Lawyer, was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, December 20th, 1820, being the son of Dr. James Coffey, a leading physician of the central district of the State. He was educated at Dickinson College, and graduated at the head of his class in 1841, having won great distinction for his rare intellectual powers. This class, which was one of marked ability, has produced a number of men who have become distinguished in scientific and commercial pursuits. Especially was he noted for his brilliant powers as a speaker, and this led him for a time to prepare himself for the ministry. Eventually he adopted the law as his profession, being admitted to practice in Blair county, Pennsylvania, in 1850, and shortly after that admission, so rapidly did he gain in public esteem, he was appointed Deputy Attorney General for that county. During his incumbency of this office, the work of constructing the Pennsylvania Railroad was in progress in that section, and it became his duty to conduct the prosecution of a series of trials for murder committed along the route of this then new and novel highway, and in fulfilling this grave responsibility, he gained an enviable reputation as a criminal lawyer. In 1855, he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and rose rapidly to distinction. In 1861, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by President Lincoln, and his elevation met with the almost unanimous approval of the Bench and Bar of that city. He held that responsible post until the time of his premature death, which occurred February 20th, 1864, an event hastened by the excessive labors in the United States Court, naturally accruing from the civil war. He was an early abolitionist, and, from 1856 until the election of President Lincoln, continued with his eloquent voice and his trenchant arguments to war upon the barbarisms of slavery, and to awaken a popular sentiment against it, one of the results of which was the organization and subsequent triumphs of the Republican Party. He was a delegate from Philadelphia to the Chicago Convention in 1860, which nominated Mr. Lincoln, and in the stirring campaign which followed in Pennsylvania, his voice was heard in every section. As an orator he scarcely had an equal, and his services in this respect were frequently solicited. Upon two occasions he delivered orations to the college societies of his alma mater.

ROGERS, HENRY C., Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, May 27th, 1826. The loss of his mother at a very early age caused the breaking up of his family, when he was taken by an uncle, who cared for him for four years. His protector being then killed by the bursting of a cannon, the lad was again homeless. Up to this time and until he was fourteen years old, he had but few advantages for gaining an education, and those only such as the country schools of that day afforded. Without home or friends, his battle of life commenced early. Bravely he accepted any employment that offered, beginning with merchandizing, subsequently running a blast furnace, and then assisting in building canals, until in 1855, when he was appointed by the Sunbury & Erie (now Erie & Philadelphia) Railroad as agent to procure the right of way for their road through the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean and Elk. In this, as in everything else he undertook, he displayed fine tact and good judgment, and won the commendation of those who employed him. In September, 1862, upon the organization of the Internal Revenue System, he was appointed Deputy Collector by J. W. Douglass, then Collector of Internal Revenue for the 19th District of Pennsylvania, and filled the duties of that office very acceptably until the following winter, when he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster of United States Volunteers, and was placed in charge of the

"Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage Depot" for the Department of the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. For ten months he did duty in that capacity, when ordered to the front, and assigned to the Cavalry Corps under Sheridan, he did good service. In July, 1864, in consequence of sickness in his family he was compelled to resign; and, on returning home, again entered the Revenue Bureau, as Deputy Collector. In 1869, Collector Douglass resigned, and his deputy was nominated and appointed in his place, holding the office for two years, until November, 1871. He was then appointed Second Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in February, 1874, was made First Deputy Commissioner, which position he now holds. He has done good service in this office, and is certainly entitled to the gratitude of the nation for some valuable reforms. It was he who prepared and secured the adoption by the Internal Revenue Bureau of the draft of the Act of Congress, of December 24th, 1872, which abolished the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and provided for the payment of licenses and special taxes by stamps. The results obtained by the passage of this act have been an annual reduction of expenditures of over a million and a half, and an actual increase of the annual receipts from these sources without increase of taxation. He is one of the most capable of government officers, is possessed of fine executive ability, is quick of decision, and to a high degree conscientious in the performance of his duties. He was married, in 1852, to a lady who lived but three years thereafter. He took a second wife in 1857.

COFFEY, TITIAN J., Lawyer, brother of George Alexander Coffey, was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, December 5th, 1824. Receiving a thorough academic education, he commenced the study of law with Hon. Edward Bates, subsequently Attorney-General of the United States, at St. Louis. Being admitted to the bar, in January, 1846, he returned to Pennsylvania, and began practice in Hollidaysburg. In the spring of 1848, he removed to Indiana, Pennsylvania, where he formed a partnership with a distinguished jurist, Hon. Thomas White. During the succeeding twelve years, he practised his profession regularly in the counties of Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson, and Cambria; occasionally going to remoter portions of the State in response to calls for his services. During that period he entered earnestly the political arena, becoming repeatedly a delegate to the Whig State Conventions, and a member of the Whig State Central Committee. He was at all times an earnest and effective advocate of the principles of his party. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party, in Western Pennsylvania, having been one of the sixty bolters from the National Convention which nominated Fillmore for the Presidency, in 1855. Entering actively into the campaign of 1856, he was nominated and elected, in that year, to the State Senate for three years. While a member of this body, he introduced and secured the passage of the law organizing the Normal School system of Pennsylvania, having early taken a great interest in the improvement of the standard of popular education in that State. He was the first to introduce and to advocate the law, which has since been enacted, authorizing parties to testify in their own defence. Having declined a re-election to the State Senate, he removed, in 1860, to Pittsburgh, and was one of the delegates elected by the Republican party, that year, to the Chicago Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. In March, 1861, he was appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, retaining that position until 1864, when he resigned. During the three years succeeding, his services were frequently secured by the Government in the prosecution of important cases, especially in the United States Supreme Court. In this high tribunal, he won his greatest distinction as a man profoundly learned in the law, and as a reasoner, clear, logical, and eloquent. It was his duty to conduct the prosecution of some of the most important prize cases growing out of the Rebellion, and he acquitted himself with uniform success. During his tenure of office as Assistant Attorney-General, he wrote the first official opinion, upon which the Government based its recognition of the right of colored officers and troops to equal rank and pay with the volunteer organizations of the Army. In the spring of 1869, he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. Petersburg, and accompanied Governor Curtin on his mission thereto. He resigned in 1870, but continued to reside in Europe until 1873. Although still a resident of Pennsylvania, he practises his profession in Washington, District of Columbia. He married Mary, daughter of the late Andrew L. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, on February 14th, 1855.

GANGEWER, ALLEN MATTER, Chief Clerk Third Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, June 27th, 1818. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Gangewer, was a soldier of the Revolution, for which service he was granted a pension. He lived for many years at Allentown, where he died, at the age of ninety-six. His youngest son, George, was a printer, and published a German newspaper in Carlisle, where he married, in 1817. He died in 1819, at the early age of twenty-six. Allen's maternal ancestors were Germans, having emigrated from the neighborhood of Alsace. He was educated at a private school kept by Gad Day, in the old College building, which was first used by the students of Dickinson College, before the present spacious buildings

were erected for their use. About 1831, he was sent to the office of the *American Volunteer* newspaper, then printed by J. & Wm. B. Underwood, to learn the art and mystery of printing. He continued with them until 1838, when he removed to New Bloomfield, Perry county, where he published the *Perry Forrester* newspaper. In 1840, he removed to Berwick, Pennsylvania, where he became partner in the publication of the *Berwick Sentinel*. He was married, in Berwick, April 5th, 1842, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Hon. Jesse C. Horton, of Northumberland county, who was afterwards a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and subsequently of the Pennsylvania Senate. In 1844, he was appointed Collector of Canal Tolls, at Berwick, and in 1846, to a Clerkship in the Third Auditor's Office, at Washington, District of Columbia. When he first came to Washington, James K. Polk was President, James Buchanan Secretary of State, and R. J. Walker Secretary of Treasury. At the time the War with Mexico was in progress, and at its close, an exciting discussion arose as to the exclusion of slavery from the territory acquired from Mexico. In the House of Representatives, in 1846, David Wilmot, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, introduced what was called the "Wilmot Proviso," by which slavery was to be excluded from any territory acquired from Mexico; it passed the House with great unanimity, but the Senate adjourned without coming to a vote on it. Mr. Buchanan's celebrated Berks county Harvest Home Letter, in 1847, changed the question at issue, so that the "Wilmot Proviso," when again proposed in the House, ceased to be a practical question, and was but little heard of afterwards. Mr. Gangewer was warmly in favor of the "proviso," but the prevailing feeling in the Departments in Washington was against it, and, in the fall of 1848, he was removed. In the winter of 1854, he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and took charge of *The Columbian*, an Anti-Slavery weekly journal, which he published for several years, when it was united with the *Ohio State Journal*, a daily and weekly newspaper. This paper was sold to Henry D. Cooke, afterwards a member of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., also Governor of the District of Columbia. In 1855, Hon. S. P. Chase was elected Governor of Ohio, and a Republican Legislature was also chosen. Governor Chase was re-elected in 1857, and Mr. Gangewer was appointed his private Secretary. After this came the election of Mr. Lincoln as President, in 1860, the appointment of Governor Chase as Secretary of the Treasury, and the re-appointment of Mr. Gangewer as a Clerk in the Third Auditor's Office. In November, 1863, he was promoted to the Chief Clerkship in Third Auditor's Office, which position he has since held; besides, that of Acting Auditor, on the several occasions, when vacancies have occurred, by the removal or resignation of several incumbents of the office. He is a gentleman of large and varied ability, and has proved himself a valuable official.

HUMPHREYS, ANDREW A., Brigadier and Brevet Major-General United States Army, was born in Philadelphia, November 2d, 1810, and attended school in his native city, following this study with a three years' course in the Moravian School, at Nazareth, Pennsylvania. He entered the United States Military Academy, July 1st, 1827; graduated, July 1st, 1831; was promoted Brevet Second Lieutenant 2nd Artillery; and soon receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant, was assigned to duty at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, where he remained until January 5th, 1832, when he was detailed for special duty at West Point. On April 18th, of the same year, he was sent to the Cherokee nation; from 1833 to August 22d, 1834, was on duty at Fort Marion and the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, and was then appointed to make topographical surveys in Western Florida, and at Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Completing this difficult work, he participated in the Florida War against the Seminoles, taking part in the engagements at Oloklikha, March 31st, 1836, and at Micanopy, June 9th, following. In recognition of his meritorious services, he was made First Lieutenant 2d Artillery, August 16th, 1836, and having resigned, September 30th, of the same year, became a civil engineer in the employ of the National Government, assisting Major Bache in preparing the plans of the Brandywine Shoal Light House, and the Crow Shoal Breakwater, in Delaware Bay. He continued these efficient labors until July 7th, 1838, when he was reappointed to the United States Army as First Lieutenant Topographical Engineers, taking charge of the important and costly improvements of Chicago Harbor; being the Assistant Topographical Engineer in planning the Oswego Harbor Defences; and subsequently taking charge of the survey of Whitehill Harbor, New York. In 1840, he became an Assistant in the Topographical Bureau at Washington, remaining there until the outbreak of the Florida War, in 1842, in which he was prominently engaged. Upon his return to Washington, he was engaged in preparing the plans of bridges, re-assuming his position as Assistant, until 1844, when charge of the Coast Survey Office was given him. On May 31st, 1848, he was appointed Captain of Topographical Engineers; in 1849, was assigned to duty in the field; in 1850, was ordered to make a topographic and hydrographic survey of the delta of the Mississippi river, with a view to the protection of the adjacent country from inundations, by deepening the channel; continued in this work until 1861, having in the interval (in 1853–54) spent some time in Europe, and having been engaged also in geographical and other explorations and reconnoissances west of the Mississippi, as well as in the construction of the military road from Fort Benton to Fort Walla Walla. In addition, he was appointed member of the Light House Board, April 24th, 1856, continuing as such until April 5th, 1862. From January 12th to April 24th, 1860, he sat with the board appointed "To Revise

the Programme of Instruction at the United States Military Academy," and was one of the commissioners appointed under Act of Congress to examine into the organization and discipline of that institution. Early in 1861, being relieved of all other duty at his own request, he completed his important report upon the Mississippi river. Being commissioned as Major of Topographical Engineers, August 6th, 1861, he was assigned to the Staff of General McClellan, then General-in-Chief, and became Colonel of Staff, and Chief Topographical Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, March 5th, 1862. He served as such through the Peninsular campaign, participating in the siege of Yorktown and Williamsburg, and in all the movements before Richmond, especially at Malvern Hill, where he rendered most effective service. On August 30th, 1862, he took command of a brigade of newly raised troops; September 12th, 1862, assigned to command of a division of new troops, forming part of Fifth Army Corps; September 16th, commenced forced march to Antietam, where his command (Third Division, Fifth Corps) supported the batteries; October 16th and 17th, commanded reconnoissance to Leetown, and in the general advance of the army his division was conspicuous for its gallant assaults at Fredericksburg; December 13th, made Brevet Colonel United States Army; March 3d, 1863, Colonel of Engineers; May 24th, assigned to command of Second Division, Third Corps; took conspicuous part in all the movements and battles which culminated at Gettysburg, where he acted with the utmost courage and gallantry; July 8th, 1863, commissioned Major-General of Volunteers, and appointed Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac, participating in all its battles; May 12th, 1864, in personal command of the Fifth and Sixth Corps, at Spottsylvania; November 25th, 1864, assigned to command of Second Army Corps, which he held until the disbanding of the army, July 7th, 1865, having been engaged in the siege of Petersburg until its fall, April 3d, 1865, and in the pursuit of Lee's retreating forces, until the surrender at Appomattox Court House, April 9th, 1865. All the correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee, relative to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, preceding the interview, passed through his hands. On July 28th, he was appointed to the command of the District of Pennsylvania, Middle Department; relieved December 9th, and placed in charge of examination of the Mississippi Levees, continuing this duty until appointed Brigadier-General, and Chief of Engineers, United States Army, August 8th, 1866, and placed in charge of the Engineer Bureau, at Washington; August 31st, 1866, mustered out as Major-General of Volunteers, and made Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, for gallantry at Gettysburg, and Brevet Major-General United States Army, for meritorious services at Sailor's Creek, Virginia, both commissions dating March 13th, 1865. His skill and research as a scientist have had many favorable recognition. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, in 1857; honorable member of the Imperial Royal Geological Institute of Vienna, Austria, in 1862; member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, in 1863; corporator of the National Academy of Sciences, March 3d, 1863, and of the Royal Institute of Science and Art of Lombardy, Milan, Italy, in 1864. He married Rebecca H., daughter of Henry Hollingsworth, of Philadelphia, June 19th, 1837, and had two sons in the army during the entire war, who were placed on staff duty.

ALEXANDER, JOHN, Merchant and Capitalist, was born on his father's farm, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, July 21st, 1805. His parents, Hugh and Jane (Gray) Alexander, were descended from Scotch-Irish families of good standing and substantial wealth, and came to this country after the Irish Rebellion of 1798, in which his father took a prominent part. Their ancestors were zealous Covenanters, and were marked for compass of mind and decision of character; also for their firm adherence to their faith, which brought upon them many of the heavy blows inflicted in the days of the persecution in Scotland. His grandfather was an officer in Lord Charlemont's celebrated corps of Irish Volunteers. His mother's brother, James Gray, D. D., a graduate of the University of Glasgow and an accomplished author and divine, was well known in Philadelphia in the early part of the present century, as the pastor of the Spruce Street Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church; another brother was a merchant in the West India trade, and resided in New York city. His father, after the War of 1812–'15, in which he served with General Harrison in the Northwest, reduced both in health and means, removed with his family to Pittsburgh, where John Alexander, as he neared manhood, learned cabinet-making, but, his health failing, he travelled east and went by sea to New Orleans. He was owner of a part of the cargo of the brig in which he sailed, and in New Orleans invested the proceeds of his venture in rice, which he shipped by river to Pittsburgh, and there sold, realizing a handsome margin above all expenses. This trip restored his health, gave him considerable knowledge of the world for one of his years, and encouraged a taste for mercantile pursuits. He embarked in business on his own account, in Pittsburgh, in 1831, and with his brothers, one of the firm of William G. Alexander & Co., and the other of Sterling, Baird & Alexander, of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, took position among the active and prominent dry goods merchants of the former city. About this time he became largely interested in pine lands, on the upper Allegheny river, and, with a partner, built a saw-mill in Venango county. He removed to Philadelphia in 1836, and, with his brother Hugh, as J. & H. Alexander, succeeded the firm of Sterling, Baird & Alexander, and for the twelve follow-

John Alexander

ing years was engaged in a large wholesale dry goods business, which extended over the South and West. This house passed safely through the memorable panic of 1837, and those of the decade following, promptly meeting all obligations. His business connections took him upon long and frequent journeys to the South and West, which gave him an extensive knowledge of the country, its resources and developments. In 1837, associated with J. B. Warden, he purchased the site and laid out the town of Temperanceville, which is now a part of the city of Pittsburgh. Two years subsequently, he passed several months in the Indian Territory, in 1839, as Commissioner from the Reformed Presbyterian Church to look after the interests of its Indian missions. Travelling alone, he had many adventures and narrow escapes, and met with many of the noted Indian characters of that day. He brought home one of his guides, a bright young Cherokee, to whom he gave a collegiate education. The firm of J. & H. Alexander was dissolved in 1848, the senior member removing to Pittsburgh, and shortly after the branch firm of Alexander & Day, of that city, was also dissolved. He now built a thoroughly equipped steam saw mill in Venango county, which was an innovation in that section, and also quite an undertaking, as all the machinery had to be taken from Pittsburgh by boat and ox-teams. The lumber was shipped as far as St. Louis, and, although he was the pioneer in departing from many of the conservative modes of manufacturing and shipping forest products, his plans, being laid with sound judgment and business ability, worked out successfully. After a prosperous career of over twenty-five years, he withdrew from active business, in 1856, with a generous fortune, and resided for some years in Xenia, Ohio, but returned to Philadelphia in 1864. Prior to going to Ohio, he had become a large purchaser of lands in Iowa and other Western States, the care of which, together with that of other property still retained in Pennsylvania, kept him fully occupied. He took a great interest in the petroleum discoveries in Western Pennsylvania, and, while on a health seeking visit to Europe, in 1862, invited attention to that then new development, and in London urged the importance of railway connections with that field. The same year he made an experimental consignment of the crude product to London, which was one of the first attempts made to introduce it into England. During the late war, he was an earnest supporter of the Government, and promptly responded to the frequent demands upon his means it brought with it. His active temperament still keeps him at work, and he is now (1874) found, with all the vim and vigor of one of half his years, energetically engaged in the development of a large lumber property in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania; and, as the President of an Indiana railway company, projecting great improvements for the opening up of the block-coal fields of that State. He is also a director in the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia. He has always been active in church and Sabbath school matters in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and more recently in the United Presbyterian Church. He has been a ruling elder for over thirty years. In 1869, he was appointed a Commissioner from the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church to the General Assemblies of the different Presbyterian bodies in Scotland and Ireland. He was one of the founders, and the first President of the National Association for securing the religious amendment to the Constitution, and is one of the most earnest supporters of the movement.

HEINTZELMAN, SAMUEL P., General United States Army, was born at Manheim, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 30th, 1805, of German descent, his family having been among the primitive settlers of that State. Having attended the common schools until 1822, he was in that year nominated by Hon. James Buchanan to the United States Military Academy, graduating from that institution July 1st, 1826, and being promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant 3d Infantry. He served in various capacities and sections of the country, rising meanwhile in grade, until 1835–37, during which period he participated in the Florida War, acting as Adjutant to Major Kirby, in the expedition to Mosquito Inlet, Florida, and in the action near that place, September 10th, 1837, when he commanded the artillery of the "Dolphin," which covered the landing of troops. He was made Captain of Staff, July 7th, 1838; Captain of Infantry, November 4th, 1838; and in 1842, acted as one of the Court appointed to investigate Florida Military Claims. In 1845, he commanded Fort Gratiot; in 1846, was sent to Louisville to raise troops for the Mexican War; in 1847, was assigned to the defence of convoys from Vera Cruz; on September 12th, 1847, participated in the action against Padre Juaranta, at Paso los Ovejas; at Humantia, October 9th, and at Atlixco, October 19th, same year. For gallantry at Humantia he was made Brevet Major, and was complimented by the Legislature of his native State. In 1848, after a brief command at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, he was ordered to California, whence he proceeded in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn, and upon his arrival was assigned to frontier duty, his headquarters being at San Diego. He engaged actively in field duty, leading the expeditions against the Yuma Indians, establishing Fort Yuma, at the confluence of the Gila and Colorado rivers in 1851, commanding at the skirmish of Coyote Cañon, December 21st, 1851, and in the final expedition, in 1852, which terminated hostilities. For services in that department he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, December 19th, 1851, and continued in charge until 1854, being then assigned to recruiting duty at Newport Barracks, Kentucky. March 3d, 1855, he was commissioned Major; was made Superintendent of Western

Recruiting Service, July 1st, 1855, and was ordered to Fort Duncan, Texas, in 1859, being for the ensuing year in command on the Rio Grande against the Mexican marauders under Cortinas. He continued in service on the Texan frontier until he apprehended, in 1861, the surrender of General Twiggs, when he procured leave of absence and came North. In April, 1861, he became Superintendent of General Recruiting Service in the Eastern Department; in May, was assigned to duty as Inspector-General of the Department of Washington; May 14th, was commissioned Colonel of the 17th Infantry, and a few days after was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. On the 24th of May, 1861, in command of a large force, he crossed the Long Bridge, capturing Alexandria and Arlington Heights, after which he was placed in charge of the defences to Washington, his headquarters being at Alexandria. Entering upon the Manassas campaign, in July, 1861, he participated in the skirmish at Fairfax Court House, the first battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded in the arm, having his injured limb dressed while in the saddle. He followed the general retreat to Washington, having been twenty-seven hours on horseback. His injuries did not permit him to take the field until the following October, when General McClellan placed him in command of a division holding the left of the line of Washington defences, which he held until March 16th, 1862, receiving then the command of the Third Army Corps, for the Peninsular campaign. This corps consisted of the three divisions of Generals Fitz John Porter, C. S. Hamilton, and Joseph Hooker, Porter's division being subsequently detached. With 30,000 men he participated in the successful siege of Yorktown, and, after a desperate encounter at Williamsburg, gained the first substantial victory of the war, being made Major-General of Volunteers for his gallantry. His corps, coming to the rescue of Casey's division, saved the day at the battle of Seven Pines, on the Chickahominy. On the 1st of June, 1862, he assumed command of the Fourth Army Corps, in addition to his own, took the offensive at Fair Oaks, and drove the enemy within four miles of Richmond, and was still pressing on when General McClellan ordered him to fall back. For this brilliant achievement he was made Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, dating May 31st, 1862, there being no vacancy for a full Brigadier-General in the Regular army. His men showed conspicuous courage at the battles of the Orchards, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and at Harrison's Landing. Subsequently, joining the Northern Virginia campaign, he took part in the battles of Manassas, August 29th, 30th, and Chantilly, September 1st, 1862. On September 2d, his corps re-encamped at Fort Lyon, with but 6000 of the 40,000 men which he had led away less than five months before; but it had never been vanquished in action. From this time until February 2d, 1863, he commanded the defences of Washington south of the Potomac, and then was placed in command of the Department of Washington and the Twenty-second Army Corps. He assumed, October 13th, 1863, command of the Northern Department (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan), suppressed the secret order of the "Sons of Liberty," aided in sending off 40,000 soldiers from Ohio; was relieved October 1st, 1864, and mustered out of the volunteer service August 24th, 1865, and placed on waiting orders; and was commissioned Brevet Major-General United States Army, dating from March 13th, 1865, for his services at Williamsburg. In 1866, he took command of the whole District of Texas, proceeding thence with his regiment, the 17th Infantry, remaining there until 1867. On February 22d, 1869, after a continuous service of nearly forty-three years, he was retired as Colonel; but, in recognition of his great achievements, Congress passed a joint resolution retiring him with the full rank of Major-General United States Army. He is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the Society of the Third Corps, and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. His record is a most honorable one, and, though now advanced in years, he retains the full vigor of a remarkable mind.

DE FRANCE, HON. ROBERT M., Lawyer, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, near Sandy Lake, July 22d, 1826, his father, John De France, and his mother, Mary Darley, being both natives of Pennsylvania, their native counties being respectively Lycoming and Mercer. Both were persons of refinement and culture, and took an unusual personal interest in the education of their son. He was first sent to Grand Rivers Institute, on what was known as the Western Reserve, in Ohio, where his progress was so rapid and thorough that, before he had finished his course, his services as teacher of mathematics were solicited and given. For this abstruse science he entertained a decided inclination, and possessed an inherited talent for its study. In order to make himself a thorough master of its higher branches, he became one of the pupils of Professor H. N. Robinson, a fine scholar and mathematician, who was then preparing at Cincinnati a course of lectures on his favorite pursuit. Having finished his studies under this gentleman, he removed to southern Indiana, and taught the Academy in Princeton, Gibson county, for one year; then migrated to Kentucky, where he followed in the same capacity another year, and in May, 1851, returned to Mercer county, where he commenced the study of law, registering his name in the office of the Hon. Samuel Griffiths. After two years of constant application, aiding that gentleman very materially in his large civil practice, he was admitted to the bar, and entered at once upon the practice of his new profession. As a lawyer, he soon secured a good reputation, and in some of the features of the profession has few superiors. His reading has been very extensive, and very

carefully conducted, being continuous from the date of his admission, and the result is that few jurists have a more profound knowledge of law, in all its departments, than he has. He early allied himself to the Democratic party, and became one of its most influential members. In the fall of 1853, being elected to State House of Representatives, by the voters of that party in his district, he served meritoriously; and was re-nominated for the same office in the year following by the coalitions which made up the Know Nothing party. He has always been a firm and consistent Democrat, having an abiding faith in the correctness of its principles, and has often been honored by his party for various positions of trust and responsibility. In the first Presidential campaign of General Grant he was defeated for Congress by the Hon. C. W. Gilfillan. On October 6th, 1869, while on his way from his office to his home, he suffered a shock of paralysis, which almost completely disabled him from further exertion. Notwithstanding this physical affliction, the members of his party desiring him in a place of great responsibility, made him their nominee for County Treasurer, in 1870, but he was defeated by only three hundred votes, running largely ahead of the general ticket. In addition to his duties of a lawyer, which after his partial paralysis are mainly those of a Counsellor in Chambers, he continued to exercise the functions of a notary public, to which position he had been appointed by Governor William F. Packer. In 1872, he was elected by the Democracy to the State Constitutional Convention, in which body his course has been that of an intelligent and conscientious gentleman, having at heart the highest interests of the Commonwealth. He was always in his seat, and carefully attended the many important duties devolving upon him. On May 15th, 1856, he married Sarah, the youngest daughter of Samuel Powell, of Venango county, Pennsylvania, a lady distinguished for her refinement and amiability.

SHIPPEN, WILLIAM, M. D., Physician, Scientist and Philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, January 29th, 1792. He was the grandson of Dr. William Shippen, one of the founders of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and a Surgeon in the Revolutionary War. He was educated at an excellent academy in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he was prepared for college; entered the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the class of 1810. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Caspar Wistar, and subsequently received his diploma from the university, in which institution he for some time filled the Chair of Anatomy. Resigning his position he removed to Bucks county, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1836, when he returned to Philadelphia and devoted his time to the public schools, as also to various charitable and religious institutions of the city. For nearly forty years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey, frequently taking part in the examination of the students in the Department of Physical Science. He was prominent in all the educational and charitable movements of his native city, and held a high place in the affections of all with whom he was brought in contact. He died June 5th, 1867.

BARTON, HON. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Lawyer and Judge, was born in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 2d, 1807. He was the son of David Barton, and grandson of Rev. Thomas Barton, who had married Esther Rittenhouse, a sister of the celebrated astronomer. This clergyman was for many years Rector of St. James Episcopal Church, Lancaster, having originally been a missionary sent out from England by the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He was a man of great refinement and cultivation, and he assisted in the education of David Rittenhouse, who attributed much of his knowledge and high attainments to the superior excellence of his instructor. George W. Barton was educated at home, which, however, he left in boyhood, being impelled by a desire to see the world, and, like the majority of adventurers in those days, betaking himself to the Mississippi Valley. Having reached Nashville, he set about looking for employment, which he finally found by becoming the Assistant Editor of a journal published in that city. This position aided him materially in making and cultivating the acquaintance of the higher class of residents, among whom was the hero of New Orleans, the celebrated General Jackson. In him he found much that interested him, especially as he was of the same political faith. When but twenty years of age, he returned home, and General Jackson having meanwhile been nominated for President, young Barton took the stump in his favor, and advocated the claims of the soldier for the highest office in the gift of the people. Such was the brilliancy of his addresses, together with the elegance and eloquence of his delivery, that he attracted the attention of every one who listened, and among the rest, the Hon. James Buchanan, then a prominent lawyer of Lancaster. Notwithstanding the disparity in their ages, a firm and enduring friendship ensued between them, which was only terminated by the death of Judge Barton. At the suggestion of Mr. Buchanan, his young friend was induced to commence the study of the law in his office, and under his patronage and instruction. He entered upon his reading with that energy and determination to succeed which was characteristic of him through life; so that as soon as he was admitted to practice at the bar, he rose very rapidly in his profession, and was most successful in the majority of cases confided to his care. When but thirty-one years of age, he was appointed Assistant District

Attorney with C. Wallace Brooke, which position he ably filled to the satisfaction of the Court and Government. A few years afterwards, he was commissioned President Judge of the Court of General Sessions of the City and County of Philadelphia, which at that time was restricted to cases of misdemeanor. He remained on the Bench less than three years, having resigned the office to resume the practice of the law, preferring the active life of an attorney and barrister to the passive condition of a judge. Having determined to remain in the city of Philadelphia, he at once became one of the leading members, and enjoyed a most lucrative practice. But the restlessness of his early years returned, and, in the autumn of 1849, he sailed for San Francisco, then in its infancy. Having safely reached his destination, he opened an office in that city, and the same success which had attended him in his native State was vouchsafed him there, and he was rapidly becoming the leading star of his profession in California when, after a residence of but little over a year, he was stricken by death. Before he left Lancaster, in 1835, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Clemson, at that time a prominent citizen of Philadelphia.

DOUGLASS, JOHN WATKINSON, Lawyer, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, son of Joseph M. and Martha A. Douglass, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 25th, 1827. Ten years subsequently his parents removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he remained during his youth and early manhood, receiving his education at the Erie Academy. On the completion of his academic course he entered the law office of the late Hon. James Thompson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under whom he pursued his legal studies until he was admitted to the bar, at Erie, in 1850. By diligence and perseverance, superior natural abilities and proficiency in knowledge of the law, he at once attracted attention and soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. He was also active in local and national politics, and, in September, 1862, was appointed by President Lincoln Collector of Internal Revenue for the 19th District of Pennsylvania. The office being newly created, and the system adopted being a result of the exigency of the times, the organization and details necessary for the proper prosecution of the important business of the Bureau called for executive ability, originality of conception, and a general knowledge not often met with in those upon whom devolves the administration of public affairs. When he entered upon the duties of his untried position he possessed the confidence and esteem of the entire community amongst whom he lived, nor did he disappoint the expectations of his friends. So thoroughly did he apply himself to the prosecution of his work, and such energy and ability did he display in the management of public affairs, that he attracted the attention of the authorities at Washington. In April, 1869, he was offered, and accepted, the position of 1st Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the Hon. Columbus Delano. The experience acquired while serving as Collector he brought to bear upon the difficulties and duties of the new post to which he had been raised, and he aided largely in laying the deep and strong foundation on which the vast Internal Revenue system of this country is built. In 1871, the office of Commissioner becoming vacant, he was appointed Chief of the Department, and so unanimous was public sentiment in favor of his promotion that the endorsement of this act of the President was general, regardless of politics or locality. The details of official business in this department are most complicated and varied, new questions are constantly arising, numberless complaints of the law and its administrators are daily brought before the Commissioner, and unforeseen circumstances require modifications of old or the creation of new rules or regulations. Mr. Douglass combines the necessary qualities of mind enabling him to meet these heavy requirements, and has conclusively demonstrated his fitness to control the revenue system. He has popularized it by correcting abuses; introduced economical measures lessening greatly the percentage of cost in the collection of the revenue; reduced the number of his employés from 8000 to 3000, and has greatly advanced the department toward perfection. His integrity and the efficiency of his Bureau have never been questioned, even in the heat of political debate; on the contrary, he has been the subject of frequent eulogy as an exceptionally honest and able official. Originally he was a Democrat, but early uniting with the Republican party he has since been an active, advanced, hard-working member of that organization. He was married, in 1851, to Margaret M. Lyon, daughter of Rev. G. A. Lyon, D. D., of Erie, Pennsylvania.

HARVEY, SAMUEL, Merchant and Banker, was born June 16th, 1780, in Pennsylvania, on the banks of the Juniata. After receiving the rudiments of a good English education, he engaged himself as clerk at Springton Forge, Chester county, where he remained for several years. At the end of the century, he removed to Philadelphia, and took a clerkship in the importing house of Baker & Comegys. He then established himself as a hardware merchant in that city, and for sixteen years conducted that business with marked success. In 1811, he removed to Germantown, and there began that active course of public usefulness which continued without intermission to his death, an event that occurred in 1848. He was the first President of the Bank of Germantown, and held the position while living. He was also the first Burgess of the then young and promising borough, and served in that

office with great acceptance and usefulness for several years. For a considerable period he was also the Treasurer of the Philadelphia Almshouse; and in every possible way was thoroughly identified with the improvement and development of his adopted home. The present Town Hall of Germantown is located on the Harvey property; and a street which bears his name is also designed to perpetuate the public sense of his services. From a very early period he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was long known as a highly useful and acceptable local minister of that denomination. He was in every respect a most estimable and worthy member of the social and religious community.

BARDMAN, HENRY AUGUSTUS, D. D., Clergyman, was born January 9th, 1808, at Troy, New York State. He was educated at Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, where he graduated with honors, in 1829, having been selected to pronounce the Valedictory address of his class. In the fall of 1830, he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, and was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of New York, in April, 1833. On returning to the Seminary, with his license in his pocket, he was met by Dr. Alexander, whose turn it was to preach in the village church on the Sunday following, who so strongly insisted that he should become his substitute, that he consented and preached his first sermon on that day. During his stay at Princeton various offers of a settlement were made him, from New York and elsewhere, but he declined them all, being resolved not to undertake the pastorate of a church in a large city. But matters fell out differently. In the year last mentioned, the Tenth Presbyterian Church, at Twelfth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, was without a pastor, owing to the resignation of the Rev. Dr. McAuley, and he was invited by the session of that church to temporarily fill the vacancy. He complied and preached his first sermon there, July 28th, and his second August 18th, 1833. On the 2d of September, the congregation met together and resolved to offer him the pastorate of their church, a charge which he ultimately accepted after much hesitation and deliberation. He was duly ordained to the ministry, and installed as Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church on the 8th of November following, and has since presided over the congregation, with a few intermissions occasioned by the state of his health and his temporary absence in Europe. During the long interval of forty years, between that time and the present, many tempting offers of change have been made him—the most remarkable and flattering being his appointment, by the General Assembly of 1853, to the Chair of Pastoral Theology in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, vacated by the death of the Rev. Dr. Alexander—but he has steadily refused them all, preferring to remain with a congregation to which he has become endeared by his talents and personal character. During his occupation of this pulpit many events of an important nature have occurred. The schism in the Presbyterian ranks, which was commencing at the date of his ordination, continued to augment till it culminated, in 1838, by a division in the church. But his prudence and piety led him safely through this trial. He is an ardent advocate of colonization, and several new congregations have gone forth from the parent stock during his pastorate. He was a decided opponent of the so-called *Oxford Tract* movement, and wrote a series of letters on the subject. On Sunday, November 7th, 1858, he delivered a discourse on the occasion of the quarter-century anniversary of his being ordained pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, in which he ably and eloquently reviewed the events that had transpired during that period, and exhibited (perhaps unconsciously) those qualities which have won for him the affection of the flock he has so long conducted. This discourse, against his wishes, but at the earnest request of the congregation, was published and obtained wide circulation. On November 8th, 1873, he preached his fortieth anniversary sermon, in which he gave a resumé of all that had transpired since his quarter-centennial had been pronounced, including the period of the War of the Rebellion, its fruits, and also of the restoration and union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church of the North, adding thereto his hopes and expectations of the speedy return of the Southern branch of that communion, which had held aloof from its Northern brethren since the separation at the outbreak of the Civil War. This also was published. His publications have been numerous. Among them may be mentioned, as being some of the principal: "The Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin, 1839;" "Letters to Bishop Doane on the Oxford Tracts, 1841;" "The Prelatical Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession Examined, 1844;" "The Importance of Religion to the Legal Profession, 1849;" "The Bible in the Family, 1851;" "The Bible in the Counting-House: a Course of Lectures to Merchants, 1853;" etc., etc.

RAWLE, WILLIAM HENRY, Lawyer, and Author, was born in Philadelphia, on the 31st of August, 1823. He belongs to one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the city, his paternal ancestor having settled in Philadelphia in 1686, while his family on the mother's side settled in Maryland as early as 1651. He is the grandson of two of the most celebrated lawyers which the State has produced. One of these, William Rawle, served as United States District Attorney for Pennsylvania, by appointment of President Washington, and was the author of *A Treatise on the Constitution of the United States*, and of other works of a high order of merit, while the other

was the celebrated jurist, Edward Tilghman, whose name is cherished as one of "The Leaders of the Old Bar" in Philadelphia. William Rawle, Jr., his father, also attained eminence in the profession, having served for many years as Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. After receiving a thorough preliminary education, William Henry Rawle entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in July, 1841. He then devoted three years to the study of the law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1844. Inheriting the judicial turn of mind which had been so markedly developed in his ancestors, his career at the bar has been a brilliant success, and his name is frequently found in the State reports as counsel in the most important class of cases. He has also attained a high rank as a writer on legal subjects. His first work was a *Practical Treatise on the Law of Covenants for Title*, first published in Philadelphia, in 1852. Of this work the late Chief Justice Taney remarked, that it displayed "great industry and research, and sound legal learning." A second edition was published in 1854; a third, in Boston, in 1860; and a fourth in 1873. It has secured a place in every complete law library, as an indispensable and unquestioned authority, and has often been commended by the ablest jurists of the country in terms as unqualified as those used by Chief Justice Taney. In 1853, he published the third American edition of the celebrated English work on the *Law of Contracts*, by John William Smith, adding many original notes, which greatly increased its value, and have been commended highly by leading jurists. In 1857, he published the second American edition of Joshua Williams' *Law of Real Property*, adding valuable notes thereto; and, in 1868, gave to the public a work on *Equity in Pennsylvania*, to which was appended the *Registrar's Book of Governor Keith's Court of Chancery*, this volume, like its predecessors, taking a high rank. In 1849, he married a daughter of the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the United States District Court, who was also a grand-daughter of the venerable Horace Binney. His first wife died in 1861, and, in 1869, he married a daughter of General Thomas Cadwalader, of New Jersey. His life has been devoted to the profession of which he has proved such a brilliant ornament, and his career at the bar has been crowned with that large share of success which his profound learning and patient industry have so richly merited.

THROOP, BENJAMIN H., M. D., Physician, one of Scranton's earliest and most distinguished residents, was born in Oxford, Chenango county, New York, November 9th, 1811, to which place his parents removed from Connecticut, in 1800. His father engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for the times, was successful; but, in a little settlement only slowly emerging from the wilderness, a fortune was not easily secured. Although the recipient of but a very ordinary school education, the lad combined with great force of character, indomitable energy and perseverance, and, by the proper use of these united qualities, he was soon qualified to enter the office of Dr. Packer, where he began his course of medical studies, in 1829. Here, as in the school room, he exhibited those commendable traits of a strong and nervous temperament that had ever distinguished him, and which rarely fail to bring to their possessor success and renown. At the age of twenty-one, he graduated at Fairfield Medical College, in New York, and carried with him into the outer world the highest honors of his Alma Mater. In February, 1832, he made his professional *début* in Honesdale, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, then a small but thriving village at the head of the Delaware & Hudson Canal. Here, aided by a thorough acquaintance with the intricacies of his profession, he rose rapidly to the position of leader among his medical brethren, and soon secured a remunerative practice; but, this field being too small to content him, he removed, in 1835, to Oswego, New York, leaving behind him many regretful friends and acquaintances who had learned to confide in and esteem him. In 1836, he resided in the city of New York, where he competed successfully with its most able and renowned practitioners. His residence here gained him many friends and considerable reputation, and, at the expiration of four years, he removed to Providence, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; in 1840, a hamlet of a dozen or more buildings. The Lackawanna Iron Company was then in progress of formation, and Mr. Throop's intimate connection and acquaintance with the original founders of the city of Scranton qualified him admirably to assist this company in various and important ways. His practice here was large and exacting; but, without in the slightest degree neglecting its demands, he took an energetic part in the work of building up the new town, and of opening and developing a country which had too long remained in a state of barren sterility for the want of suitable and vigorous minds. In 1845, he made Scranton proper his place of residence, erecting there the first dwelling outside of the iron company's buildings. At the period of his advent in this vicinity, the population of the whole township of Providence comprised but a few hundred souls, with crude agricultural facilities, and a questionable indulgence in politics as the chief employment of the people. Now, the integral portion of this township is a teeming and flourishing city. The Harrison on paper soon metamorphosed itself into bustling Scranton, with its 50,000 inhabitants, its furnaces, its foundries and machine shops, its hundreds of factories, and its general thrift and industry; and it is to the tireless energy of Dr. Throop that the major portion of this desirable result must be credited. During the whole of this marvellous growth, bounded but by thirty-four years, no Christian or humane development was inaugurated without his hearty co-operation and substantial aid;

Thos. M. Innes

and he appeared to surmise intuitively what was requisite to make the locality attractive as a place of residence, or business, or as a point where the tourist might delight to tarry and study the magnitude of nature's hidden wealth, as it was bared by industrious and far-seeing workers. He introduced the first supply of milk, the first livery stable, the first drug store, the first railroad package express, and, finally, established the first post-office. In the building of roads, the opening of fresh coal mines, and the laying out and sale on easy terms of town lots, he took an active part; and was the originator of the Scranton Gas and Water Company, whose charter he framed and secured. As a physician and surgeon, his superior judgment, great medical and surgical skill, and his coolness and unfailing self-possession under the most trying circumstances, have earned for him the esteem of the most eminent schools and professors. While continuing to hold the positions of Chief Surgeon to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and Canal Companies, he has retired from the active work of his profession, and now would rather assist his younger brethren to secure a remunerative practice than labor himself in the field where he has gleaned so much profit and fame. Though in principle a firm Episcopalian, he not only assisted the Presbyterian Church to erect its place of worship, but in many ways generously assisted the deserving brethren of other denominations whose tenets were radically opposed to his own. St. Luke's, one of the most beautiful church structures of the State, stands as an enduring witness to his pioneership and liberality in the cause of Christianity, and it was with his money that the first preacher in Scranton was remunerated. Descended from Revolutionary stock, he has always evinced unswerving loyalty and independence; and, when President Lincoln called for volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, he was the first to enroll himself as Surgeon from Luzerne county. On the 23d of April, 1861, he was commissioned Surgeon of the 8th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and while absent from home not one man was lost by disease; a fact which needs no comment. He continued with his regiment until after the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, when, troubled by failing health, he returned to his home and ordinary pursuits. Later, he established the Odd Fellows organization, and the Lackawanna Hospital, afterward endowed by Pennsylvania as a State institution, with its founder as its head and ruler; subsequently, he was appointed by Governor Hartranft, Trustee of the Danville Insane Hospital, a position which at present he fills with advantage to the institution and honor to himself. In private life, he is noted for his unsectarian humanity and cheerful hospitality; while his learning, brilliant conversational powers, and suave courtesy make him a valued and entertaining companion. As a thinker, he is acute, penetrative, and powerful; as a writer, terse, pointed, and logical. Although already beyond the three-score, and within but a few years of the remaining ten which mark the span of human life, he is still more vigorous and energetic than many of his younger cotemporaries.

SCOTT, HON. JOHN, Lawyer, and United States Senator, was born in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, July 14th, 1824. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were Scotch-Irish; his father was a Major of Volunteers in the War of 1812, and a member of the Twenty-first Congress. He attended the common schools of his native town, enjoying, moreover, the advantage of private instruction in Latin and Greek. He early exhibited his powers as a forcible public speaker, and, before attaining his eighteenth year, had acquired some celebrity as an earnest advocate of the "Washingtonian Temperance Movement." His talents and taste led him to select the legal profession, and he entered the office of Hon. Alexander Thomson, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1842. Having been admitted to the bar in June, 1846, he immediately engaged in practice at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. He was the same year appointed Deputy Attorney-General for Huntingdon county, and continued until 1849 rising rapidly in his profession and acquiring a large professional practice. In 1851, he was the youngest and one of the most active members of the Board of Revenue Commissioners; and, in 1852, a member of the Democratic State Convention, where he spoke earnestly against the nomination of James Buchanan for the Presidency. His health having failed considerably, he visited Europe in 1853, and in 1854 was nominated by the Citizens Convention for the State Legislature, but, refusing to affiliate with the "Know Nothings," when organized, after his nomination, he was by them defeated. He strenuously opposed the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan, and constantly endeavored to thwart and nullify its measures. Unsuccessfully nominated as a "Douglas Democrat" for the State Senate, in 1860, in 1861, he accepted the nomination of both political parties for the State Legislature; having been elected without opposition, he worked to effect a non-partisan organization of the House, and warmly supported the Government in its determined measures to suppress the Rebellion. The Democratic Caucus having declined to act in unison with him, he, with other War Democrats, took sides with the Republicans, and was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee for the session, at the expiration of which he declined a re-election. Although not a politician, strictly speaking, he felt that so much was at stake that he became an earnest advocate of the re-election of Governor Curtin, in 1863, and participated warmly in the support of Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential campaign of 1864. He was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1868, but was at this time engaged in the argument

before the Supreme Court of a question of vital importance, and his position was otherwise filled. Having taken a very active part in the political canvass of that year, he was prominently named for the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. C. R. Buckalew; elected finally by the Legislature, he took his seat in the House, March 4th, 1869. He has served on many of the most important committees, and has proved himself to be a diligent, fearless, and able Senator. He was Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the alleged outrages in the Southern States; and since has been Chairman of the Committee on Claims, as well as an industrious and effective member of the Committees on Finance and Railroads. His voice is generally heard upon all momentous occasions when important questions come before the Senate; and, in his speeches, or addresses, there is a laudable avoidance of all straining for oratorical display, while his remarks are lucid, concise and pointed.

BEDELL, GREGORY TOWNSEND, D. D., the first Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, was born on Staten Island, New York, on October 28th, 1793. His father, Israel Bedell, was a man of exalted purity of character, who died in his eighty-first year, after having witnessed the eminent usefulness of his son. His mother was a sister of the Right Rev. Channing Morse, the eloquent Bishop of Virginia. Losing his mother when only nine years old, his elder sisters assumed the entire charge of him and of his education. The failure of his father, soon after his mother's death, seriously impaired the pecuniary ability of the family, and rendered it for some time a problem whether he would ever be able to attain the thorough education which it was the wish of the family he should receive. Through the intervention of a relative, whose means were by no means large, he was sent to the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, in Connecticut, then under the care of Rev. Dr. Smith. Remaining there two years, the means for his support failed; and his weakness of constitution rendering hard and continuous study exceedingly irksome, he was strongly tempted to abandon his project of a classical education. In this he was over-ruled, and, entering Columbia College, New York, in 1807, he prosecuted his studies with an ardor which overcame the feebleness of his constitution. Soon after his graduation, in 1811, he commenced his theological studies under Rev. Dr. Horr, an assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, and was ordained to the Diaconate on November 4th, 1814. His first sermon produced a powerful sensation for its rare beauty and the impressive eloquence with which it was delivered. His delicate constitution induced him to visit the Southern States during the following winter and spring, and on his return he entered upon his first parochial charge, in Hudson, New York, June 4th, 1815. On October 29th, 1816, he was married to Penelope Thurston. The son of this marriage is now the Right Rev. G. Thurston Bedell, Bishop of Ohio. In July, 1818, he was ordained a Presbyter, and in October removed to Fayetteville, North Carolina. After four years of successful labor in this place, his attention was called to the advantages of a residence in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Benjamin Allen, rector of St. Paul's Church. His wish was to settle in New York city; but as he came North, on his way to New York, he was urged to remain, at least for a few weeks, in Philadelphia. As soon as he had arrived, he was met by an invitation from a number of gentlemen to remain and attempt the organization of another parish, they making themselves responsible for his support for one year. He accepted the invitation, though it cost him the sacrifice of his most cherished plans. During the summer, he preached among the different churches, and the organization of a new parish, to be known as St. Andrew's, having been perfected, a lot on Eighth street near Spruce was secured, and in the middle of September, 1822, the corner-stone of the new church was laid by the venerable Bishop White. He commenced the services of his new parish in the Masonic Hall, in the autumn of that year, but subsequently accepted the generous offer of the vestry of St. James's Parish to use their church on Sunday evenings: at the close of this series of services, he was permitted to make a collection in the church for the benefit of his new organization. His ministry had already attracted great attention, his services being always participated in by vast crowds, attracted by his peerless eloquence, by a style of oratory superior to any thing then known in the pulpits of the country, and by his fervid and faithful exhibition of the gospel. A new era was inaugurated in the opening of St. Andrew's, on the first Sunday in June, 1823. His ministry in Philadelphia was eminently successful from the commencement. It was a matter of course that on every Sunday the church was crowded, even throughout the aisles, and the good accomplished under his earnest preaching is incalculable. In 1834, his feeble constitution began to show symptoms of speedy decay. Visiting Bedford Springs, he found himself growing much worse, and, on his return home, he died in Baltimore, on August 30th, 1834, leaving behind him a memory which remains green and fragrant now when more than a third of a century has passed.

NEWTON, RICHARD, D. D., Clergyman, was born in Liverpool, England, July 25th, 1813. In early childhood, he came with his parents to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia, where he received such education as the schools of that day afforded. Having determined to study for the Christian ministry, he entered a manual labor school near Wilmington, Delaware, when he was about sixteen

years of age. After due preparation, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in June, 1836, and engaged in the study of theology at the General Seminary, in New York. He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, July 4th, 1839, and shortly afterward took charge of a parish at Westchester county, Pennsylvania. After the retirement of Dr. May from the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, he accepted a call to become its pastor, and for twenty-two years ministered to that congregation with great acceptance, and contributed much to the temporal and spiritual prosperity of that parish. In the spring of 1862, he accepted a call from the Church of the Epiphany, of Philadelphia, where he has since labored assiduously and effectively. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, some twenty years ago. He is an author of marked ability, and has given to the public many volumes of instructive and entertaining, moral and religious matter. His writings are peculiarly adapted to the wants of youth, and find a place in the Sunday school libraries of almost every denomination. Among them are, *Rills from the Fountain of Life*, *The Best Things*, *The King's Highway*, *The Giants, and How to Fight Them*, with very many others of familiar title. He is also a regular and valuable contributor to various Sunday school papers and periodicals, and in every possible way manifests his deep interest in the welfare of those institutions. He is a man of strong moral sentiments and great depth of thought. As a speaker, he is clear and accurate in expression, while his discourses abound in choice sentiments and graphic illustrations. Socially, he is a man of warm sympathy and the kindliest feeling, and is much endeared to the circles in which he moves.

REEDER, ANDREW H., Lawyer, and Governor of Kansas, was the son of Absalom Reeder, who, originally of Trenton, New Jersey, came to Easton, Pennsylvania, about 1770. After receiving a thorough general education in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, Andrew H. settled in Easton, and there pursued a course of law studies with the well known General Peter Ihrie. On the 18th of November, 1828, he was admitted to the bar under the most favorable auspices, and in this place practised uninterruptedly and successfully during many years. Later, he resided in Kansas, and, while there, succeeded through his varied attainments and courteous affability to rich and poor, in winning the affection and esteem of all around him. In September, 1854, he was appointed by President Pierce, Governor of the State, and fulfilled his numerous and arduous duties with honor to himself, and to those who had chosen him to occupy this high position. Upon returning to Easton, he resumed active practice, in July, 1857, connecting with him Henry Green, a worthy and respected practitioner, who remained his coadjutor in the law until his decease. He was unvaryingly an active mover and worker in the prevailing politics of the day; and, by his energy, perseverance, and commendable qualities of mind and heart, signalized himself as a valuable ally and assistant. At first a Democrat, he became, when the famous Fremont campaign agitated the country, an inflexible and warmly interested Republican. Subsequent to this stirring period, he invariably sided with the latter party, worked persistently for its interests, and in all times endeavored to strengthen and uphold it. He was a man of sterling character, great firmness and probity, and unswerving rectitude. As an incorruptible citizen, he gained the respect and admiration of all that knew him; as a politician, the esteem of honest men, and the fear of evildoers; as Governor of Kansas, he was the recipient of countless encomiums and plaudits. He died, July 5th, 1864, and was buried in the cemetery of that Easton, where he had gleaned his first laurels and his last.

FRANKLIN, THOMAS E., Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, April 20th, 1810. His father, Judge Walter Franklin, was at that time Attorney-General for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. His mother was a daughter of James Ewlen, a well-known and highly esteemed preacher of the Society of Friends. His parents removed to Lancaster soon after his birth, and there he received the rudiments of education. In 1822, he was placed in the mathematical school of Joshua Hoopes, in Downington, Chester county, where he remained for about a year. In September, 1824, he entered Yale College, and graduated with honors, in 1828. He was also admitted into the societies of "Phi, Beta, Kappa," and "Chi, Delta, Theta," membership in which was then considered an honorable distinction, an evidence of superior scholarship. After leaving college he commenced to study law, both in the office of his father, and in that of his brother-in-law, W. Hopkins. In 1831, being but twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to the bar, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Lancaster. He quickly established an extensive and lucrative practice, which has continued for more than forty-three years. In February, 1833, he was appointed District Attorney for the Mayor's Court of the City of Lancaster, which position he held for about three years. In April, 1851, he was appointed, by Governor Johnston, Attorney-General for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and held the position until the end of the administration, in January, 1852. In 1855, he was reappointed by Governor Pollock, and continued the office until 1858, retiring again with the Governor. In 1844, he was a delegate from the Whig party, of Lancaster county, to the National Convention, at Baltimore, which nominated Henry

Clay for the Presidency; and, in 1848, to the National Convention, at Philadelphia, which nominated General Z. Taylor for the Presidency; and again, in 1864, in conjunction with the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, to the convention at Baltimore, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for re-election. In 1847, he was Chairman of the Whig State Central Committee. In 1861, he was one of the delegates appointed by Governor Curtin, to what was popularly known as the "Peace Convention," at Washington. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College, in June, 1874. He was one of the original Directors of the Harrisburg & Lancaster Railroad Company, and also its solicitor. He has been for many years a Director of the Farmers' National Bank, of Lancaster, and President of the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company, since its organization; and is on the direction of several other public companies. He was married, November 7th, 1837, to a daughter of Colonel George Mayer, who served in the War of 1812, and was subsequently a prominent merchant of Lancaster.

JOHNSON, DR. WILLIAM N., Physician, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, May 10th, 1807. His father, John Johnson, who built the present family mansion upon the site of the Germantown battle-ground, was the great-grandson of Dirk Jansen, who came over from Delft, Holland, in 1683. The name was anglicised in the next generation. Dirk Jansen, as he was then called, was a Friend, and probably one of those who were converted to that faith by William Penn, on the occasion of his visit to Germany, and who afterward came to this country for the freer exercise of their religion. He bought large tracts of land in Germantown, from the Frankfort Company, London; and a house built by him in 1689, is still standing. As intimated, the battle of Germantown was fought (October 4th, 1777,) upon the well known Johnson and Chew property; the British cannon being placed in position in front of the site of the present Johnson house. Thirty years after this memorable epoch, William Norton, the eldest son of nine children, was born on this famous battle-ground; and in due time was fitted for college at the Germantown Academy. In 1824, he entered the Junior Class at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1826, sharing the first honor with two others, who graded equally in scholarship with himself. He immediately began the study of medicine under Professor George B. Wood, of Philadelphia; and, in 1829, took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania. He soon after went to Europe, and for two years attended clinical lectures at the hospitals in Paris. He was present at the Revolution of July, 1830, which drove Charles X. from his throne, and his fruitful pen furnished a series of vivid and picturesque home letters of those stirring and eventful times. He subsequently extended his travels through Italy, Germany, England, and Scotland, when he returned home, and immediately began the practice of his profession in his native town. Here, his life was filled up with professional usefulness. He was the benefactor of the poor and needy, and a kind ministrant to all who sought his counsel. He died, June 22d, 1870.

BURGESS, JOHN CHANDLER, Banker and Hotel Proprietor, was born in Waitsfield, Washington county, Vermont, January 9th, 1811. He was one of a large family of W. B. Burgess and Hester (Williams) Burgess, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. His father was a blacksmith and bridge builder, and, while he himself was an infant, moved to Troy, New York; after remaining there some four years or more, he settled in Pittstown, in the same county and State. During two years he resided here, and in which time he built the iron bridge across the Hoosic river. From Pittstown the Burgess family emigrated to what was then called the Black river country, in Oneida county, New York. Here John received what primary education could be obtained from the log cabin schools of those days; working on the farm in summer, attending school in the winter. This life he led until nearly twenty-two years of age, when, travelling to Hartford, Connecticut, he was employed as clerk by E. Fessenden, the proprietor of the Eagle Hotel. After serving creditably during four years in this establishment, he secured an engagement as clerk at the City Hotel, in the same town; in this house also he remained for the same length of time. He then went to Morristown, New Jersey, and leased for himself the hotel formerly erected by W. Gibbons; this establishment he conducted for two years, when he returned to Hartford, and leased for five years, (1846–1851,) the City Hotel, where, in earlier days, he had been a clerk. Pecuniarily, his experience in hotel keeping had been eminently successful; so much so, that, at the expiration of this lease, in 1851, he retired from active business. A year later, however, he was solicited by a number of New York capitalists to take charge of the Wyoming House, in Scranton, Pennsylvania. This was the first hotel blending comfort with elegance that had been established in the town, and its great success and popularity was due to the able management and courteous business-like tact evinced by its chief. At the expiration of three years, he negotiated for the purchase of the house, and it became his property. A year later, he leased it for five years; but before three years had elapsed, he was again its host and director. While the hotel was managed by him, many of the prominent men of the valley made it their home, while all the leading business men who frequented that country, found there every requisite of a first-class

J. C. Burroughs

establishment. Also it is a fact well worthy of note, that the success and reputation sustained by the Wyoming House, is due entirely to the talents and shrewd sagacity displayed in so many ways by its proprietor; while the vending of liquors at the "bar" contributed little to its income. In fact, he has, during his long experience in hotel keeping, endeavored to prove that a house, second to none in every point, could be made to yield a remunerative income without relying upon the traffic in intoxicating liquors. In this he has been successful, as in all things else; and in repressing wisely an occasionally objectionable feature in this species of business, while devoting his attention especially to its more important features, he has found honor and fortune. In 1866, owing to the demand for further accommodation, a large wing was added to the house; and again, in 1872, one still larger, the latter addition giving thirty-five additional rooms, under which are two spacious and handsome stores; it has all the appurtenances of a thoroughly first-class hotel. In 1869, John Handley, an attorney in Scranton, appreciating the solid integrity and reputable sagacity of Mr. Burgess, solicited him for permission to use his name, and together they instituted a banking firm known as "Handley and Company." So rapidly did their business prosper and increase, that, at the expiration of two years, they re-organized and converted it into a State bank, and received a charter under the name of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Scranton: John Handley, President; John Burgess, Vice-President—positions still filled by them. He has ever taken an active part in all general improvements concerning Scranton, and was the foremost man when the important question of the introduction of drainage and sewerage was under discussion. He was one of the prime movers in organizing and building up the Episcopal Church of the town, and has been closely connected with that sect since his residence in Hartford. In 1844, he was married to Marie Adelaide Amblairde, one of a worthy French family, then residents of Springfield, Massachusetts. To this estimable lady he attributes a large share of his success in life; while her active aid, politic counsel, and untiring attention to household duties have helped greatly to cheer and enrich him. In 1865, there was an interesting gathering, at Cleveland, of the Burgess family, and on that occasion, the festivities were of a character at once joyous and affecting.

DRAKE, JOHN, Merchant, Easton, Pennsylvania, was born near Ashbury, Warren county, New Jersey, December, 1803. His father, a farmer, was in comparatively limited circumstances, and hence all the education received by the son was acquired by attendance on a country school during the winter months. Of German and Scotch descent, he inherited those traits of character for energy and perseverance which pre-eminently belong to the people of those nationalities, and which tend to, so frequently, render them successful in the business of life. Leaving his father's farm at the age of twenty-five, he settled in a village called Broadway, in his native county, where he opened a hotel, and also a small country store. In about three years he removed to Townsbury, where he continued merchandizing, and also started a saw mill. At this place he remained about two years, when he moved to Bridgeville, and turned his attention entirely to commercial pursuits. About this time he formed the acquaintance of, and employed Derrick Hulick, who afterwards became his partner in business, which relationship continued, as Drake & Hulick, until the death of the junior partner, in 1872. The business is still conducted under the old firm name, by the sons of the original partners. His several removals within a few years seem to have resulted greatly to his advantage, for his business and means steadily increased. In 1836, he left New Jersey, and located in Easton, Pennsylvania. At this period Easton was a small town with its business confined to the immediate vicinity, not even extending to the limits of the county. Here he opened a retail store, associating with him his former employé, Derrick Hulick. With men of their energy and business tact, the operations of a retail store in a small country town were too circumscribed. It was not long before the retail was converted into a wholesale business, and the trade formerly confined to the town and its immediate vicinity was extended throughout the fertile valley of the Lehigh, the counties of Eastern Pennsylvania, and even into Southern New York. The establishment of this firm being before the construction of the many railroads which now traverse those rich sections of Pennsylvania, developing as much if not more substantial wealth than the same area of any other portion of the United States, Drake & Hulick gathered into the town of Easton, and transported thence to the great marts of trade, New York and Philadelphia, the produce of the country by means of wagons. These were under the superintendence of the junior partner, while the senior managed the mercantile and financial branches of the business at home. Under such management as this it was not long before the firm not only did a thriving business, but also monopolized the trade of the surrounding country. The capacity and probity of the senior partner was soon established and acknowledged by the community in which he lived, and he was, early in life, regarded as one of the leading business men of that section. Active and public spirited, he was closely connected with every improvement looking to the advancement of Easton. He was a large stockholder in, and director of, the principal bank of the town. He was heavily interested in the iron trade in the Lehigh valley, and was a controlling director and originator of the Thomas and the Carbon Iron Companies. He was also one of the (five) owners of the Delaware Rolling Mill. He was not only an intelligent, active, and successful business man,

but he had few superiors in the faculty of conceiving and managing large operations. In 1828, he married Margaret, daughter of Samuel S. Stewart, of Warren county, New Jersey. He had no especial taste for politics, but always adhered to the Whig and Republican parties. He died in April, 1873, and his remains repose in the cemetery of the town whose prosperity he so materially advanced. Commencing life with no capital but energy, probity, and good judgment, he ended a life of usefulness, having amassed a fortune estimated at half a million of dollars, and leaving a record wholly honorable.

COFFIN, JAMES HENRY, LL. D., Scientist, was born at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, September 6th, 1806. His father had at one time been wealthy, but suffered reverses through the war of 1812, and in consequence the lad was compelled to learn a trade. He selected that of musical instrument maker, but had hardly commenced, when, through the suggestion of his cousin—who afterwards became the founder of the American Tract Society—he determined upon an entirely different course of life. Though without any means of support, he matriculated at Amherst College, and throughout his four years' course there earned sufficient to meet his expenses, while still vigorously pursuing his studies, and notwithstanding he encountered a serious obstacle in the shape of an attack of blindness, through which he lost one year's time. He graduated in 1828, and was engaged for some time as a teacher. In this position he was remarkably successful; being deeply interested, and even enthusiastic in the work himself, he seldom failed to awaken the zeal of his students. One of his earliest undertakings of public importance was the establishment, at Greenfield, of the Fellenberg Manual Labor Institution. He subsequently became Principal of the Ogdensburg (New York) Academy, and, in 1839, a member of the Williams College Faculty. In 1846, he assumed the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy in Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, and retained the same until his death, which occurred at that college on February 6th, 1873. His labors in the cause of science were chiefly devoted to the department of meteorology, and the development of the theory of the winds. He was one of the committee of three, appointed to memorialize the United States Government to establish the Signal Service, known as the "Probabilities" bureau. He invented several self-registering weather instruments; and his investigations, made with great minuteness, form the chapter on Climate in the *Natural History of New York*, published by the State in 1845. The *Results of Meteorological Observations*, a quarto of over one thousand pages, which is a standard work on the climate of North America, was prepared under his supervision. On the subject of the theory of the winds, his mind was actively and continuously engaged for thirty years. In his *Winds of the Northern Hemisphere*, published in 1853, he announced his great discovery of the existence of three principal zones of winds in this hemisphere, and of a meteorological pole situated in latitude 84° and longitude 105° west of Greenwich. Of this work the physicist Maury said, that it "contained myriads of observations on land and sea." The results of this discovery have been employed as the basis of the wind-charts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, published by the English Board of Trade. His posthumous work, *The Winds of the Globe*, completed by his son, and issued by the Smithsonian Institution, extends these researches over the entire globe, and includes records made at 4000 places. Besides his more important literary productions on scientific subjects, he also published four mathematical works, and read many valuable papers before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which association he was Vice-President, and had been a member from its commencement. He was also a member of the National Academy of Science. Of him and his services to science, Professor Henry, the eminent head of the Smithsonian Institution, says: "The premature death of Professor Coffin is a loss to the world; and in reviewing what may be called his extra labors, we cannot refrain from an endeavor to impress upon the general public that men of his character, who do honor to humanity, ought not to be suffered to expend their energies in the drilling of youth in the mere elements of knowledge, and with a compensation not more than sufficient to secure the necessaries of life; that they should be consecrated as officiating priests in the temple of knowledge, and be furnished with all the appliances and assistance necessary to the accomplishment of their objects—namely, the extension of the bounds of human thought and of human power."

LINDERMAN, GARRETT B., Physician, Coal Operator, and Banker, was born October 15th, 1829, in Pike county, Pennsylvania. His father, John J. Linderman, of Scotch descent, was a physician, and actively engaged in the practice of medicine for over fifty years in that county. His mother was a daughter of the Hon. Richard Brodhead, granddaughter of Garrett Brodhead, an officer of the Revolution, and sister of the late Senator Richard Brodhead. After receiving an academic education, he read medicine with his father, and graduated in March, 1851, at the University of New York. He first practised his profession at Unionville, Orange county, New York, but left it in 1854 and settled in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. In August of the same year the cholera reaching that borough, carried off the resident practitioners there, and he soon advanced to a leading position among the physicians of that section of

the State. In 1860, the daily rounds and night work of a large practice having told on his health, he withdrew from the profession and devoted a part of his time to commercial pursuits. In 1863, he became the active partner in the East Sugar Loaf Colliery, worked by Packer, Linderman & Co., and a partner in the Room Run Colliery, worked by Douglas, Skeer & Co., taking charge of all the business of the first named firm. In 1865, on the retirement of Mr. Douglas, he also took charge of the Room Run Colliery. The coal of these two collieries, which reached tide-water, was sold by E. A. Packer & Co. (composed of the same partners), until 1867, when E. A. Packer withdrew, and the name of the firm became G. B. Linderman & Co. After this Dr. Linderman took charge of the sale, as well as of the production of coal, and spent most of his time in New York. Looking the ground over, he found that all the coal produced in the Lehigh Valley was being sold by a number of firms, without any concert of action—a state of affairs detrimental to all. Accordingly, he devoted himself to the organization of the Lehigh Coal Exchange, of which he was elected President, and has so remained to the present time. The Lehigh Coal Exchange regulates the price of all coal that reaches tide-water from the middle coal-field, and thereby fixes the wages paid to the miners in the same district. In 1868, he organized the banking house of G. B. Linderman & Co., at Mauch Chunk. In 1870, he moved to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. In 1872, he organized the Lehigh Valley National Bank of Bethlehem, and was elected its President. He was married to Lucy, daughter of Judge Packer. He is one of the Trustees of the Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, and has the reputation of being one of the most progressive and sound business men in Eastern Pennsylvania.

ORTH, HON. GODLOVE S., Lawyer, and Congressman, was born near Lebanon, Pennsylvania, April 22d, 1817. He is of German descent, his family having emigrated to Pennsylvania as early as 1729, under the auspices of the celebrated Moravian Count Zinzendorf. He was educated at Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and removed to Indiana in 1839. Having studied law with Hon. James Cooper, of Gettysburg, he was admitted to the bar in 1839, and commenced practice at Lafayette, Indiana. He entered upon the political arena early in life, and espoused the principles of the Whig party, which elected him to the State Senate for the years 1843-'41-'45-'46-'47 and 1848; during one year of this period he was President of that body. He was a Presidential elector in 1848, after which he devoted himself to practice for a number of years. He was a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and having subsequently raised a company of volunteers, served with them as Captain. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, in 1862, by the Republican party of the Seventh District of Pennsylvania, and was successively re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses, where he served in many important committees, and took an active part in all the proceedings of the House. Having been returned as a Republican from the State at large to the Forty-third Congress, in 1872, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and has served with marked ability.

BLAIR, JAMES, President of the Scranton Savings Bank, Merchant, and Railroad Manager, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, May 15th, 1809. He is a son of James Blair, and Rachel (Inslee) Blair, both of the same county and State, and whose antecedents are Scotch and German. His education was only of that primary and elementary kind obtainable in the common schools of his birthplace. At eighteen years of age, he engaged in business as a country storekeeper at Marksborough, Warren county, New Jersey. Here he remained for thirty-five years, and, during twenty-five years of this time, his was the only store established in that vicinity. In 1864, he removed to Scranton, and engaged in banking, also operating largely, meanwhile, in real estate. In 1867, he, with several other influential associates, originated and founded the Scranton Savings Bank, of which he was chosen President; to his credit be it observed that he is now, as then, the first officer of this well known institution. He projected and built, chiefly on his own account, and at his own personal risk, the various street railroads in Scranton, the stock in which has since been divided among others. In connection with various other capitalists, he became one of the originators of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company; also one of the first subscribers interested in the building of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and has been a Director of this road for many years. He has, moreover, been largely interested with his brother, John J. Blair, in all his railroad operations in the West, and they contracted to build in that section of the country over seven hundred miles of railroad. Throughout Scranton and elsewhere, he is known as a wise patron, a generous friend, a loyal and exemplary citizen, and a business man of great ability and tact. Wherever and whenever alterations or improvements have been deemed needful or desirable, his has always been the first brain to conceive, the first hand to perform; and what the one conceived, the other has shown itself quick in performing. His success in life may be justly attributed to constant and cheerful industry, shrewd economy, good management, at once cautious and decided, and entire and exclusive attention to business. Few men are able to point to so many examples of weighty projects matured so successfully, and in the face of so many

and such perplexing difficulties as those which he has repeatedly conquered; and still fewer may, as he may, be credited with so many acts tending to develop the resources of the country, and to benefit his brethren. In 1834, he was married to Elizabeth P. Locke, of Warren county, New Jersey; and again, in 1864, to Margaret J. McKinney, of Scranton, formerly of New Jersey, who is his present wife.

HULICK, DERRICK, Merchant, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, November 28th, 1814. His father, Henry D. Hulick, was a native of New Jersey; his mother, Phœbe (Morgan), of Pennsylvania. He enjoyed but few school advantages, the meagre education he received being obtained at the country schools in the neighborhood of Oxford, Warren county, New Jersey, where, until his early manhood, he lived and worked upon a farm. Nevertheless, being naturally of a strong mind and quick perception, he had the faculty of utilizing what little preparatory education he acquired; and hence this elementary teaching, though limited, was sufficient to be of great advantage to him in subsequent life. Upon attaining his majority, he was taken into partnership with John Drake, of Easton, Pennsylvania, in whose employ he had for some time previously been engaged. Being energetic and prompt in all his business relations, he soon established a large trade for the house of Drake & Hulick. The existence of this firm being before the general introduction of railroads, the transportation, trade, and barter of merchandize was done by the now-considered slow means of wagons. He assumed the outside operations of the concern, and not only monopolized the trade of the Lehigh Valley, but even with his teams penetrated into the State of New York, thus extending the business connections of the firm throughout Eastern Pennsylvania and the southern portions of New York. His social qualities gained him great personal popularity, which, together with his high character as a business man, aided him greatly in the acquisition of wealth. Although the business of the firm was not confined to any particular branch of merchandize, it being a country store in which all commodities were bought and sold, yet he became such a noted adept in his knowledge of the qualities of teas, that his opinion as a judge of the article was frequently sought by large importers of New York city, who would forward him their samples for inspection and rely on his report in the purchase and sale of them. He was, in connection with his partner, one of the largest stockholders in the Thomas Iron Company, and also in the Carbon Iron Company. For many years he was a Director in the First National Bank of Easton, in which institution his fine business qualifications and extensive knowledge of men gave him great influence. He was also a Director in the Warren Foundry, and was actively interested in public improvements generally. Indeed by his personal efforts and the influence which wealth always commands, he rendered much valuable assistance in the development of the country, infusing a spirit of energy and enterprise amongst his neighbors by his words and example. He could not be called a politician in the commonly accepted sense of that word, yet he was a firm party man, always voting, formerly the Whig, and subsequently the Republican ticket. To the principles of these parties he adhered from conviction, and not from policy, as he never desired nor sought office. He was married in December, 1839, to Ruth Swayze, of Warren county, New Jersey. He died in July, 1872. Like his partner, he commenced at the bottom the ladder and gradually ascended it round by round until he reached, in a commercial sense, its top. He left an estate valued at half a million of dollars. It is to be regarded as a noteworthy fact, that during the thirty-five years Drake and Hulick were in partnership, there never was a difference of opinion between them as to business transactions. The extensive trade which they so successfully established, is now conducted by their respective sons, under the old firm name of Drake & Hulick.

CHIDSEY, RUSSELL SMITH, Manufacturer, was born at Foxon, New Haven county, Connecticut, June 4th, 1802. He was a lineal descendant of John Chidsey, who came from England to Connecticut in 1644; and, maternally, from William Holt, who also came to Connecticut from England about 1640. He was educated in and about New Haven, and upon completing his course of studies, taught school until elected Sheriff of New Haven county. This office he finally abandoned, and, with eighty dollars as his capital, started in business as a peddler of oysters. While engaged in this traffic, he was married to Eliza Wooden, of Columbus county, New York, August 14th, 1831. From this union sprang three sons and three daughters. He then was married again, September 16th, 1847, to Lucy M. Street, of Connecticut, by whom he had two sons. Forsaking the business of peddler, he engaged in that of a stove and tinware dealer, at Geneva, New York; and, upon removing to Easton, Pennsylvania, continued to carry on this trade until fresh and onerous duties compelled him to turn it over entirely to his son. He was one of the founders of the Thomas Iron Works, at Nokendaqua, Pennsylvania; of the Warren Foundry, at present the largest pipe works in America, located at Phillipsburg, New Jersey; and of the First National Bank of Easton, Pennsylvania. In all of these institutions he was a director and large stockholder at the time of his decease. He was also the leading founder, and one of the most liberal supporters, of the First Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Easton, Pennsylvania, and was one of its most influential elders and upholders. This church is known at present as the American

Reformed. Throughout his life, he was a respected, energetic, and enterprising business man, and was ever ready to push forward any and every public work which he thought could redound to the common good. In politics, he was early in favor of the total abolition of slavery in the United States, and warmly supported the Whig and Republican policies. During the war, he was an active Unionist, sending his son, Charles, to battle for the Union, and spending his means freely for its cause. Upon the occasion of his funeral, the merchants of Easton, acting simultaneously, closed their places of business, thus showing the esteem in which he was held by his neighbors and fellow citizens. He was killed by an accident, which befell him on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, December 1st, 1865, while in his sixty-fourth year. He left an estate valued at about a half million of dollars; an honorable fortune, accumulated by dint of praiseworthy industry and shrewd ability. His remains are interred in the family vault at the cemetery of Easton, his grave being marked by an imposing monument of Rhode Island granite.

M'CARTNEY, HON. WASHINGTON, LL. D., Lawyer and Judge, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 24th, 1812; died July 15th, 1856. At the time of his death, he was President Judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Northampton and Lehigh; also Principal of the Union Law School, founded by him and located at Easton. He graduated with high honors at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1834; and, in the same year, was appointed Professor of Mathematics in Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. In 1836, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Modern Languages at Jefferson College, his *alma mater*. These honorable positions he filled creditably for one year, and on the 15th of August, 1837, resumed his Professorship at Lafayette College, which position he resigned, September 30th, 1843. On the 18th of September, 1844, he was re-appointed to the same Professorship, which he again resigned in 1846. In March, 1849, he was appointed to the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the same college, a post which he filled during several years. Prior to this, on the 18th of January, 1838, he was admitted to the bar of Northampton county; and, during 1846–7–8, was Deputy Attorney-General for that county, and was elected President Judge of the Third Judicial District, as before mentioned, in the fall of 1851. He commenced his Law School in 1846; in 1854, it was incorporated by the Legislature, under the name of the "Union Law School," and at his decease was in full and successful operation. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1852, by the Marshall College. April 18th, 1839, he was married, at Easton, to Mary E. Maxwell, daughter of William Maxwell, of New Jersey. In 1844, he published his celebrated work upon the *Differential Calculus*, which at once was adopted as a text-book in many of our leading academies and colleges, and which elicited high encomiums from our most learned mathematical scholars. He published, in 1847, the *History of the Origin and Progress of the United States*, pronounced the best and most thoughtful work on that subject ever issued by the American press, and considered far more philosophic in structure, and more satisfactory in its nature, to the student than *Bancroft's History of the United States*. He delivered, in Easton, and before the ladies of Mrs. Willard's Seminary, in Troy, New York, a course of eloquent and able lectures on Europe and the United States; one of them, particularly noteworthy, called, "How to read a Book," was highly lauded, and contains a mine of information and sound, practical advice. His oration before the Literary Societies of Marshall College, in 1852, called forth merited encomiums and applause. He left behind him numerous manuscripts upon mathematics, logic, rhetoric, optics, and sundry other interesting subjects; also various papers, evincing a rare and varied acquaintance with law and legal formalities and informalities. Shortly before his decease, he was preparing for publication an excellent work upon *Evidence*, which has been pronounced both accurate and exhaustive. From 1851 until his death, he held the office of President Judge, and upon all occasions exhibited scholarly profundity, moderation, and firmness. As a citizen, he was eminently affable and guileless, and may be cited as a type of morality, as a true and courteous Christian gentleman. As a linguist, he was inferior to few of his cotemporaries, and explored widely the field of theological literature; in German, French, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, he was an accurate and finished scholar; and with all his manifold duties on the Bench, in the Law School, and elsewhere, he had commenced and—when stricken down—had partially mastered the Russian language. Yet, with all his gifts and attainments, arrogance had no part in his nature, while his pupils learned from him to deport themselves with gravity, modesty, and decorum. Without aspiring to leadership in anything, he was incessantly devising means whereby his fellow men might be benefited; and, in the history of the region where he resided for twenty years, there was scarcely a moral or benevolent enterprise with which he was not identified, or in which he was not interested. In the lecture room, Bible room, college and school room, at the forum and on the Bench—everywhere—his good influence was felt and acknowledged. His remains were interred in the Easton Cemetery, and an immense concourse of mourners attended at his funeral ceremonies. Since his decease, a marble tablet has been inscribed to his memory, and placed in the wall of the main room of the High School building, where it testifies to his good heart and sterling gifts.

CHAPMAN, WILLIAM, Founder of the Borough of Chapman, on the Lehigh & Lackawanna Railroad, near Bath, was born at Mount Bornenshawn, France, June 26th, 1816. His father, William Chapman, was a slate quarryman of Cornwall, England, who, at the time of England's war with France, became First Lieutenant of an English company, and was shot in the lungs. His wife, fearing for her husband's life, hastened immediately to France, and, while nursing him there, William was born. On his recovery, Lieutenant Chapman returned to Cornwall, with his wife and child, and here William passed his boyhood, and during many years was busily occupied in the slate business. His education he acquired entirely while attending various night schools, where, after working laboriously during the day, he studied with untiring application and delight. In 1842, he emigrated to the United States; landing at New York, in company with a number of Welsh laborers, he ultimately succeeded in reaching a slate quarry in Northampton county, and undertook a contract in slate working which promised to be remunerative. This speculation proving only moderately profitable, he sought a business opening, and invested his first savings in fifty acres of woodland, which he afterward sold to advantage. Continuing his quarrying, and shrewdly foreseeing the future value of bark, he invested more largely in woodland, generally paying for the land by the money realized from timber and bark. In 1863, the extensive quarries owned by him, near Bath, were turned into a joint stock concern, and he was elected President, which office he continues to fill, having exclusive control thereof, and owning the greater portion of the stock. The reputation of the slate from this quarry is almost world-wide; and, although many veins have been opened in its vicinity, none yet discovered are equal to its slate in that mineral's most valuable characteristics. The Borough of Chapman, at the quarries, was then named in honor of the able man to whom it was mainly indebted for its existence. The greatest difficulty which W. Chapman has had to surmount, consisted in procuring capable and reliable laborers; this he overcame by sending abroad several energetic agents, who have sent to this country many hundreds of sturdy and efficient workmen. In addition to the Presidency of these slate quarries, he is President of the Union Savings Bank of East Pennsylvania, a position which he accepted only after much pressing and entreaty. Himself a workman, his warmest sympathies are with them, and the kindly personal way that has characterized his efforts to ameliorate their condition, his liberal system of wages, and his countless gifts to needy but deserving laborers, entitle him to the unqualified praise of all philanthropists, and the gratitude of every workman. He is emphatically the workingman's friend. In religion, he is a zealous member of the Moravian Church; in politics, a Democrat. In 1857, he was married to Emily F. Cary, of Bethlehem, and by her has eight children. To him must be awarded the great merit of having demonstrated, beyond all cavil or question, that slate is hereafter to be a leading mineral export from Northampton; also, of having thereby converted a barren region of country into a rich and populous district, swarming with laborers and teeming with increasing industries. The good indirectly done by such a man is inestimable. Hundreds of honest and industrious laborers from the overstocked mines of Wales and England have found with him constant employment and generous wages; and, through his efforts to secure trusty and sober workmen, the yet undeveloped resources of one section of Pennsylvania have received a needed impetus, fraught with benefits to all. Finally, he is an enthusiastic advocate of the Total Abstinence movement, and, by his representations and persuasions, has greatly furthered the cause of temperance among all under his charge, and earned the thanks of mothers and of wives who greet him as their common friend and benefactor.

REED, JOHN K., Banker, was born in Elizabeth township, Lancaster county, Pa., October 7th, 1816. His father, George Reed, was one of the prominent men of that township, having been Justice of the Peace for many years, in the time when that appointment was in the hands of the Governor of the Commonwealth. His mother was the daughter of a well known merchant in the State of Virginia, and the grand-daughter of Baltzer Startzer, one of the chief citizens of Lancaster. He received his education in the schools of Lancaster, and at eighteen years of age left school and went to work in his father's tan-yard, remaining at that business until he was twenty, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Lancaster county. This position he held for five years, at the end of which time he resigned it, and married. He then opened a country store in the village of Earlville, Lancaster county, in partnership with his brother-in-law, William Carpenter, under the style of Carpenter & Reed. The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, after two years, and he purchased what was known as the "Earlville property," consisting of the store in which he had been doing business, a farm, and a hotel building. He retained the hotel himself, and rented the farm and store. In 1846, the hotel was burned, and he then sold the property and bought a farm, which he worked until the autumn of 1851. In this year he became a candidate, upon the Whig ticket, for Prothonotary of the county, and, notwithstanding a very formidable opposition, was nominated upon the first ballot and subsequently elected by a majority of nearly 1000. He held this position for three years, and, in 1855 commenced a banking business, which he has continued to the present time, extending and developing it until he now is recognised as one of the leading bankers of this country. He is eminently a self-

made man, having worked his way up to his present position entirely by his own exertions. He has been elected and re-elected, during a period of six years, to the office of Director of the Poor of the County, and has also held the position of County Commissioner. To this latter office he was elected without opposition of any kind from either political party, a fact which shows the high estimation in which he is held by all his fellow-citizens. He is one of the Trustees of the "Home for Friendless Children," of Lancaster county, and one of the Board of Health of the City of Lancaster. During the war he was a strong supporter of the Government, and had two sons in the Union Army, both of whom were wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville. He was married, May 4th, 1841, to a daughter of Christian Carpenter, ex-Sheriff of Lancaster County.

DALE, JAMES W., D. D., Clergyman, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, October 16th, 1812, his parents being Richard C. Dale, M. D., of Maryland, and Margaret Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia. His family removed from Wilmington to Philadelphia while he was yet quite young, and in this city he received his education. He graduated with distinction from the University of Pennsylvania, and immediately afterwards entered the office of J. R. Ingersoll to study law. Among his fellow-students in the same office were several who have attained eminence in the legal profession—Judge Thompson, Charles Gilpin, Charles E. Lex, and others. While prosecuting this course of study, he became concerned on the subject of religion, and united himself with the Arch Street Presbyterian Church. His impressions on this subject gradually deepened and caused him to entirely change his course in life. He felt called upon to preach the Gospel, and, with this view, abandoned his legal studies, and entered upon a theological course at Andover Theological Seminary, Massachusetts, which college afforded peculiar facilities for the study of Greek and Hebrew, in which he attained great proficiency. He also studied for some time at Princeton Theological Seminary. Having completed his curriculum, he desired to become a missionary to the heathen, and offered his services to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. From them he received a commission for Rajpootana, in Hindostan, but the accomplishment of the plan was prevented by pecuniary difficulties, and in the meanwhile he commenced the study of medicine as a further preparation for his intended missionary work, in due time receiving his degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. The Board of Foreign Missions being still unable to send him abroad, he obtained an appointment from the Bible Society of Philadelphia to superintend the Bible distribution throughout the State of Pennsylvania. He continued thus engaged for about seven years, and at the end of that time, finding his plan for employment in Foreign Missions still impracticable, he finally relinquished it, and accepted an invitation to the pastorate from Ridley and Middletown Presbyterian Churches, in Delaware county, which two churches were united in one pastoral charge. He entered upon this work, June 21st, 1845, and labored zealously in it during more than twenty-five years. The duties of the pulpit in this charge were very heavy; not only did he preach three times every Sunday regularly in his own church, but beyond the limits of the church building he was to be found preaching everywhere. He founded the First Church of Chester, and also the church at Media, both of which he fostered and greatly assisted to maintain—using all his efforts both as preacher and financier in their behalf, and more than once he has mortgaged his own property to secure the payment of the church indebtedness. He is an uncompromising advocate of the temperance cause, and his untiring eloquence has been mainly instrumental in the securing for the town of Media a law prohibiting the sale of liquors. Besides the publication of a great number of sermons—which have had an extensive circulation and a deserved popularity—he has also written several volumes on Baptism, which have been received with very high commendation by the best classical and biblical scholars of the day. The work comprises three volumes, divided into, "Classic Baptism;" "Judaic Baptism;" and "Johannic Baptism;" which it is intended to supplement by a fourth volume, to be called "Christian Baptism." Shortly after the publication of the first of these volumes, the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Hampden Sidney College of Virginia, and also by his own *alma mater*, the University of Pennsylvania. On June 19th, 1871, he received a call to undertake the pastorate of the Wayne Presbyterian Church, at Wayne Hall, Delaware county, which pulpit he now fills. He was married, on May 14th, 1844, to Mary G., daughter of Andrew Gray of Newcastle county, Delaware.

DARLINGTON, WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born in Thornbury township, near Westchester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on October 19th, 1804. His parents were Abraham Darlington and Susanna (Chandler) Darlington, both of whom were of English extraction; his grandfather, who was also named Abraham Darlington, emigrated to America from Cheshire, England, about 1710. He is the youngest of twelve children, and passed his early years on his father's farm. His elementary education was received at a day-school in the neighborhood, after which he attended for several years a private classical academy, where he perfected himself in Latin, French, and mathematics. Upon leaving school, when about eighteen years of age, he commenced the study of the law with his eldest brother, Isaac, who afterwards became the distinguished jurist, Judge

Darlington, whose scholarship and legal ability gained him a national reputation, and who at this time resided in Westchester. Here William Darlington studied law, and, after passing a creditable examination, was admitted to the bar, February 1st, 1826, since which time he has been constantly engaged in the active pursuit of his profession in Westchester. In the autumn of 1836, he was elected to the Constitutional (then called Reform) Convention, which met in the State Capital, on May 2d, 1837, and closed its session at the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, on February 22d, 1838, under the administration of Governor Ritner. From the autumn of 1836 to that of 1839, he held the appointment of Deputy Attorney-General of Chester County, with which exception (and that of Chief Burgess of Westchester) he has declined all political office. In October, 1872, he was elected a delegate to the second Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, and in his place in that body has illustrated the principles of his life; he stoutly advocated therein the claim of women to the ballot. He has been for many years a Director of the National Bank of Chester County, the Westchester Gas Company, and some insurance companies. He has also been attorney for some of the leading railroad companies. In the early part of his life the political parties of the country were divided into Federalists and Democrats, and his family connections and associations being with the former, he naturally adhered to that side. On the rise of the Republican party he became a firm supporter of its principles. He also took part strongly with the Anti-Masonic party, which came into existence in the earlier part of the century, being greatly opposed to all secret societies. He was married, in March, 1829, to Catharine S., daughter of Charles Paxson, formerly of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a member of a family long and favorably known in the State.

GREEN, HON. HENRY, Lawyer, was born August 29th, 1828, in Warren county, New Jersey. His father, Enoch Green, was a native of Easton, Pennsylvania, of which town his grandfather was one of the original settlers, having located there about the year 1770, at which time he married Mary Beidleman of that place. After a preparatory course of study at the school of John Vandeveer (who still resides in Easton), he entered Lafayette College in the fall of 1842, and graduated with honor from that institution, in 1846. The succeeding three years he devoted to the study of law in the office and under the tuition of the Hon. Washington McCartney, late Judge of that Judicial District. In September, 1849, he was admitted to the bar in Easton, and has since continued without intermission to practise in the courts of Northampton and adjoining counties. His attention to business as well as his reputation soon brought him a large and lucrative practice in the Supreme Court of the State, as well as in the Courts of Common Pleas. He is now one of the leading lawyers of Northampton; the mantle of Judge Porter, A. H. Reeder, Alexander Brown, Judge McCartney and their contemporaries, being now gracefully worn by him and his professional associates. For many years Easton has boasted of an able bar, and with him as one of its leading members the same well-earned reputation still clings to the place. In one aspect he is an active politician, and in another he is not. He has always been a working, efficient Republican, and is a most influential member of that party in his section. He was one of the originators of the Republican party—yet he has always refused nomination for office. He was a member of the National Republican Convention which nominated John C. Fremont for President, in 1856, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, in 1872; in this body he occupied a prominent position and exerted a marked influence. Being strictly a lawyer, with little sympathy for politics, except as a matter of principle, he has devoted most of his life to the business of his profession. He is counsel for many large corporations, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, North Pennsylvania Railroad, and other considerable corporate bodies. These important interests almost exclusively occupy his time in the direct pursuit of his professional duties. He was married in 1853, and is as domestic in his habits as he is conscientious in the discharge of his business engagements. Yet in the prime of life, a sound lawyer, industrious and careful, he cannot fail to continue to occupy a prominent position among the jurists of Pennsylvania.

WATSON, JOHN FANNING, Antiquarian and Author, was born July 13th, 1779, in Burlington county, New Jersey. Among his ancestors were some of the earliest settlers of our country, of whom honorable mention is made by Onderdonk, Lossing, Wheeler and Lee. All were devoted patriots, with the exception of one, a distinguished Tory (General Edmund Fanning), a graduate of Yale, in 1757, of whom the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1818, says, "the world contained no better man." The late Hon. John Wickham, of Richmond, Virginia, was a nephew of the former. After completing the usual course of education to qualify himself for mercantile pursuits, John Fanning Watson entered the counting-house of James Vanuxem, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, with whom he remained but a short time, having offended the French interests of that firm by becoming a member of the Macpherson Blues, of which body he was one of the last six survivors at the time of his decease. He was now nineteen years of age. A clerkship in the War Department at Washington was offered him, which he accepted, and held until 1804, when he engaged himself in business with General James O'Hara, formerly Quartermaster-General to General Wayne's In-

dian Army, and chief founder of the city of Pittsburgh. During this connection he resided at New Orleans, holding the responsible position of Commissary of Provisions for the United States Army at all the posts in Louisiana. At this period there was no Protestant worship in that city, and to remedy this, together with Edward Livingston, he became the prime mover in establishing the Protestant Episcopal Church by giving a call to the Rev. Mr. Chase, since the venerable Bishop of Ohio and Illinois. Sudden domestic affliction caused his return to Philadelphia to the support of his widowed mother, and to this event the public are probably indebted for his invaluable services as a local historian of the olden time. As such his works will ever be enduring monuments of his wonderful assiduity and laborious research. He now became engaged in the publication and sale of various works, among which were Dr. Adam Clark's *Commentary on the Old and New Testament*, the *Select Reviews of Literature*, etc., contributing frequently to the columns of various literary, scientific, historical, and ecclesiastical serials. Besides historical works, he has left some unpublished manuscript volumes on theology, showing great originality of thought and deep and varied research. He also devoted some pages to the vindication of Cromwell, in connection with some foreign correspondence. A letter of his to Dr. Adam Clark on this subject, written in 1821, was recently advertised for sale in London. To his marriage with a lineal descendant of the Lord Protector may be attributed some of the interest he evinced on this subject. For some thirty years of his later life he held the position of Cashier of the Bank of Germantown, Pennsylvania. It was when in freedom from the cares of this office, and often by the midnight lamp, that the *Annals of Philadelphia and New York* were begun and completed. Of which he says, "My writings have their peculiarities and imperfections, but they were written amid the pressure of daily official duties, and were published without revision." A noteworthy characteristic of the man was his reverence for the graves of great and good men, who had been useful in their generation, as illustrated in the removal of the remains of Thomas Godfrey, the inventor of the quadrant, and family from a neglected spot on his old farm to Laurel Hill, where a suitable monument was erected by subscription to his memory. Colonel Wheeler, in his *History of North Carolina*, says, "I cannot close without again expressing my admiration of the conduct of Mr. Watson, a stranger to our State and our people, gathering with patriotic reverence the bones of her gallant sons, and marking the hallowed spot that holds their mutilated remains. This Congress neglected to do, but private patriotism has been more faithful." These remarks were made in relation to the graves of General Nash, Colonel Irwin and Captain Turner, killed in the battle of Germantown. A valuable collection of autograph letters and relics of the olden time made his house the frequent resort of kindred spirits. One of the brotherhood, Mr. Lossing, the historian, thus expressed himself before the Historical Society of New York: "Mr. Watson was one of those useful men who work lovingly for the good of the world. He was an enthusiastic delver in the mines where antiquarian treasures are to be found; but he never hoarded his earnings with a miser's meanness. Every gem which he gathered from the dark recesses, was laid in all its attractiveness upon his open palm in the bright sunlight, a free gift to the first applicant who would promise to wear it generously, where its beauty might gratify the world. Yet he was not a blind enthusiast ready to worship a *torso* because it is a *torso*, but an intelligent co-worker in gathering into permanent receptacles, such perfections and fragments of the past as might be valuable in the future." In social life, and in the domestic circle, he was kind, genial, considerate, generous, and simple. His career was by no means unmarked by trials and adversity, but of firm faith he bore them manfully, and died peacefully, at his residence in Germantown, December 23d, 1860, in the eighty-second year of his age.

HAMILTON, JAMES, Marine and Landscape Painter, was born near Belfast, Ireland, October 1st, 1819. His father, David Hamilton, and mother, Isabella (Winter) Hamilton, with James, then a lad of thirteen years, came to America, in 1832, and settled in the city of Philadelphia. Soon after their arrival, William Erwin, a worthy English gentleman, became interested in James' welfare, received him into his family, assumed the charge of his education, and placed him in Mr. Luddington's school in Pine street above Second street, where his diligence and rapid progress in his studies fully justified the anticipations of his generous patron. His fondness for delineative art led to his being placed in a Drawing school, not with any view to the ultimate pursuit of art as a profession, but to give proper direction to a taste and aptitude so marked as to invite culture and careful supervision. His is the old story —the oft-repeated experience of the enthusiastic student of art; an ardent devotee at her shrine, he could bring to other employments only constrained application and enforced service. Placed by Mr. Erwin in a counting house, his attention was reluctantly concentrated upon day-books and ledgers, while his mind and sympathies were elsewhere. He remained in the family of his friend some years, when the bent of his inclination and his tastes defied further restraint. Various sketches in water colors made at this period attracted the attention of Thomas Birch, the marine artist; John Nagle, the portrait painter; John Sartain, the engraver; and Joshua Shaw, the landscape painter, who gave to him the encouragement of their approval, and assisted him in the sale of several of his first efforts. Enamoured of his art, its pursuit was his delight; study, toil, and practice were his pleasures. Whilst engaged in

perfecting himself in its principles and details, he found pleasure in imparting instruction to others less gifted than himself, and was for a time occupied in teaching drawing and painting. Of an active and ardent temperament, an indefatigable worker, and a rigid economist of time, he found leisure for the study of the best writers and works on art. At intervals, he practised drawing on stone, upon the block for wood engraving, and also made designs illustrative of poems, annals, and of remarkable scenes and events in history, fiction, and travel. About the year 1850, he established himself as a painter in water colors, when a number of his sketches were purchased by the Artists' and Amateurs' Association, of Philadelphia. But the public taste assigning to oil painting the preference, to this branch his attention was thereafter principally directed. With an unerring eye and hand, and a facility acquired by long and judicious practice, he grasps at once the characteristic and distinguishing features of the subject for delineation, and with a few bold lines transfers them to his canvas. Fortified by disciplined habits of observation, he has visited all accessible points of interest, and made numerous sketches in the vicinity of Philadelphia, along the Delaware Bay, and on the sea coast. Penetrating into the valleys, the glens, and the mountains of Pennsylvania, he has toiled gladly, at dawn and at dark; in sunshine and in storm; in spring, summer, autumn, and winter—often beset by difficulties harassing and dispiriting. In 1854, he visited England, and sketched many of its coast scenes, with those also of Wales; while along the Thames, in the vicinity of London, he gleaned many charming studies. Early in life he was married to Elizabeth Deamer. She died, in August, 1871, leaving a son and two daughters. He has devoted much attention to marine subjects, and in this department has evinced rare talent and true poetic sentiment. During his last trip to the United States, Charles Dickens visited an art gallery in Philadelphia, and his attention was arrested by a picture of Mr. Hamilton's on the subject suggested by the words of little Paul, in *Dombey and Son*, "What are the Wild Waves Saying?" He expressed a desire to meet the artist, and an interview having been effected through the agency of Grace Greenwood, the novelist wished to purchase the study of the picture. It was immediately presented to him. In return, Dickens presented the painter with a favorite edition of his complete works. This picture, during the novelist's life, was assigned a conspicuous position in the author's study; and at the sale of his effects, it brought—although a mere sketch in colors—over three hundred dollars. Hamilton is not less successful in his treatment of landscapes than in his representations of sea and coast views. His illustrations of the "Arctic Explorations," published in 1856, attracted general admiration at home and abroad, and were highly praised by competent critics. His painting of the "Old Ironsides," is a spirited translation to canvas of Dr. Holmes' well-known lines. "The Capture of the Serapis,"—a brilliant incident in the career of John Paul Jones—is delineated with great effect and power. Among the best known and most admired of his pictures, are, "Solitude," "An Egyptian Sunset," "The Haunts of the Sea-fowl," "Wrecked Hopes," "The Finding of Perdita," "Moonlight Scene near Venice," "On such a Night as This," "Portia's House at Belmont," and several subjects from the *Tempest*, "The Sceptre of Egypt shall Depart," "The Equinoctial on Brigantine Shoals," and "Boston Harbor."

DE SCHWEINITZ, EDMUND, Bishop of the Moravian Church, was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, March 20th, 1825. He is the third son of Louis David Von Schweinitz, who was the first Superintendent of the secular affairs of the Moravians, after the dissolution of the "Economy;" and the great great-grandson of Lewis, the Count Zinzendorf, who was the Restorer of the Moravian Church, in Saxony, and founder of the sect in America. His two surviving brothers are also prominently connected with this church; one, Emil A., being Fiscal Agent of the Moravians, at Salem, North Carolina, and the other, Robert, being President of the Provincial Elders' Conference of the Moravian Church, at Bethlehem. The family are also related to General Alexander Von Schweinitz, Prussian Minister at Vienna. He received his education firstly at Nazareth Hall, the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, and afterwards at the University of Berlin, in Prussia. He returned from Europe, in 1846, and became teacher in Nazareth Hall Seminary, in which position he remained until 1850, when he entered the ministry, and was first stationed at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, after which he was successively at Litiz, Pennsylvania, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and, in 1864, at Bethlehem. His several congregations have held him in the highest estimation, both for his fervid eloquence, for which he has been distinguished from the commencement of his pastorate, and which is unusual in that denomination, and also for his great amiability of character. Besides his other labors, his church thought fit to entrust to him the establishment of its paper, called the *Moravian*, which is the leading and accredited organ of the society, of which he was editor for ten years. In 1867, he was appointed President of the Moravian Theological Seminary, which office he still holds. In 1870, he became Bishop, by the selection of the Unity's Elders' Conference, in Heronhut, and is now one of the only four Bishops of the Moravian Church in America. In addition to many sermons and articles in cyclopædias, both religious and secular, he has written numerous works, chiefly ecclesiastical in their character. In 1858, he published, by authority of the church, *The Moravian Manual*, of which a second edition was issued in 1869. In 1870, appeared, *The Life and Times of David Zeisberger*, published by

Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. This work established his reputation as an exact historian, and is exhaustive in its treatment of a difficult subject. He also is writing all the Moravian articles in the German *Conversations Lexicon*. In 1871, the degree of S. T. D. was conferred upon him by Columbia College, New York—a deserved tribute to his thorough and liberal culture. He has been married twice; in 1850, to Lydia De Zschirschky, and again, in 1868, to Isabel Boggs, of Green Castle, Pennsylvania.

DICKEY, HON. OLIVER J., Lawyer, was born in Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, April 6th, 1823. His father, John Dickey, was a prominent politician, and member of the State Senate during several sessions, and Congressman during two terms; his mother was a daughter of Dr. Samuel Adams, of the family of Massachusetts Adams.' On his father's side, he is of Scotch-Irish, and on his mother's of English descent. He was educated at the Beaver Academy until his fifteenth year, when he entered Dickinson College, where he remained three years, leaving at the end of his junior year. He then commenced the study of the law, in the office of James Allison, in Beaver Falls. In 1846, he was admitted to the bar, and removed to Lancaster, where he entered the office of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, remaining with him for thirteen years, during the last eight of which he was his partner; he was also one of his executors. In 1856, he was elected District Attorney for Lancaster county, and, in 1868, was returned to Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his friend and partner, of whom, in his first speech in Congress, he thus spoke: "This distinguished statesman was not merely my predecessor in this body, but was the instructor and guide of my youth, and the friend of my maturer years. If an intimacy with wise and noble men be one of the greatest blessings that can crown a man, then in no part of my career have I been so fortunate as in my association with Thaddeus Stevens. It was in his office, and in connection with him, that I commenced my professional life, and from that moment down to the moment when, in his will, he selected me to perform the last service one man can ask from his fellow, through the turmoil of many legal and political contests, our friendship suffered neither diminution nor interruption." He was also elected for the succeeding term, and, in 1870, was re elected by a large majority to the Forty-first Congress, during which he was a member of the Committee on Appropriations. So greatly satisfied were his constituents with his service in Congress that he was strongly urged by them to consent to again allow himself to be elected. This honor he declined, considering that the duties of his profession claimed his attention. In Congress, he seldom occupied the time of the House with formal speeches, but made brief and incisive remarks, sometimes turning the discussion by making a suggestive inquiry of a speaker upon the floor. During the late war, he was in the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving until the expiration of the time for which the regiment enlisted. He again served twice subsequently, each time as Colonel of regiments in the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. He was one of the original builders and owners of the Fulton Cotton Mill, and retained an interest in it for five years. He is also Solicitor for the Inland Insurance Deposit Company of Lancaster county. He was married, in 1857, to a daughter of Christian Spenk, a well-known citizen of Lancaster county. He has been engaged upon a great number of the *causes célèbres* of Lancaster county during the last twenty years, and has always been an active politician, having been a member of fifteen State and two National conventions; one of them being that which met at Chicago and nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He is attached to the Republican party.

GREENOUGH, EBENEZER, Lawyer, was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire. At the beginning of the present century, from 1800 to 1825, there was a very noticeable accession to central Pennsylvania of many persons of the cultured and higher classes of New England, and among them was Ebenezer Greenough, then in his twenty-second year, and a graduate of Harvard College. The force and self-reliance of his character were indicated in some of the circumstances attending his journey. It was performed in the saddle, and he declined accepting from his parents a larger sum than that which would suffice for his travelling expenses, preferring to depend in the future upon his own exertions. He was furnished with several letters of introduction from persons of position and influence. In one, written by Abiel Foster, these words occur: "He is a young gentlemen of a respectable family in this town. His moral character is fair and unimpeachable, his disposition modest and amiable." Referring to the memoranda of his early life, it appears that his father was a merchant, and was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 11th, 1783. His mother was the daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Flagg, of New Hampshire, and the family consisted of eight children—four sons and a like number of daughters. Consonant with the laudable desire of the mother, each son received a careful collegiate education, and each in due course acquired considerable wealth and influence. Except when in the academy, or college, the youth of Ebenezer was passed with his parents. During the vacation period, he taught school, and applied his earnings to the expense of his own training. At Wilkesbarre, he was tendered the Principalship of the Academy, which he accepted, continuing to act in this capacity for three years, and discharging

its duties with ability and success. While in this town he entered upon the study of the law, in the office of Ebenezer Bowman; and, upon removing to Sunbury, in 1807, he finished his legal course under the tuition of Charles Hall of that place. January 19th, 1808, he was admitted to the Sunbury bar, and immediately took high rank in his profession. In 1811, he moved to Danville, but, in 1815, returned to Sunbury, where he thereafter resided permanently. He was a Federalist, in a fervidly Democratic county and State, and although averse to holding office, was elected to the Assembly in 1829. His shrewd and superior intelligence was in constant requisition during the term of his legislative service; also in various other relations regarding the drafting of important bills, and the support of certain provisions calculated to meet the special demands and exigencies of the time. The beneficial influence which he thus was enabled to exercise unostentatiously upon the material interests of the State, when in an incipient stage of its development, can not be too highly praised or appreciated. As a lawyer, he was one of the most successful and distinguished in the State, and his record is free from stain or blemish. With unusual powers, enriched and strengthened by a familiar acquaintance with men and literature; with a thorough knowledge of the details, subtleties, and complications of the law, he possessed a judgment at once clear and impartial, great calmness under the most perplexing circumstances, keen shrewdness, and penetrative mental perceptions that seldom erred. In the latter years of his life, his health became much impaired; but the immediate cause of his death was an accident that happened while in his carriage, from which he was thrown with much violence. This event occurred in the spring of 1847, and, wherever he was known, occasioned great sorrow and regret. His family consisted of seven children, one of whom, an only son, is now a counsel of high repute at Sunbury

GEIST, J. M. W., B. D., Journalist, was born in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 14th, 1824. On the paternal side he is of German, and on the maternal Scotch descent. His parents being in humble circumstances, he was unable to acquire that education which he had desired. But, afflicted by delicate health, and evincing an unusual aptitude for study, he was fortunately accorded a longer period for self-advancement than fell to the share of his more robust brothers and sisters. When quite young, his father lost his eyesight, and thereafter became noted for the mechanical ingenuity which he displayed in fashioning many articles requiring the use of delicate tools; he was also noted as a superior violinist, and possessed a quick and unerring ear for melody and harmony. He began life as a school teacher, when but sixteen years of age, and followed that calling successfully during two years; meanwhile, following the advice of interested friends, he devoted much attention to the study of medicine. At the expiration of two years, he moved to Philadelphia, in order to enter upon a course of medical studies; but, finding that his tastes and feelings were wholly opposed to medicine as a profession, he abandoned its pursuit, and secured a situation in a printing house, purposing to learn the trade, which he had admired from earliest boyhood. In this establishment he remained for two years, working industriously, and neglecting nothing which he thought might advance or benefit him. Several years previous to this, and while a mere lad, he had contributed occasionally short articles to different newspapers and journals, and these juvenile efforts had attracted general attention, and elicited many favorable commendations. July 4th, 1844, he returned to Lancaster, and edited the *American Reformer*, but not possessing a sufficient amount of capital to carry on successfully an enterprise so costly, he was obliged to abandon it with reluctance and regret. In 1846, he went to Harrisburg, and edited with marked ability a campaign paper called the *Yeoman*. At the close of this campaign, he settled in Philadelphia, and became Assistant Editor for the *Quaker City Journal*—a literary publication—until its suspension, when he was appointed Editor of the *Sunday Globe*, and subsequently became one of the publishers of the *Sunday Mercury*. While Editor of the *Sunday Globe*, such was the ability he displayed that, in a short time, the circulation of this journal advanced from about one thousand copies per week to nearly twenty thousand. In February, 1852, he returned to Lancaster, and was employed by John H. Pearsol to edit the *Weekly Express*, a position which he filled with his accustomed ability until 1856, when he entered into partnership with his employer, and established the *Daily Express*, in connection with the weekly. Since that period, this journal has been one of the most successful and popular papers in the interior of the State. John H. Pearsol is the indefatigable business manager, while his partner attends strictly to the editorial department, which he is so eminently qualified to fill. Although in principle a Republican, he is laudably independent, and no false party feeling can restrain his pen when truth demands the exposure of corrupt politics or politicians. It is through this loyal course, ever maintained, that the journal has ripened into such a powerful moulder of opinion, and political guide and adviser. He is Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and energetic Chairman of the Library Committee; and it is to his ingenuity in devising means that the existence of this flourishing library must be credited. He is a member of St. John's Free Episcopal Church, and has been a vestryman for upward of eighteen years. He is interested greatly in its Sunday-school library, and is the inventor and patentee of "Geist's Patent Index System for Sabbath School Libraries," the most complete, yet simplest index in existence, requiring but a few moments' time to "keep" the

books of a large library, yet, with an ordinary amount of care, perfectly and absolutely correct. This index has received many high encomiums from pastors and Sunday-school officers in every instance where it has been used. In the fall of 1849, he was married to Elizabeth Markley, daughter of Dr. George B. Markley, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Lancaster.

STRAWBRIDGE, HON. JAMES D., M. D., Physician and Congressman, was born in Liberty township, Montour county, Pennsylvania, in 1824, and was the son of James Strawbridge, and Mary (Dale) Strawbridge; his father being a farmer in comfortable, if not opulent, circumstances. When nine years of age, James was sent to Danville, where the educational facilities proffered were superior to those in his birthplace; and here, at the expiration of four years, occupied in attending school and farming, he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Conklin, of Danville, to be fitted for a collegiate examination. With an early fondness for books and study, he manifested a strong inclination toward mechanical pursuits. In 1841, he entered the Sophomore class of Princeton College, and graduated in the class of 1844. Professor Henry, now of the Smithsonian Institute, was, during his stay, the head of the scientific department, and was cordially liked and esteemed by all his pupils. He studied for his profession under Dr. McGill, of Danville, and subsequently, under Dr. William Pepper, of Philadelphia, both physicians of large practice and high repute. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania, and immediately after this, in 1847, he began to practise at Danville, where he soon occupied the foremost rank in his vocation. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he received from President Lincoln, the appointment of Brigade-Surgeon, afterward serving as Medical Director in the army of Occupation, at West Virginia, and in the Southwest and Mississippi. He also served sometime as Medical Examiner in the office of the Provost-Marshal at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and as Medical Director of the Eighteenth Army Corps. Captured in front of Richmond, he was during three months a suffering inmate of Libby Prison; after his release, he was assigned to the Board of Medical Examiners in Philadelphia, and in that capacity continued to serve actively until the close of the war. In 1868, he resumed the practice of medicine at Danville, where he was warmly welcomed by his old associates. He was nominated for the Legislature in 1860, but failed to secure an election. In the fall of 1872, he was elected to represent in Congress the Thirteenth Pennsylvania District. He was married, July 1st, 1851, to Emily Agnew, of Philadelphia; and again to Ellen Butler, of Wilkesbarre, October 10th, 1872. At one time he was attached to the Staff of General Rosecrans; and in August, 1862, was sent by General Halleck to organize sundry hospitals in Jackson, Tennessee; there he remained until ordered by General Grant to Columbus, Kentucky, to superintend the arrangements for building hospital boats for use at Vicksburg. Owing to failing health, he was ordered to Annapolis, where he underwent a course of medical treatment. His application to be assigned to active field duty was entirely ignored, and he applied for a discharge from the service. He was then ordered to report to the Assistant Provost-Marshal of Philadelphia, where he remained for two months. On February 1st, 1867, he was assigned to duty at Harrisburg, there superintending the examination of recruits. Having recovered his health, in May, 1864, he was assigned to General Butler's command in the Eighteenth Army Corps at Cold Harbor, where he assisted as Operating Surgeon in the hospital; finally, when the advance on Petersburg was ordered, he was appointed Medical Director of this corps, and worked laboriously and heroically to soothe the sufferings of those stricken by disease and wounds. During a short period, he remained in Philadelphia as a valuable witness in certain prominent cases of bounty frauds; and in consequence, was temporarily assigned to duty in the Department of Pennsylvania, where he remained as senior officer until the close of the war. Throughout the course of his eventful life, he has evinced many admirable qualities as a man, a soldier, and a surgeon; and wherever known, he is esteemed and respected as a brave, learned, and courteous gentleman

WATMOUGH, JAMES HORATIO, Pay Director of the United States Navy, with the rank of Captain, Acting Paymaster-General of the United States Navy, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in July, 1822. His family has long been identified with the history of the army and navy. His father was John G. Watmough, an officer of artillery during the war of 1812, and who subsequently represented his district in Congress. A brother, Pendleton S. Watmough, now United States Collector of Customs, at Cleveland, Ohio, was for many years an officer in the navy. Still another relative, his cousin, William N. Watmough, has long served as an efficient naval officer. Hon. John G. Watmough was the grandson of a captain in the British army, who died prior to the Revolutionary War, and who was connected with the Hope family of England, whose business in Amsterdam, Holland, was managed by the grandfather of James Horatio. James attended college at Andover, New Hampshire, at Westchester, Pennsylvania, and finally completed his education by a two years' course of study in the University of Pennsylvania. After leaving college, he studied medicine for two years under the instructions of the celebrated Dr. Franklin Bache of Philadelphia. In 1843, he was appointed Acting Midshipman in the

United States Navy, and served as such for one year. December 12th, 1844, he was commissioned a Purser in the navy, and was ordered to join the sloop-of-war "Portsmouth," attached to the Pacific Squadron, where he served until the close of 1848. At the outbreak of the Mexican war, his vessel was ordered off the west coast of Mexico and California, when the naval forces received orders to take possession of California, and hold it until the arrival of fresh troops. On this occasion, he landed and organized a company of volunteers as mounted riflemen. Taking post at Santa Clara, he held that point for nearly eight months, although surrounded by hostile Indians and the dreaded half-breed Mexicans. When possession was first taken of California, in July, 1846, it was the officers of his ship, with those of the frigate "Congress," who landed at the town of San Francisco, and—hoisting the American flag in the principal square—formally declared it a possession of the United States. Rejoining his vessel after the arrival of reinforcements, he was engaged in the bombardment and reduction of Guaymas. For his valiant services upon this occasion, he was honorably mentioned in the *Congressional Reports* of 1846. In 1849, he was ordered to the brig "Perry," then cruising along the coast of Africa; returning to the United States in 1851, he remained here for eight months, then joined the frigate "Constitution," a cruiser on the same malarious coast, continuing with it until 1855. During his service on this coast, he participated in the capture of four slavers, and in a native war with the savages living south of Leape Palwas, occasioned by their maltreatment of certain missionaries. From 1855 to 1857, he enjoyed comparative rest and tranquillity, until he was ordered to the United States steamer "Michigan," the solitary armed vessel which, by our treaty with England, is permitted to sail on the Western lakes. Detached from this vessel in 1858, he was, in 1859, ordered to the sloop-of-war "Saratoga," then stationed in the Gulf of Mexico. Here he served actively during two years, and participated in the capture of two armed Spanish steamers that were endeavoring to reach Vera Cruz in order to replenish the military stores of the Spanish commander Miramon, the assailant of the Republican army of Mexico. These vessels were sent as prizes to New Orleans, where, upon the outbreak of the Rebellion, they were seized by the Confederates, and fitted up as privateers; one of these became the celebrated cruiser "Sumter." In 1861-'62-'63, he was on duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and in the latter year was ordered as Paymaster on board the frigate "Niagara," which was detailed on special service to watch the coast of Nova Scotia. Detached from this vessel in 1864, he was ordered as Fleet Paymaster to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. In 1866, he was appointed Inspector of provisions and clothing at the New York Navy Yard, and continued serving in that capacity until 1868. He was afterward, 1869-'70, on duty as Paymaster of the same station. In the fall of 1873, he was ordered on duty as Acting Paymaster-General, in charge of the bureau of provisions and clothing, at the Navy Department, during the absence in Europe, on special duty, of Paymaster-General Bradford. He was married in 1848, to a daughter of George Sheeaf, of Pennsylvania, who is a granddaughter of Frederick O. Muhlenburgh, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and who was afterward the first Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress.

ATLEE, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, Lawyer, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 9th, 1832. His father, Dr. John L. Atlee, is still living (July, 1874) in Lancaster, and is one of the most successful physicians in the State; his mother was a daughter of the late Judge Walter Franklin. He is, from maternal and paternal ancestors, of English descent. After a preliminary training in the schools of his native city, he became a student at Yale College when but fifteen years of age, and at nineteen, graduated with honors in the class of 1851. He then entered the law office of his uncle, Thomas L. Franklin, one of the most prominent legal practitioners in Lancaster; here he evinced the same industry and ability which characterized his college life, and fitted himself rapidly for the practice of his difficult profession. In 1854, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered the political arena by attaching himself to the Republican party. Since this period, he has ever taken an extremely active and prominent part in the politics of his country, and exhibited much talent and sagacity. During the campaign of John C. Fremont for the Presidency, in 1856, he was, though but twenty-four years of age, Chairman of the County Republican Committee, and brilliantly acquitted himself of his onerous functions. In October, 1865, he was elected District Attorney for Lancaster county, and, during three years, held this honorable position. In 1869, he was elected Mayor of the city of Lancaster, a post he filled until 1871. In 1861, he entered the service of the United States as a volunteer in the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the expiration of the time for which the regiment was enlisted. Soon after this, he was appointed Captain of Company A, 12th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. Later, he became Captain of Company F, in the 50th Regiment of the same patriotic militia. At present, he is Solicitor for the Lancaster County National Bank, also for the Peach Bottom Railway Company, and for the Lancaster Board of Trade. He was married, October 14th, 1857, to the daughter of Hon. Benjamin Champneys, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Lancaster county. He stands high at the bar, and has an extensive and lucrative practice, which testifies to the great confidence placed in him by a wide circle of admiring friends. He has been engaged upon many cases

G. W. Loughridge

of considerable local importance, and in each and all has exhibited commendable moderation, ability and tireless perseverance. His chronicle as student, lawyer, soldier, official, and gentleman may stand as a model and an example for his younger brethren to imitate.

LOUGHRIDGE, JOHN ALEXANDER, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, was born in the old District of Kensington, in the county of Philadelphia, June 2d, 1839. He is of Irish descent, his parents, Andrew Loughridge and Jane Wilson, having emigrated from Ireland to St. John's, New Brunswick, about forty-five years since. Shortly afterwards they removed from thence to Philadelphia, where they have ever since resided, and where John Alexander was born, he being one of eleven children. His early education was received at the Harrison (boys) Grammar School, which he attended until he attained the age of fourteen. Immediately upon leaving school, he obtained employment in the "Keystone Saw Works" of Henry Disston, where he remained three years. His father, in 1857, removing to Limerick township, Philadelphia county, to engage in farming, he left his position in the saw works and accompanied him, remaining for a year and aiding in the work of the farm. Wearying of the monotony of farm life and ambitious to push his own way in the world, he returned to Philadelphia, in 1858. He was at once received again into the employ of Henry Disston, and placed as foreman in charge of the handle-polishing department of the works. This position (with the exception of the time he was in the military service) he held until elevated by the people to the public position he now occupies. He was prompt to respond to the claims of his country in her hour of need. In 1861, shortly after the declaration of war, he enlisted as a private in the 15th Pennsylvania Regiment—the Anderson Cavalry—and was conspicuous as one of the noble 300 who fought so bravely in the battle of Stone River, December 25th, 1863. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, having filled every intermediate grade and earned by gallant and meritorious conduct each step upwards in the line of promotion. During his connection with the army he occupied many responsible positions, and always with credit to himself and his command. He served as Acting Provost-Marshal upon the staff of General Joseph R. Stewart, at Richmond, Kentucky, for the Department of the Mississippi. In this capacity he displayed signal ability in discharge of the onerous duties connected with the office, and received encomiums, justly bestowed, from friend and foe. While he was faithful in the performance of the trusts confided to him, he at the same time, by strict discipline, impartiality, and courtesy, exerted an influence which was most beneficial. His record as a soldier is one in which he may feel a most justifiable pride. After returning from the United States' service he again entered the works of Henry Disston. Bringing with him so pure a record from the army, and having gained a reputation for intelligence, sobriety and industry before entering it, it was not long before his party friends manifested a disposition to reward him for past political and military services. Always having been an active, working, and prominent member of the Republican organization, he was nominated by that party for the responsible office of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia. In October, 1871, he was elected to that office for the term of three years. By the provisions of the newly-adopted Constitution of Pennsylvania, the Prothonotary is no longer elected, but is appointed by the judges of the courts. Mr. Loughridge is the last Prothonotary who will serve in that office as the elective choice of the people. Since he has filled the position he has executed the duties devolving upon him with fidelity, and rendered entire satisfaction to the bar and suitors of the courts. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Order of Odd Fellows, and is connected with various other beneficial and charitable associations. He is closely identified with the progress of his native city, and is always ready to contribute, by every means in his power, to the advancement of its material prosperity.

DICKESON, WILLIAM T. W., M. D., Physician, and Scientist, was born at Woodbury, New Jersey, January 4th, 1828. His father, although a native of the United States, was of Norwegian extraction, his immediate ancestor having emigrated to this country with a colony of that people, in 1776, and settled as a farmer at Salem, New Jersey. He received his preliminary education at the primary schools of Woodbury and the Presbyterian Academy of that place. The classical studies of his early manhood he subsequently completed under a private tutor in Philadelphia, in 1846. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the Medical Department in 1849. Deciding to remain in Philadelphia, immediately after graduating he commenced the practice of his profession. He met with more than average success, and remained in that city until 1853. He then moved to Greensboro', North Carolina, where for three years he was actively employed in practice, and also as Superintendent of mines during the gold and copper excitement which enlivened that region for a time. Returning to Philadelphia, he devoted himself with ardor and success not only to medicine but also to the manufacture of petroleum oils. In pursuit of the latter interest he established a factory at Powelton, then a suburb of Philadelphia, which, in 1860, was consumed by fire. After this

misfortune he abandoned the walks of commercial life and confined himself strictly to the business of his profession. In 1861, shortly after the commencement of the Civil War, he offered his services to the State, and was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon. He was assigned to duty with the 4th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, and ordered to Camp Washington. Soon after he was promoted to the full rank of Surgeon, and connected with the 99th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. With this command he remained for about two and a half years, when he retired from the service and located at Media. He has through life devoted much of his time to the study of the classics and natural sciences, as well as to the higher and more abstract departments of his profession. With surveying, mining and engineering, he is equally familiar. Geology and surgery have ever been his favorite studies. To these sciences he is passionately attached. In 1852, at the early age of twenty-four, he occupied the Chair of Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the Wagner Free Institute of Philadelphia. In 1854, he was married to Eunice, daughter of Jabez Burchard of Philadelphia, United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In 1863, he entered into a second marriage with Emily J., daughter of J. Snider, Jr., wine merchant, and inventor and manufacturer of Snider's rifle. He still continues active in the practice of his profession at Media. Preferring surgery to general practice, his connection is so extended as to give him little time apart from that devoted to the demands of his patients, though he still feels and exhibits a warm interest in every discovery tending to advance the sciences to which he is devoted.

MANLEY, CHARLES DE HAVEN, Lawyer, was born in the township of Radnor, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 20th, 1807. His father, Benjamin Manley, was a farmer and mechanic, residing in the county of Delaware, near Chester; his great-grandfather was a member of a noble family of Ireland, and his mother, a De-Haven, "of the DeHavens of Schuylkill," was of German extraction. His preliminary education was received at the country schools of the neighborhood, after which he was sent to boarding school for about one year. After having received a fair English education, he, at the age of seventeen, commenced teaching school in Chester. He continued at this occupation for four years, applying himself diligently during his leisure hours to the study of law, and by economy contriving to save a considerable sum of money. But his health beginning to evidence signs of failure, in consequence of too intense application to his studies and business, he abandoned teaching and assumed a clerical position in the Bank of Delaware, located in Chester. In this capacity he remained about sixteen months, when he entered into the mercantile business as one of the firm of Eyre & Manley. In this connection he continued for the four years succeeding, when, abandoning commercial pursuits, he again turned his attention to the law. He entered the office of P. H. Engle as a student, continued there for some time, and finally, finishing his legal reading under the tuition of E. Darlington, was admitted to the bar, in 1848. Establishing himself at first in Chester, he there practised until 1850, when he removed to Media, then just commencing to be settled as a town. Here his professional business rapidly and steadily increased; it was not confined to the State courts, but included much and important business in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1856, he was elected to the State Legislature, and was subsequently the Democratic nominee for Congress in the district in which he resided. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and while he is not aggressive or offensive in his opinions, he has always been firm in his adhesion to the principles of his party. Having since his admission to the bar confined himself almost exclusively to the business of his profession, he is looked upon more as a conscientious lawyer than as an aspiring politician. He has always taken an active interest and given substantial aid to any movement tending to the advancement of the town of Media, and has repeatedly been a member of the Town Council. In 1838, he was married to Margaret Worrall, a member of an old and well-known family of Delaware county. In religion, he is an Episcopalian, a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Church at Chester, and has always manifested a deep interest in the religious denomination with which he is connected, as well as in all questions of private and public morality at home and abroad.

PEARSOL, JOHN HARPER, Journalist, was born at Cambridge, Chester county (now Lancaster county), Pennsylvania, January 12th, 1818. His father was of Welsh descent, and was a soldier in the (Regular) United States Army. His mother, who was of Irish extraction, was killed when he was quite young. At the age of seven years he was received by Hugh Maxwell, of Lancaster, into his printing office as errand boy. At the close of one year he commenced setting type, for which he had always manifested a fondness, and in six months' time became the most rapid compositor in the office. Subsequently he obtained the reputation of being one of the fastest compositors, if not the fastest, in the United States. At the age of fourteen he removed to Mount Joy, in order to attend store for his sister. In this occupation he continued for two years, when he returned to the types, having obtained employment in a printing office in Marietta, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He remained there one year, and on the failure of his employer made his way to Philadelphia, and entered the office of

Riggs & Young, Printers, on Jayne above Sixth streets, with whom he worked until he attained his majority. After spending some time in different offices in Philadelphia and New York, he returned to Lancaster and entered into the employ of Colonel John W. Förney, who was then publishing the *Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal;* here he served as foreman of the office. On August 19th, 1839, he associated with him Bryson and Wimer and commenced the publication of a literary and temperance paper, called the *Semi-weekly Gazette.* The firm was not very long lived. The paper was disposed of, but the amount for which it was sold was never received on account of the failure of the purchasers. On February 10th, 1843, he commenced the publication, on a borrowed capital of $500, of the *Weekly Express,* a temperance paper. He continued to issue the *Express* as a weekly, until 1856, when he associated with him J. M. W. Geist, and started the *Daily Express,* now the oldest paper in Lancaster county. His paper is outspoken in the cause of temperance and public morality, and is independent on all subjects. He confines himself closely to his business, and has persistently refused to accept any office, honor, or emolument. He has always taken a great interest in worthy young men, and has, even at personal sacrifice, advanced the fortunes of many such. Being a champion of the temperance cause, he aids it by every means in his power. He is President of the Committee of Forty-five, to suppress the sale of Liquor on the Sabbath; is Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Lancaster, and Chairman of its Board of Finance; and is also active in many other good works tending to the improvement of public morality. During the late Civil War he was a strong supporter of the government and dedicated his only living son to his country's service: his boy was killed upon the field when but seventeen years of age. He was married, in 1844, to a daughter of Benjamin Ober, a wealthy and prominent merchant of Lancaster, and seven children have been born to him, three of whom are living. He is an active member of St. Paul's German Reformed Church, and is Superintendent of the Sunday-school connected therewith. Believing and acting on the principle that true greatness lies largely in a rigid adherence to truth and duty as a man understands them, he is a highly respected and influential member of the community in which he resides.

CASEY, HON. JOSEPH, Lawyer, Ex-Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, was born in Ringgold's Manor, Washington county, Maryland, December 17th, 1814. His father, Joseph Casey, was born in Wicklow, Ireland, July 12th, 1771; was educated as a Physician, at the University of Edinburgh, and emigrated to the United States in 1792. He married, in 1804, Rebecca, the daughter of Thomas McLaughlin, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who was of Scottish descent and who had served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Joseph was next to the youngest of nine children, and was born while his father, a man of great learning in the ancient classics and literature, was engaged as tutor in preparing the sons of General Ringgold for college. The father, after a time, removed to Pennsylvania, and lived at Newville and Shippensburg, in Cumberland county, until his death, in 1841. Prior to that date, the family, through misfortune, were obliged to separate for a time. In 1819, Joseph was hired to a blacksmith named Henry McDermond, at Newville, and here he remained until his fourteenth year, when he returned to his father's home, in Shippensburg. Up to this time he had attended school but three months in his life. Notwithstanding, he was by no means illiterate, every opportunity for the acquirement of knowledge having been eagerly seized by him. He was very fond of books and devoured all literary matter that fell in his way. From the age of five years he attended Sunday-school, mostly at the Big Spring Presbyterian Church, of Newville, and so strong and tenacious was his memory that he early committed the greater part of the New Testament and most of the Psalms. In this manner was laid the foundation of the moral and intellectual character which now distinguishes him. After leaving his blacksmith tutor he attended school for about one year, and thus acquired the rudiments of a fair English education. His father's means being insufficient to afford him further scholastic advantages, he, in 1831, entered as an apprentice, a hat manufactory in Shippensburg. Here he remained for over a year, when he engaged himself, in the same business, to Samuel Culbertson, at Williamsport, Maryland. Through the friendship of the wife of Ambrose M. C. Cramer, a merchant of that town, he was enabled to procure books and encouraged to pursue his reading and studies. But hard work and close application to books began to undermine his health. He returned to Newville, and there he remained, engaged at his trade, teaching school, and continuing his studies, during the years 1834–35. He then entered the employ of the late William Heyser, of Chambersburg, as clerk and assistant manager of a large manufactory. The active employment, and outdoor exercise fully re-established his health, and in the autumn of 1836, he entered, as a student, the law office of the Hon. Charles B. Penrose, at Carlisle. During the two years of the course he taught school in order to defray his expenses, and devoted his leisure moments to the acquirement of legal knowledge. He was admitted to the bar at Carlisle, in November, 1838. He then settled at Bloomfield, Perry county. In 1841, he was married to Mary A. Krettle, of Carlisle—three children were born to him, all of whom are dead. In the spring of 1845, he removed to New Berlin, Union county, where he at once assumed a leading position at the bar of that region. In 1848, he was nomi-

nated by the Whig party for Congress, in the old Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania, as the successor of Governor Pollock. The contest was a very fierce and determined one, and, though the district was strongly Democratic and his opponent championed by the most able men of that party, yet he was elected by a handsome majority. He declined renomination in 1850. In Congress, as elsewhere, he was liberal and conservative in his views and votes. He supported, in the main, the administrations of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore, and voted for Clay's Compromise Measures of 1850, except the Fugitive Slave Law. In 1851, the new amendment to the Constitution making the Judiciary elective, he was nominated by the Whig party for President Judge of the district composed of the counties of Mifflin and Union. Owing to a division in the party, he was defeated. In 1855, he removed to Harrisburg, where his reputation had preceded him. At the solicitation of Governor Pollock, he accepted the appointment of Commissioner, under an Act of Assembly, to settle the contest between the State and certain New York and Ohio railroad corporations, known as "The Erie Railroad War." While thus engaged, the office of Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court becoming vacant, it was tendered to him by Governor Pollock, and was accepted. He reported twelve volumes, known as *Casey's Reports*, which gave general satisfaction both to Bench and Bar. During all this time he also attended to an increasing and important practice. During his official connection with the Court, the Bench was occupied by Judges Lewis, Black, Woodward, Lawrie, Knox, and others. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of them all. In May, 1861, he was appointed to the Bench of the United States Court of Claims, by President Lincoln, and in 1863, upon the reorganization of that court and the extension of its authority, he was appointed its first Chief Justice. This position he held until December 1st, 1870, when, in consequence of ill health and the demands of private business, he resigned, and resumed the practice of law in Washington, District of Columbia. The records of the Court over which he so long presided are substantial evidence of his high character as a Judge. The post was one of uncommon difficulty and delicacy; the track an unbeaten one. The judicial relations of the citizen with his government, regarding business transactions, had not been defined. How far the ordinary rules and principles of law, which regulate the intercourse between individuals, were modified in their character or application, by one of the parties being a sovereign nation, were unsolved problems. Judge Casey and his friends can refer, with pride, to the record of his discharge of these high and responsible duties. Freedom from prejudice, and fearlessness in the right, ever characterized his decisions and opinions. Resuming his practice, after his resignation, he was soon overwhelmed with business, which continues, of the most extensive and lucrative nature. In politics, he has long been identified with the Republican party, though, in 1872, he supported Horace Greeley for President. In his religious connections, he is a Presbyterian, a member and elder in the New York Avenue Church. He is free from all sectarian bigotry or bias, believing in the united efforts of all Christians for the elevation and regeneration of mankind.

BALDY, PETER, Merchant, was born in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, March 2d, 1789, thirteen years after the Declaration of Independence, and when Pennsylvania was little more than a virgin wilderness. The family was of German extraction, and upon the paternal side were seven brothers, all of whom were soldiers in the American ranks when the Revolution was unfolding itself. Opportunities for education in those days were rare and meagre in Pennsylvania, and Peter's humble rank in life prevented him from acquiring aught save a very limited share of school discipline or learning. When sixteen years of age, he entered his father's blacksmith shop, and became an apprentice to the trade, continuing in this occupation until he was twenty-one, or "free," according to the custom and language of the time. The over-ruling desire for pecuniary competence and independence, which has been, in so influential a degree, the distinctive trait in his career, was at an early date noticeably prominent. In place of giving to profitless pursuits his leisure time, as was the general habit of boys at his age, it was devoted to extra work, therefore to extra earnings. Thus, when he had attained his majority, he had not only well fitted himself for an active life by economical habits and steady labor, but had also accumulated a sum of money not usually found in the possession of one of his age and trade. The blacksmith's shop seemed to be a sphere too circumscribed for his aspirations; and his attention was turned to mercantile pursuits, wherein he resolved to hazard a venture. Borrowing the sum of $850, he set out for Philadelphia, where, obtaining further credit, he bought goods to the amount of between two and three thousand dollars. With these he returned to Danville, and established himself at once in business. In those days, there were no railroads in Pennsylvania, and a journey to Philadelphia was a tedious and costly affair. He was soon pleasantly assured that his undertaking was a success; the borrowed money was promptly repaid, and prospects were encouraging. Shortly after, his store became one of the principal centres of trade for all the surrounding country; farmers brought to him their wheat and produce, which they exchanged for merchandise adapted to their requirements; this produce was floated on arks to Philadelphia, where it was again exchanged for fresh supplies of commodities. In this business he continued to amass wealth, until the year 1845, when he withdrew from mercantile pursuits to enjoy leisure and tranquillity. Owing to the

enhanced value of large tracts of land bought when extremely cheap, his income has doubled and redoubled itself since his outset in life, thus justifying many of his early and oft-repeated prophecies. He is distinguished for strength of will and great energy of character; business tact and capacity; exactness in his dealings, and a willingness to aid the poor and deserving. He was married, February 17th, 1818, to the daughter of Daniel Hurley, and he has had a family consisting of three sons and as many daughters. Edward H. Baldy, a prominent lawyer of Danville, is one of these sons; the second is a clergyman; the third a thriving merchant. Two of his daughters are married to worthy and talented lawyers, and the third is the wife of a clergyman loved and esteemed by all his parishioners.

WADDELL, HON. WILLIAM B., Lawyer, was born September 21st, 1828, in the city of Philadelphia. His father, Robert Waddell, was Irish by birth, but came to this country when quite young. He was an intelligent mechanic — a carver—and occupied a respectable position in the social circle in which he moved. His mother, Mary Bell, sister of Hon. Thomas S. Bell, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was a woman of marked characteristics. When seven years of age, the family removed to Trenton, and here the son lived until he was thirteen years of age, when he was sent to attend school at the Academy at Westchester, Pennsylvania. This school was considered at that time one of the best in the country, and it was here that the foundation was laid which enabled him to subsequently rise so rapidly in public estimation. After leaving the Academy, he went to Princeton College, New Jersey, where he was graduated, with a good position in his class, in 1849. When at college, he was quiet, unassuming, and attentive to his studies, but did not exhibit any marked traits of character. Immediately after graduating, he entered the office of Joseph Hemphill, of Westchester, and commenced the study of law; he was admitted to the bar of Chester county in March, 1852. Besides having the advantage and benefit of an attendance at such schools of learning as the Academy at Westchester and Princeton College, he made a wise selection when he entered the law office of Joseph Hemphill, a well-known and most excellent lawyer, pleasing in his manners and scrupulously conscientious. Immediately after his admission to the bar, he assumed a prominent position, which he has maintained ever since. His practice has been confined principally to the courts of Chester county and the Supreme Court of the State, in which he has always had a large share of business. Originally a Democrat, and a warm supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for President, in 1861, when the second great political revolution swept over the country, he entered the ranks of the Republican party, and has ever since been an active worker in that organization. During 1865-66-67, he was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in which body, in 1866, he was Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, one of the most important committees in the House of Representatives, and, in 1867, he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1872, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of H. S. Evans, in the Senate of the State; in this body, as in the Lower House, he occupied a prominent position. In the cause of education he has always been deeply interested; as President of the Normal School Board, his services and influence have been marked with beneficial results. He has been for many years a director of and counsel for the National Bank of Chester county. In 1856, he married Mary Jane Worthington, of Westchester, niece of Dr. Worthington (deceased), late State Senator. He occupies a prominent position in Chester county; has earned, by faithful and valuable services, the esteem and confidence of the community, and is quoted as an attentive and safe lawyer, an honorable, enterprising, and influential citizen.

MERRIFIELD, HON. WILLIAM, Merchant, Legislator, and Judge, was born at Pine Plains, Dutchess county, New York, April 22d, 1806. His parents, Robert Merrifield and Catharine Wilsey, were both natives of New York State. His early life was spent upon the farm of his father, and what education he received was acquired at the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1819, his parents removed to Hyde Park, Pennsylvania, then known as and called Providence. Here he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked about four years. After this, he engaged in mercantile business at Centremoreland, in Luzerne county. At the end of one year, he returned to Hyde Park, where he recommenced business, in which he continued for thirty years. In 1835, mainly through his instrumentality, a post-office was located in the town of his residence, and he was appointed Post-master, a position which he retained for twelve years. In 1843, he was elected to the State Legislature, and served in that body during the sessions of 1844-45-46. While a member of the Legislature, he was Chairman of the Committee on Banks, was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and of several other important committees. In politics, he is a Democrat of the old school, and a strong believer in the principles advocated and promulgated by Jefferson. He was ever regarded by his party in the Legislature as a safe adviser, his opinions being frequently sought and much respected. In 1856, he was nominated for and elected an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county, and occupied, for five years, a seat on the Bench with the late Judge Conyngham, Presi-

dent Judge of that court. He is President of the Hyde Park Bank, and is connected with several other financial institutions. He was one of the owners of 500 acres of land on which the city of Scranton now stands, and which was sold by him and his partners to the Scrantons and their associates, in 1846. This city, which was located subsequently to 1846, now contains a population of about 30,000 inhabitants. He has always been greatly interested in all such public improvements as would develop that portion of the State with which he was immediately connected. He was an untiring advocate of slack water navigation of the Susquehanna, though neither he nor any other advocate of that project has ever been able to induce the State to undertake the enterprise. He was also an earnest advocate of the extension of the canal to the State line of New York, and furnished many articles to the public press in the interest of this work, which was finally accomplished. Thus, it will be seen that, both as an individual and a public officer, he has always taken an active part in the affairs of his adopted State. He was married, in 1831, to Almira Swetland, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania. There are few men who possess more fully the entire confidence of his acquaintances, his chief characteristics being those of honesty and integrity, and a conscientious discharge of all duties entrusted to him. Having acquired, mainly by his own industry and perseverance, a good English education, he is versed not only in the common topics of the day, but may also be regarded as well read in history, politics, and philosophy. He has had conferred upon him, without solicitation on his part, many offices of honor and trust, and has invariably administered them to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. His life presents a record which proves conclusively that the right road to success in life is pre-eminently that of unceasing labor and undeviating integrity.

MAXWELL, HON. HENRY D., Lawyer, and Judge, was born in the village of Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, December 5th, 1812. His great grandfather, John Maxwell, was of Scottish extraction, and emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland, with his four sons and two daughters, in 1747. Purchasing a fine tract of land in Greenwich township (now Warren county), New Jersey, about three miles from Easton, he resumed his business as a farmer. His eldest son, William, after coming to this country, attached himself to the English army, and served with it in the French war; was with Braddock, and also at Quebec when Wolfe fell. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he was in the Commissary Department of the British army, and stationed at Mackinaw. He at once resigned his commission, made his way on foot through the then wilderness to Trenton, and tendered his services to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. Appointed Colonel, and afterwards Brigadier-General, his services have become a matter of history. He enjoyed the high esteem and confidence of General Washington, and was by him assigned to many important commands and positions. John Maxwell, the grandfather of Henry D., was also one of those who fully met the claims which his country had upon him. He joined the Revolutionary army, and was raised to the rank of Captain. Participating in numerous battles, he long lived to enjoy the fruits of the independence he had fought to win, dying at Flemington in 1828, aged eighty-nine years. His wife was a Miss Clifford, a descendant of one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, and a lady of remarkable strength of character. Their eldest son, George C. Maxwell, became one of the leading lawyers of New Jersey, and represented his district in Congress, in 1812. Their youngest son, William, who was the father of Henry D., was a man of remarkable attainments, acquired under the tuition of some of the most accomplished teachers of his day and locality; he graduated with high honor at Princeton, in 1804. He studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in New Jersey, November 10th, 1808, and continued to practise in Flemington until his death, in 1828. Henry D. Maxwell resembles his father in his thirst for knowledge and the avidity with which he acquires it. In his fifteenth year, he had completed his preparatory studies, and was qualified to enter Princeton College. The death of his father required him to abandon his cherished object, and use his energies in aid of a widowed mother and her six children. At this early age, he commenced, single-handed, the battle of life. Obtaining the situation of Usher at the boarding-school of the Rev. Robert Steel, at Abington, Pennsylvania, he there, for about eighteen months, prepared young men, most of them his seniors, for that college life which he was required to forego. Returning to his home in Flemington, he commenced the study of law under the late Nathaniel Sexton, continuing it in the office of Thomas A. Hartwell, in Somerville, New Jersey, and completing his course under the tuition of his uncle, Hon. John P. B. Maxwell, at Belvidere, New Jersey. He was admitted to the Bar, September 4th, 1834. His mother, a daughter of the late Major Henry Dusenberry, a successful merchant of Philadelphia and New Hampton, New Jersey, having about that time removed to Easton, Pennsylvania, he accompanied her, at her request, and commenced the practice of law in Phillipsburg, residing with her in Easton. On November 7th, 1834, he was admitted to the Bar of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and opened his office in Easton, in 1835. He was subsequently admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, December, 1836, and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1841. Shortly after locating in Easton, he associated in partnership with the Hon. J. M. Porter. This connection continued for several years. In 1848, he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General for Northampton county, and again, in 1849, the same honor

H. D. Maxwell

was conferred upon him. In 1850, he was appointed by President Taylor Consul to Trieste, in Austria. His health having been impaired by too close application to professional duties, he accepted the appointment, repaired to his post, and ably performed its requirements for about one year. Resigning, he returned to his home and resumed his profession. He continued his legal practice until July, 1856, when he was appointed by Governor Pollock, President Judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, succeeding his brother-in-law, Hon. Washington McCartney, deceased. He was re-appointed in December, 1856, and continued to discharge the important duties of his post until December 1st, 1857. Upon his retirement, he was the recipient of the highest encomiums from the press, the bar, and the people. A public entertainment was tendered him by all of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his high character as a man and a jurist. It may be mentioned, as an example of his spirit of self-sacrifice at the call of duty, that when, in 1829, the then Secretary of the Navy, Samuel L. Southard, forwarded him a warrant as Midshipman in the Navy, he, finding his mother opposed to his acceptance of it, yielded to her wishes and resigned the tempting offer. In May, 1830, he gave his first vote in approval of the principles of the Whig party; upon its dissolution, he warmly embraced Republicanism, and has continued unswervingly in that political faith. He was a Delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore, in 1844, when Clay and Frelinghuysen were nominated. In 1846, he was a candidate for Congress in the district called the "Tenth Legion of Democracy," opposed to the Hon. Richard Brodhead, the nominee of the dominant party. In this contest, he reduced their usual majority of about 5000 to 1000. In 1853, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Easton Town Council, and was immediately made its President. At the succeeding spring election, he received the highest vote of any candidate, and continued President of the Council until 1856, when he declined re-election. At an encampment held in Easton, in 1842, General George Cadwalader commanding, he was appointed Quartermaster-General. The title "General" was then accorded him by popular consent, until his subsequent appointment as Judge. He has represented his party in numerous conventions, State and national, and served frequently on the State Central Committee. Through his instrumentality, in 1856, a Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Easton, of which he was made President; this position he still holds. He is also Secretary of the Fire Insurance Company of Northampton County, Secretary and Director of Easton Gas Company, member of the Board of Control of Public Schools, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds of Easton Cemetery, etc. He has also been, for years, one of the Directors of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, and President of the Northampton County Bar Association. He received the honorary degree of A.M., from Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1844. By Governor Curtin, he was appointed, in 1861, Paymaster-General of the Pennsylvania Reserves, with the rank of Colonel; with that celebrated corps he continued until they entered the field in the service of the United States. Was again appointed, by Governor Curtin, in 1862, President Judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Findlay. He married, May 9th, 1854, Maria Louisa, daughter of John Honeyman, a physician of prominence, of New Germantown, New Jersey. In the practice of the profession to which he has returned, he has been unusually successful. Frankness and cordiality, joined with quick business habits and untiring industry, have given him a strong hold on the confidence of the community as a practitioner. His habit of thorough research and vigor of intellect, have made him prominent as a jurist. Generous to a fault, philanthropic in motive, with a high moral character and popular manners, having a kind word for every one, his commanding influence in society is easily understood. He is still active and energetic, as when "stumping it" in '46, and is truly one of the representative, high-minded men of the United States.

ROSS, HON. SOBIESKI, Surveyor, Civil Engineer, and Congressman, was born at Coudersport, Pennsylvania, May 16th, 1828. He is of Scotch extraction, but his ancestors long since emigrated to this country, and may be considered as among its earliest settlers. His grandfather, Thomas Ross, served with distinction during the Revolutionary War, and his father, David Ross, was an officer of the War of 1812, and has always been a prominent citizen in the section of the State where he resided. The early education of Sobieski was quite thorough, he having always evinced a disposition to acquire knowledge. He was especially fond of mathematics, and early excelled in that branch of learning. After having acquired a sufficient elementary education, he adopted surveying and civil engineering as a profession; he also engaged in the study of law, but its practice not being congenial to his tastes, he has never attempted or desired to follow it as a business. Always passionately attached to his profession, he has devoted much time and study to the duties and science appertaining to surveying and engineering. He has been for several years actively engaged in settling a large tract of land in the northern counties of the State of Pennsylvania. His pursuit as engineer affording him great facilities and advantages, he has operated largely in real estate, and in some of these operations has been very successful. He has done much to develop the country through the northern portions of the State, and being both patriotic and public spirited,

has taken the lead in many enterprises which have proved most lucrative and advantageous. Besides being engaged in real estate operations, he is largely interested in mining. He has also given much attention to agricultural pursuits, and being the possessor of a fine farm, has contributed largely to the improvement of the scientific and practical methods of cultivation. He has never been considered a leading politician; nevertheless, being widely and favorably known, and being considered, in a marked degree, as reliable and efficient, he was nominated by the Republican party of the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania, in 1872, and elected as their representative to the Forty-third Congress. Since his advent into Congress, he has displayed fine business qualifications, great familiarity with the leading questions of the day, and is considered one of the working members of that body. Always alive to the best interests of his constituents, he is untiring in his earnest efforts to serve them. He is on the Committees of Agriculture and Militia, where his experience and learning render his services of importance. He is in the prime of life, and with his practical mind and scientific attainments, his position in Congress, as elsewhere, must ever be in the front rank.

MILLIKEN, JAMES F., Lawyer, was born in Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, July 19th, 1847. He is the son of Samuel Milliken, a prominent citizen and successful business man of Central Pennsylvania, and grandson of Hon. James Milliken, late of Lewistown, a distinguished professional man and officer. He was educated at Tuscarora Academy, Academia county, at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and in various other well known educational establishments of the State. Throughout his school life, he was noted for his application, and a power of grasping the principle of an abstruse subject which is possessed by few. In 1864, he pursued a course of legal studies with Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, and was admitted to the bar, July 26th, 1868. In this town he engaged in active practice, and was soon busied with the cares and responsibilities attendant upon a large and remunerative clientage. As a criminal lawyer, he has attained a wide reputation, and to him is assigned the greater portion of the criminal cases tried in the courts of his county. Repeatedly, he has been pitted in the legal arena against many and veteran antagonists; but in almost every case, the embarrassing net of his impregnable arguments, and the keen trident of his eloquent philippics and harangues, have entitled him to the wreath and award of the victorious combatant. At an early date, he participated actively in the prevalent politics of his time, and, before he had attained his majority, was a Delegate to the Republican County Convention. In every political campaign, he has been a prominent mover; he, at the present time, is President of the Allegheny Hook and Ladder Company. He is a man of considerable literary ability; a fluent writer; and a ready, pleasing, and effective speaker. He is also Captain of the Juniata Riflemen, belonging to the 5th Regiment, Fifth Division, National Guards of Pennsylvania; and during many past years, has taken a leading part in all public affairs.

CLARK, JOHN M., Brevet Major, United States Army, Treasurer of Blair county, Pennsylvania, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 6th, 1839. His parents, Robert and Mary Clark, were born in America. He was educated in the common schools of Delaware county, where he manifested unusual insight and perseverance. Soon after abandoning school life, and when in his seventeenth year, he entered the service of the United States Army, and served as a private under General Scott in the Mexican War—in Company I, Second Dragoons. In September, 1848, he married and moved to Altoona, Blair county, Pennsylvania, where he connected himself with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in whose employ he remained until 1861. He then entered the United States' service with the commission of Captain, and during three years, served as a faithful officer in defence of the Government and the Union. At the close of the Rebellion, he was commissioned as Brevet Major for gallantry shown repeatedly during the war. In 1865, he was appointed Police officer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Altoona, Pennsylvania. In this position he has served up to the present time. In 1868, he was elected Treasurer of Blair county, and in this capacity has ever held himself upright and free from reproach or suspicion. He is noted for his ability, his shrewdness, and his gentlemanly demeanor at all times and under all circumstances.

STRANG, HON. BUTLER B., Lawyer, Senator, and Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania, son of the Rev. Francis Strang, a prominent minister of the Methodist Church, was born in Steuben county, New York, March 6th, 1829. His family removing to Pennsylvania in the year 1830, he was enabled to enjoy the advantages of the classical and mathematical academies of this State. After completing his preliminary education, at the age of twenty he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, when twenty-two years of age. Entering with the zeal and activity of youth on the prosecution of his profession, he at the same time exhibited a lively interest in political questions, and soon became a recognized leader in the Republican party of his section, and was early in life

Chas. Fox Co. Philadelphia.

B B Stang

honored by election to the office of District Attorney of Tioga county. In the fall of 1860, he was elected to the House of Representatives, and served two years; again, in the fall of 1867, he was chosen Representative of his county, and for the four years following ably served his constituents in the lower House. So satisfactory was his record as a public official during these years that, in 1872, he was elevated by his fellow citizens to the Senate of the State, and to the Speakership of that body he was elected, in 1874. During the unfortunate Civil War, his influence and best efforts were devoted to the preservation of the Union, and his means were freely contributed for its perpetuation. Deeply interested in every portion of the State of Pennsylvania, he is particularly zealous in advancing the welfare and developing the resources of the section which he represents. In the organization and construction of the Jersey Shore & Pine Creek Railroad, he was the chief instrument of success; to insure the completion thereof, he consented, contrary to his personal inclinations, to enter the Legislature for the second time. During the last two or three years, he has been unremitting in his efforts to accomplish, for the benefit of his county, as well as the State at large, the construction of a branch of the Honellville & State Line Railroad (from that point to New York), to connect directly with the great coal fields of Tioga county. Of this branch road he is the projector as well as the President. Fully alive to the necessity for such means of transportation, he has steadfastly persisted in urging and assisting its construction until success has, at last, crowned his efforts; the line will be completed during the coming season. He was the first to recognize this outlet as the natural channel, to the great markets, of the coal and pine lumber trade of Tioga county. The want of railroad communication to leading points having previously compelled the traffic from that county to pass across the border to New York State, was a great drawback upon the advancement and prosperity of that region. In the prosecution of this project to successful completion, he encountered many discouraging rebuffs and disheartening circumstances. While $120,000,000 had been appropriated by Legislative enactment for the benefit of other sections of the State, the veto of Governor Geary prevented him from obtaining the $4,000,000 which, through his influence, had been appropriated for the internal improvement of the locality represented by him. Nothing daunted by this unexpected blow from the Executive, he at once proceeded to enlist, in behalf of his great practical work, the aid of private capital, and to-day he enjoys the proud satisfaction of contemplating his perfected enterprise and its beneficial results—the greatly increased and abiding prosperity and wealth of his country and its inhabitants. He was married, in early life, to the daughter of Charles T. Douglas, of Tioga, thereby still more fully identifying himself with the home of his adoption, where he is respected as a model citizen. As a legislator and an able, upright lawyer, he stands pre-eminent. Though quiet and unassuming in manner, as a presiding officer he exhibits the dignity and decision which ever command respect from opponents as well as from friends, while his knowledge of parliamentary law renders him peculiarly acceptable as President of a legislative body.

MOESER, HENRY, Architect and Civil Engineer, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 3d, 1821. His father was a wealthy mill-owner and afforded him every means for the acquirement of a thorough education, and he finally graduated, one of the first pupils, at the Polytechnic School of Hesse-Darmstadt, when only seventeen years of age. He then entered into business as a mechanical and architectural draftsman, and was connected with large works in his native country, and, for a number of years, was a prominent member of the Industrial Society. For about two years he was engaged as constructing engineer to the Main Neckar Railroad. In 1849, he emigrated to the United States, and, after remaining for one year with his brother, in Union county, chiefly for the purpose of perfecting himself in the English language, he removed to Pittsburgh and commenced business as an architect and civil engineer. He is the inventor and patentee of a printing press, and also of an apparatus for printing directions on newspapers. In 1852, he associated in partnership with John N. Barr, and they continued business as architects, and numerous public school buildings, the Allegheny County Work-house and Allegheny City Poor-house, several churches, and a large number of private dwellings attest their taste and skill. In 1865, Mr. Moeser was appointed Consul for western Pennsylvania and West Virginia by the government of Hesse-Darmstadt, and, in July, 1871, the German Empire renewed the appointment. A man of great public spirit and estimable character, he is an energetic promoter and generous supporter of all schemes calculated to advance the material and moral prosperity of the community of which he has been so long a member. He was married, in 1852, to Augusta, daughter of A. Michaels, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

GRAY, HON. MALCOLM, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 1st, 1842. His preliminary education he attained in the Preparatory Department of the University of Pennsylvania, under the tuition of the eminent Dr. Samuel Crawford. After pursuing various courses of studies in various schools and academies, he journeyed westward, in his seventeenth year, and settled finally in Missouri. Here he engaged in mercantile pursuits, continuing in them, however, but for a short time.

Three years later, he returned to Trenton, New Jersey, where he studied law under the tutorship of Chief Justice Mercer Beasley, and was admitted to the bar, February 22d, 1865. Removing to Pittsburgh, he engaged in active practice, and has since secured an extensive and honorable clientage. He has been an active member of the Democratic party, and an influential member of several political conventions, where his acumen, ability, and inflexible determination have won high praise and esteem. He has always been a prime mover in every important measure, or action, concerning the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in many church bodies and associations has worked to render himself useful in any and every manner. He is President of the Mercantile Library of Pittsburgh. In 1872, he was elected a member of the Convention to Amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and sat with it through its sessions, extending to November 3d, 1873. He was also Chairman of the Committee on Accounts and Expenditures of the Convention, and on Militia. He is an able and very promising lawyer, and is far from seeking or aspiring to political honors. He is Trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank, an officer of various important local companies, and the solicitor of various corporate bodies. Peter Hay, of Philadelphia, was his grandsire.

LEET, JONATHAN D., Lawyer, and Justice of the Peace, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 31st, 1815. The major portion of his education he received at Washington College, Pennsylvania. His father was a well-known and worthy Virginian, and was one of the earliest settlers in the county where Jonathan first saw the light. His brother, Hon. Isaac Leet, was elected a member of the Twenty-fourth Congress, and, by his ability and energy, secured the admiration of all parties. Under the administration of Polk, Jonathan was the first Postmaster appointed in Washington county, Pennsylvania. After the expiration of his commission as Postmaster, he was elected to the Legislature, and served creditably during the sessions of 1850–'51. In 1852, he was appointed to supervise certain State improvements at Hollidaysburg, whither he removed in the same year. The onerous duties of this position he fulfilled admirably until 1855, when other affairs called him into other fields. Since this period, he has been noted as a prominent and influential member of the bar; has served as a Town Councilman; has, during seventeen years, been an indefatigable Director of Schools; and, in 1865, was elected Justice of the Peace, a post for which he was again chosen, in 1870. At the present time, he is Secretary of the School Board, and a legal practitioner in whom is placed great trust and reliance by his friends and townsmen. During 1843–'44 '45, he was appointed Major of a battalion in Washington county, Pennsylvania; and, during the late war, his sons distinguished themselves by their loyalty and courage, he commanding meanwhile in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, in order to protect the town. In 1841, he was married to Mary A. Callahan, daughter of Captain Daniel Callahan, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, a descendant of a family noted for patriotism. In 1852, he was married a second time, to Mary J. Sanders, daughter of Major Jacob Sanders, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

CLARKE, ROBERT DUNLAP, Major, and Paymaster United States Army, was born at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, April 29th, 1816. His father, Robert Clarke, who settled in Fayette county, in the beginning of the century, had been for many years previously engaged at Washington, Pennsylvania, in partnership with Neil Gillespie, the grandfather of Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, in manufacturing and forwarding flour to Pittsburgh, for shipment to New Orleans. He was also a Captain in the Pennsylvania militia during the celebrated "Whiskey Insurrection." Robert is one of ten children. His brother, General Henry T. Clarke, is Assistant Commissary General of the Army. When fourteen years of age, he entered Kenyon College, near Mount Vernon, Ohio, where, among others, he studied with Professor Torshey of Louisiana, Hon. John L. Dawson of Pennsylvania, Henry Winter Davis of Maryland, and Edwin M. Stanton, the latter being his room-mate, and with whom he formed a friendship that proved life-long. Close application to his studies beginning to tell upon his health, he was obliged, at the expiration of three years, to leave Kenyon; after a season of rest, he entered Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, subsequently receiving that of Master of Arts. For the year following, he was engaged as Professor of Ancient Languages at Madison College, and then entering the office of John Dawson, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, he pursued the study of law until he was admitted to the bar of that place, in 1841. He then formed a law partnership with his preceptor, and this connection continued until 1848, during which time he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the United States District and Circuit Courts. In 1848, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained practising his profession until 1851, when he emigrated to Kenosha, Wisconsin. Here he paid no attention to the law, being deeply interested in real estate operations and in developing the copper-bearing regions bordering on Lake Superior; he published an interesting paper on this subject in *Harper's Monthly*. In 1853, during Pierce's administration, he was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Treasury Department, and removed to

Washington, where he remained in various clerical capacities in the Treasury, the Pension Bureau, and Patent Office until 1861. In this year he was Principal Examiner in the Patent Office, and had charge of the department of patents relating to land carriages, and calorifics, discharging the onerous and exacting duties of the position with distinguished zeal, ability, and fidelity. Originally a Whig in politics, he had later identified himself with the Democratic party, but at the outbreak of the Civil War he became a Republican. In 1863, he was tendered by Edwin M. Stanton, his former college-mate, the appointment of Additional Paymaster of Volunteers with the rank of Major of Cavalry. Accepting the commission, he was assigned to duty in Washington, where he remained until September, 1865, when he was ordered to New Orleans; in December following, he was assigned to duty as Post Paymaster at Galveston, Texas. At the close of the war he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services. In December, 1866, he was ordered to Washington, and on January 17th, 1867, was nominated and confirmed by the Senate as Major and Paymaster, United States Army; he was detailed for duty in the Bureau of Bounties and Back Pay due Volunteers, known as the Bureau of Preferred Claims. In March, 1867, he was ordered to Omaha, Nebraska, and was employed in paying the troops serving in the Department of the Platte. While in this department, and upon duty near Fort Reno, Wyoming Territory, he participated in an engagement of over two hours' duration, between his escort and a band of Sioux Indians. In August, 1872, he was again ordered to Washington as Post-Paymaster, and has been stationed there since that date. He was married in 1847, to a daughter of Alpheus Wilson, at Morgantown, West Virginia. Mrs. Clarke is a granddaughter of Hon. Thomas Wilson, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania during Madison's administration. A sister of Mrs. Clarke married Hon. John R. Ewing, some time Congressman from Pennsylvania; her uncle, Hon. Edgar Wilson, and her cousin, Hon. Eugene Wilson, also served in Congress. A sister of Colonel Clarke married Hon. Henry W. Beeson, and another, Hon. John L. Dawson, both of whom represented Pennsylvania Districts in Congress; a brother, G. W. Clarke, became an extensive operator in real estate, and for him were named "Clarke's Point," in South Chicago, and "Clarke's Station," on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. He has three children, a son, Colonel A. E. Clarke, who was a Commissary of Subsistence during the late war, and two daughters. His tastes are of a decidedly literary character, and he delights to refresh himself by communion with the best classical authors. He is a finished linguist, speaking and writing the French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages, with each of which, as well as with Greek and Latin, he is as familiar as with his mother tongue.

SWARR, HIRAM B., Lawyer, was born in Londonderry township, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, March 9th, 1821. His father, Jacob Swarr, was a prominent manufacturer of Lebanon county, and a very able business man. He was also President of the Downingtown and Harrisburg Turnpike Company at the time of the construction of this road; and but for his early decease, which occurred in his thirty-seventh year, he would undoubtedly have attained high position and renown. His mother, who is still living, is a member of the well-known Behn family, of Lancaster, and, as the names indicate, he is on both sides of the family, of German descent. His paternal ancestors came to this country with the Huguenots, from the province of Strausburg; his maternal ancestors also were among the earliest settlers in this thriving region. After leaving the common schools of the county, Hiram was further educated at Lebanon Academy, also at Beck's Academy, near Litiz, in the School House Lane Academy, at Germantown, and finally pursued a course of studies in the Abbeville Institute, situated near Lancaster. When in his sixteenth year, he entered the commission house of Day & Gerrish, in Philadelphia, and subsequently became a member of the firm. Finding that his tastes inclined him to prefer a professional life to mercantile pursuits, he disposed of his interest in the business, and, January 1st, 1845, entered the law office of George W. & Levi Kline, the principal legal firm of Lebanon county. He was admitted to the bar, April 1st, 1847, and, removing to Lancaster, began immediately the practice of his profession. Being a man of an active and energetic temperament, and identifying himself with the Democratic party, he became one of the foremost political workers of the county. For upward of twelve years, he retained the position of Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. In 1856, he was appointed by President Pierce, Postmaster of Lancaster county; in 1857, was re-appointed to the same position by President Buchanan, and continued to fulfil its duties until the spring of 1861. He was also a Delegate from his Congressional District to the National Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, in 1856, which nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency; also to the National Democratic Convention which met at Charleston. In 1868, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from his district; and such was his personal popularity in his county, that he received several hundred votes more than the "ticket," although the ascendancy of the Republican party prevented his election. In 1872, he was a member of the Electoral College, and during ten years was an honored member of the Lancaster School Board. Although so lusily engaged in the political arena, he has never ceased to devote to his profession the major portion of his time and unremitting attention, and has been engaged repeatedly on many cases of much local interest and vital importance. Throughout the life of that statesman, he was one of the most admired and most trusted friends of James Buchanan, who placed

implicit reliance on his sagacity and honor; by him he was appointed his solicitor, while for several years previous to the death of Mr. Buchanan, he was entrusted with the entire management of his general affairs and his investments. He was also named as this gentleman's resident executor. During the late war, he was Secretary of the Committee of Safety, organized by the citizens of Lancaster, of which Dr. J. L. Atlee was chairman, and in this position he gleaned fresh laurels for his untiring promptitude upon all occasions, his affability, and his marked exactitude and accuracy. In December, 1847, he was married to a daughter of Simon Toby, for many years President of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania. He has three children living; one son and two daughters. His son is connected with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and one of his daughters is married to the Rev. Ellis N. Kremer, of Bedford, Pennsylvania.

SAUNDERS, WILLIAM, Superintendent of the Experimental Gardens at Washington, District of Columbia, and father of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, was born at St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland, in December, 1822, and received his education in one of the well-known institutions of that city of universities. While in his sixteenth year, he was articled as an apprentice to a capable and efficient horticulturist, and early became an ardent gardener. In 1848, he left England for this country, making his home first in New York, afterward in Maryland, and subsequently in Germantown, Pennsylvania. Shortly after the battle of Gettysburg, he was appointed to lay out and arrange the Soldier's National Cemetery at that place, and this commission he effected in a highly creditable manner. When the organization of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, was completed, he undertook, temporarily, the entire superintendence of the gardens of this department. In that trust he evinced such energy and ability, that in the autumn of 1862, he received a permanent appointment as Superintendent, a position which he has held to the present time. He has also devoted considerable time and attention to literary pursuits, and in 1850, was a contributor to *Hovey's Magazine*. In this magazine, he published an article illustrating the principles governing plant-growth in propagating from cuttings; that of keeping the bottoms of the cuttings from thirty to forty degrees Fahrenheit warmer than the buds exposed above the surface, in this manner exciting the root forming process, while bud-growth was retarded. This essay was widely copied in European horticultural journals. For several years he edited the *Farmer and Gardener*, of Philadelphia, and fulfilled the numerous duties of its editor in the most satisfactory manner. He was the writer of the Preamble to the Constitution of the National Grange, and forcibly enunciated the principles upon which the organization is based.

TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON, Lawyer and Congressman, was born in Westchester, Pennsylvania, January 20th, 1813. He received a thorough academic education, and in 1832 accepted a position as Teller in the Bank of Chester County. While employed in that capacity, he also studied law under the direction of William Darlington, of Westchester, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, when he commenced practice. He served as Deputy Attorney-General under the administration of Attorneys-General Darragh and Cooper. In 1849, he was elected Cashier of the Bank of Chester County, and filled that office with great acceptability and efficiency until 1857, when he resigned and resumed the practice of the law, in which he has since continued. He was a Delegate to the National Whig Convention at Baltimore, in 1852, and to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, in 1860. In 1868, he received the Republican nomination for the Forty-first Congress, in the Seventh District, and, having been elected, served with such zeal and ability that he has been successively returned to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses by large and overwhelming majorities. In addition to his general activity in all the leading measures in Congress, he is the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and a member of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. In the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, he was also a member of the Committee on Education. He has taken a most active part in the improvement of the Homestead Law.

FILER, GEORGE, Miner and Engineer, was born in Somersetshire, England, August 5th, 1821. He was one of a family of ten, whose parents were George and Ann Filer, of the same town. His father dying while George was very young, the lad was enabled to acquire but a slender share of education. In 1846, he came to the United States, and having been engaged in coal mining in his native country, he entered into the same business on his arrival here, obtaining employment in the Schuylkill coal regions. A year later, he removed to Tuscarora, and was employed in the mines of the Reading Railroad Company at that place. At the expiration of two years and more, he settled in Scranton, and in 1849, engaged with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at that time the largest coal operators in the Lackawanna valley. His position with this company entailed upon him duties that were onerous and important—consisting chiefly in the sinking of shafts, the driving of tunnels, and in the general development of the mines. In 1854, he left the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and, leasing from S. Spencer and others some coal lands, began to mine for himself, a pursuit in which he was highly successful. His lease expiring in 1862, he renewed it and associated with him J. R. Davis and J. F. Hunt; this

partnership continued until 1867, when he sold out his interest in the mine—known as the "Roaring Brook Mine." His next essay was at Green Ridge, where he operated for more than five years the "Oak Hill Colliery;" and, in 1870, he also sunk a shaft at Carbon Hill, a colliery which, in July, 1872, was sold to the Erie Railroad Company. In 1871, he superintended the building of the Spring Brook Colliery, now owned also by the Erie Railroad Company, and known as the "Moosic Colliery." In the fall of 1873, he opened in Blakely township, about eight miles from Scranton, one of the largest collieries in this section of the State; this he is now operating; it is known as the "Winton Colliery," and is considered the largest "breaker" in this region; its capacity is 200,000 tons per annum. In connection with the Winton Mine, he has constructed and is at present completing another enterprise, to be called the "Filer Mine." From these two last-named collieries he and his partner, Thomas Levey, have contracts to deliver 300,000 tons per annum, with rights and privileges on adjoining tracts which enable them to increase the volume to a half million within the next five years. As a developer of coal lands, he has no superiors and few equals; his unequaled judgment, displayed so often in locating happily numerous veins of coal, has won him unbounded admiration and esteem; while his advice and services are anxiously sought after by parties developing land in this section of our State. Repeatedly, when various mining enterprises have been abandoned as hopelessly unprofitable, he has turned his attention to them, and in many cases has transformed apparently profitless mines into the most productive collieries in the county. In fact, the greater portion of the developments mentioned herein, and attributed to him, are on tracts which had been abandoned by others as worthless; and throughout the county there are many operators who are greatly indebted to his benevolent shrewdness in assisting them in the hour of need, in directing them where to strike their veins, and in proffering useful and valuable counsel. Forty-five years of his life have been spent in mining, and during this time his wisdom, energy and perseverance have benefited in an incalculable degree his adopted State and country. In 1844, he was married to Martha Alsby, of England.

LE VAN, JOHN P., Master Mechanic, was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, November 17th, 1834. His ancestors emigrated to this country in 1699, and consisted of three brothers, who being embroiled politically with the Huguenots, and French Huguenots themselves, came to the United States to seek safety, tranquillity and fortune. His father, John Le Van, was born in Kurztown, Berks county; his mother, Johan Stonsh, was the daughter of worthy parents, and was born in Lebanon county. He himself was through humble circumstances debarred from the educational privileges in these days accorded to all so freely and fully. His father being a stationary engineer receiving but a meagre salary, he was at an early date compelled to take part in the struggle for life. During nine months, however, he was a constant attendant at a free school; and for two years was a pupil in a night-school situated near his home. When but ten years of age, he was engaged in bottling root beer and setting up nine pins, and while busied with these humble occupations managed to save a trifling sum of money. Three years later, he was hired to work in a brick-yard near Harrisburg, where he remained until he had attained his seventeenth year. He was then indentured as an apprentice to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to learn car-building in the works at Altoona, Pennsylvania. And it is noteworthy that he was the first boy taken as an apprentice by this company. After serving in this capacity for six years he was employed as a journeyman, when his remarkable mechanical ability, his industry, and his reliability procured him rapid advancement. At the present time, he is general foreman of the Car Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona. It was not until he attained his majority that he applied himself to study with any earnestness or persistence; when, by diligent perseverance and commendable industry, he rapidly acquired a general knowledge of those things most useful to mechanics and artisans. In 1864, he was drafted to serve three years in the United States Army; but his employers, who valued him highly as a capable and efficient workman, held a consultation, and freed him by paying the "redemption." In 1857, he was married to Isabella, daughter of Joshua and Christiana Reifsneider, who were among the first settlers in Altoona, and whose household effects were conveyed thither over the canal. In appearance, he exhibits the traits of a thoughtful and earnest character, and is modest and courteous in his mien and actions. He has never participated in the political disputes and movements of his time, and is known as a quiet and moral citizen. When but nine years of age, his career was very nearly cut short by an accident that precipitated him into a deep canal; from this perilous situation he was rescued only after great exertion.

SPEER, HON. ROBERT MILTON, Lawyer and Congressman, was born in Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, September 8th, 1838. He is of Irish descent; his parents, Robert and Agnes Speer, having emigrated from near Belfast, Ireland, to America, and settled in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, about 1820. He was the youngest child, and was left an orphan when quite young, his mother having died in 1851, and his father in 1852. He received his education in the Cassville Seminary, and

afterwards engaged in the study of the law in the office of Wilson & Petrikin of Huntingdon. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1859, and forthwith commenced the practice of his profession in Huntingdon, where he has since continued it. He was Assistant Clerk of the House in the Pennsylvania Legislature during the session of 1863, and, in 1872, was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. He received the nomination for the 42d Congress from the Democrats of the 17th Congressional District, in 1870, was duly elected, and, having acquitted himself to the complete satisfaction of his constituents, was re-elected to the 43d Congress. He has taken an active part in all the proceedings of the House, and rendered acceptable and valuable service in the Committees on Elections, and on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. On both occasions of his election it was from a Republican district, and he ran from 1000 to 1500 ahead of his ticket.

MITCHELL, HON. JOHN H., Lawyer, and United States Senator, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 22d, 1835. After acquiring the rudiments of an English education at the public schools of his native county, he attended for some time the Washington Institute of Butler, and finished his scholastic course under a private instructor. He then entered the law office of Hon. Samuel A. Purviance (of the firm of Purviance & Thompson), in Butler, Pennsylvania, under whose instructions he remained for two years. After passing a most satisfactory examination, he was admitted to the bar of Butler county, in 1858. Here he immediately commenced the practice of his profession, but remained only for a short time. The love of adventure and the inducements which California seemed to offer to young and energetic men decided him upon venturing into a new field. He removed to San Francisco, and from thence to San Luis Obisper, California. Soon, however, he returned to San Francisco, and, in July, 1860, journeyed to Portland, Oregon. Finding here the haven which he had so long been seeking, he brought his "undetermined roving" to a close. He at once turned his attention to the building up of a legal practice, and at the same time engaged actively in local politics. So quickly did he make his influence felt that in the following year, 1861, he was elected Corporation Attorney of Portland. The succeeding year, 1862, he was nominated and elected by the Republican party to the Oregon State Senate, in which body he served most faithfully and efficiently four years. During the first two years of his term he was Chairman of the Committee of the Judiciary, and the last two years he held the honorable position of President of the Senate. At the close of the first era of his official life so satisfactory was his record to his constituents, that they earnestly desired to further honor him with still higher proofs of their esteem and confidence. In 1866, strenuous efforts were made by his political friends to secure him a seat in the Senate of the United States. They only failed to elevate him to this proud position through lack of one vote in the caucus. In 1865, he was commissioned, by the Governor of the State, Lieutenant-Colonel in the State Militia. In 1867, he was elected Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Williamite University, at Salem, Oregon, and occupied that Chair for nearly four years. In 1872, he gained the prize which six years before had so narrowly escaped his grasp. He was elected to the United States Senate, and took his seat as the successor of the Hon. Henry W. Corbett, on March 4th, 1873. In this body he is an active member of the Committee on Privileges, Elections and Claims, and is one of the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea-board. As in the Senate of the State of his adoption, he occupies a prominent and influential position in the great Upper House of the Nation. He is possessed of remarkable energy and rare abilities, with the peculiar faculty of exerting the one and asserting the other, traits which caused him so quickly to be recognized as a natural leader by the citizens of Portland. From the year 1868 until January 1st, 1873, when he resigned all other engagements to enter upon his duties as United States Senator, he was constantly employed in positions of high trust and honor. For five years he was the attorney for "The Oregon and California Railroad Company," of Oregon, and "The North Pacific Steamship Transportation Company," of San Francisco, California, at an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, in gold coin. Throughout his public career he has been distinguished by enlarged views of statesmanship, unswerving adherence to the principles of the Republican party, to which he is devoted, and untiring energy in advancing any project to which he has pledged his support. A quick perception and sound judgment, united with business tact, have secured to him rapid and great success, and he carries with him an influence rarely in the possession of a man so young in years.

GRIFFIN, HENRY, Merchant and Agriculturist, was born in Ancram, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, May 23d, 1811. He was the son of Joseph Griffin and Elizabeth (Hoyradt) Griffin, and was of Welsh and German descent. His father was a native of Westchester county, New York, but emigrated to what was then called Providence township, now known as Hyde Park. This occurred when Henry was in his fifth year, and thereafter during many years his parent was familiarly known throughout an extensive circuit of the region as "Old Uncle Joe." His education was necessarily meagre and limited, and when not in the school-room he was busily engaged in laboring on a farm. During the greater portion of his life, in fact, agricultural pursuits have engrossed his attention almost ex-

J. H. Mitchell.

clusively. In 1856, he participated actively in the speculative agitation then possessing this region, and invested very largely in coal lands, which he leased to corporations for mining purposes. By this means, he rapidly acquired an immense amount of property and vast wealth. During his lifetime he held many prominent positions, and in each and every one discharged the functions of his office in a satisfactory and honorable manner. He was President of the Poor Board during many years, and held this office up to the date of his decease; an influential Director in the Second National Bank of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and one of its largest stockholders; President of the Providence and Abington Turnpike Company; a Director in the Lackawanna Hospital, where his indefatigable efforts won him high encomiums in all quarters; one of the foremost stockholders of the Trust Company and Savings Bank of Scranton; Assessor of the Third Ward of Scranton, and President of the School Board in the same place. In addition to these, he held numerous other positions of note and importance, and at all times was commended for his exactitude, his energy, and his shrewd and unerring judgment. He was also one of the charter members of the Hyde Park Lodge Free and Associated Masons, an institution in which he ever took a lively and generous interest. His religious inclinations led him to join the Society of Friends, while the Griffin family in general was likewise inclined from an early period to the present time. His first wife was separated from him by death; his second wife, and present widow, was, at the time of her marriage to him, in April, 1855, Mrs. Allis, then a resident of this vicinity, and formerly a Miss Briggs, of Dutchess county, New York. He died June 26th, 1874, and was buried with Masonic honors in Forest Cemetery, near Dunmore, on the outskirts of Scranton, Pennsylvania. As a man, he was beloved by all, and the citizens generally paid him the greatest respect, not only during his lifetime, but also at the time of his death, an event which called forth many eulogies from the press of this region. Though blunt in speech, he sympathized strongly with the failings and misfortunes of all, and was ever a prime mover in benevolent and charitable efforts.

GETZ, HON. J. LAURENCE, Journalist, and ex-Congressman, was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, September 14th, 1821. His father was an officer in the navy, and fought under Captain Laurence in the War of 1812. His grandfather, on the maternal side, was a soldier of the Revolution. After receiving a thorough academic education, he pursued a course of law studies in the office of the Hon. William Strong, of the Supreme Bench, and, in 1846, was admitted to practice. Subsequently he became connected with the press, and, from 1846 until December 5th, 1868, edited the *Reading Gazette and Democrat*, the English organ of the Democracy of Berks county. During 1856-'57, he was a member of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania. In the first year, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Education, and Secretary to the Committee of Ways and Means; in the last he was made Speaker of the House, and as such was noted for his strict impartiality, his quickness of perception, and his readiness in rendering decisions. From March 4th, 1867, until March 4th, 1873, he served in Congress, and during that period was a member of the Committees on Soldiers' and Sailors' Bounties, Public Expenditures, Public Buildings and Grounds, and the Mississippi Levees. Upon being re-elected to the Forty-second Congress as a Democrat, he received 10,411 votes against 5045 votes for N. Hunter, Republican. While acting as a Congressman, he delivered few speeches, but these stamped him beyond question or doubt as a fluent and able orator; one was in opposition to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson; another in favor of the Repeal of the Income Tax and a general reduction of Internal Taxation; another was a Eulogy upon the late Hon. John Covode, which was commended for the rare merit, in funeral oratory, of truth. Since his retirement from public life, he has contributed many articles of a political and literary nature to various newspapers and magazines; while at present he is meditating an early resumption of his former profession as a legal practitioner. As an upholder and defender of the sentiments of his constituents, and the brave and faithful chief of an influential party organ, he has merited and won high encomiums in every quarter; exhibiting under all circumstances energy, loyalty, learning and perseverance. As a lawyer, he is highly esteemed by those sufficiently familiar with him to discern his merits, for his powers of analysis and judgment, his thorough course of reading, and his quick appreciation of the flaws, points and difficulties of an involved and vexatious case. He was married, in October, 1847, to Anna, eldest daughter of Rev. R. U. Morgan, D. D., a presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church. She died in March, 1873, leaving two children, a son and a daughter.

ALEXANDER, MILTON, Lawyer, was born in Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, and his parents were Robert and Mary Alexander. His education he obtained first at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, and finally at the University of Albany, New York. In 1867, he pursued a course of legal studies in Clarion, Pennsylvania, making himself acquainted with the preliminary formalities in law, in order to fit himself for more thorough study at a later period. Subsequently, he entered the Law Department of the University of Albany, and graduated in April, 1869. May 5th, 1869, he was admitted to the Supreme Court at Albany. June 26th, 1869, he removed to Altoona, Pennsyl-

vania, where he soon became noted as a learned and able practitioner. In October, 1871, he was elected District Attorney of Blair county, Pennsylvania, and in this position won high praises and encomiums for his judgment and sagacity. In February, 1874, he was elected City Solicitor of Altoona, under the firm name of Alexander & Herr. He was married, September 10th, 1874, to Katy F. Morton, of Lancaster.

LACOE, RALPH DUPUY, Merchant, was born in Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 14th, 1824. His father, Anthony D. Lacoe, was born near Havre, France, in 1780, and at the time of the French Revolution was sent out of the country by his parents, and came to the United States, landing at Philadelphia, in charge of a friend of the family who was engaged in mercantile pursuits. His mother was Amelia M. Dupuy, of Hayti, whose father was one of the few refugees that escaped from that island at the time of the insurrection. His elder brothers served actively in the French Republican army of that eventful period. Finally, his father, after passing through the yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, and losing every friend and acquaintance he possessed in the country, left this city, and settling near Pittston became one of the early pioneers of the valley. Here Ralph was born, and, after receiving the crude education obtainable in a country school of those days, learned under his father the trade of carpenter and builder. This business he followed for a few years, then engaged in the lumber trade, which was in turn abandoned for the purpose of entering into real estate transactions. To this business he has since devoted the greater portion of his time and attention. In 1860, he was chosen Cashier of the Pittston Bank, and continued to serve in this capacity until the consolidation of the institution, in 1864, into the First National Bank of Pittston. Previous to the consolidation, and at the organization of the First National Bank, he was chosen Vice-President, and continued to discharge the duties connected with both banks. This occurred during the war times, when the values of bonds and collaterals were constantly fluctuating, and when the position of financial manager was one beset with perils and endless difficulties; under his administration these institutions invariably lent their hearty support to the Government, and invested in all the bonds they were able to manage. These arduous duties undermined his health, and he was obliged to sever his official connection with the bank, and travel in the South in order to re-invigorate his shattered system. Returning to Pittston at the expiration of three years, he resumed his operations in real estate, and was soon actively and successfully occupied. The Gas Works of Pittston were built by him in connection with another enterprising capitalist, and he was one of the originators of the Pittston Water Company, being at the present time one of its most influential directors. Also, he is one of the organizers and incorporators of the Wyoming Insurance Company, a reliable and successful institution whose main office is at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. In 1856, at the solicitation of numerous friends, he was nominated Sheriff on the Republican ticket, but the county being largely Democratic he failed to secure an election. He was the first agent of the celebrated Dupont Powder Company in this section of the State, and worked successfully to insure its introduction and use here for mining and other purposes. In 1850, he was married to a member of the Clary family of Pittston. His success in life he attributes to his industry, economy and perseverance; he is enterprising but cautious, and averse to entering into wild speculations.

BITNER, JOHN R., Capitalist, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 7th, 1826. His father, Abraham Bitner, was a well-known and influential citizen of this place, and was of German extraction, his ancestors being among the very earliest settlers in the State of Pennsylvania. His mother, a member of the Porter family, was also of German descent. Until in his thirteenth year, John attended the common schools of his native city, obtaining an ordinary English education. He was then placed in a shop to learn the trade of cabinet maker, continuing here until he was twenty years of age, when he entered the employ of the State Railroad, since purchased and managed by the P. C. R. R. Company. In 1848, in connection with his brother, C. A. Bitner, he purchased a few freight cars, and commenced the transportation business over the different railroads of the State, but principally on that upon which he had been employed. At this time, the major portion of their business lay on the line running between Philadelphia and Lancaster. There were then several individuals and firms engaged in the same business, but owing to the superior tact and energy of the Brothers Bitner, theirs soon became the leading firm, and, since 1857, they have been the only parties engaged in that branch of business. At the same date, 1848, they also became engaged, in connection with their freighting business, in grain operations, and in the shipping of cereals to different points in the East. This has since developed itself into a prosperous and extensive trade. In 1854, they, with other interested parties, built up the Eden Paper Mills, and were half owners in the same. Soon after the establishment of this enterprise, and while it was in successful operation, they disposed of their interest in it, and, in 1855, built a steam flouring mill in Lancaster, which had a working capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels of flour per diem. This mill they continued to operate until 1863, when, owing to the pressure attendant upon furnishing large supplies to the Union Army, they took down the mill to make room for an extensive ware-

house, which they built on its site. They were among the heaviest contractors with the Government for furnishing army supplies during the war, and so satisfactorily was their business conducted that, at the close of the conflict, the Government applied to them for supplies for the old army stock until it could be disposed of. In 1865, they were members of the firm which built the Fulton Cotton Mills, but sold their interest in it, in 1869. They were also members of the firm which, in the same year, built the Printers' Paper Mills; and J. R. Bitner having purchased his brother's interest, is now one of the managers, and owns one-third interest in the business, which is being prosecuted very successfully. He is a stockholder and director in an association which purchased a tract of land upon the coast of New Jersey, and founded Ocean Beach, a village fast growing into public favor as a summer resort and watering place. He is also a director of the New Egypt, Farmingdale & Long Branch Railroad, of New Jersey. In 1865, he, in connection with others, founded a forwarding and commission house, at 811 Market street, Philadelphia, and in this establishment remained a partner until 1870. He has been a member of both branches of the Lancaster City Councils for several terms. Recently, he has purchased his brother's entire interest in the transportation and grain business, and is now sole proprietor. He was married, April 26th, 1852, to a daughter of David Wiedler, a well-known and wealthy farmer of Lancaster county; and he has seven promising children, one of whom, the eldest son, is with him as Superintendent of his large warehouse.

SMITH, PERSIFOR FRAZER, Lawyer, and Reporter of the Supreme Court, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 3d, 1808. His ancestry is Scotch-Irish. His paternal grandfather, Robert Smith, was Lieutenant, or Sheriff, of Chester county during the Revolutionary War, while his maternal grandfather, Persifor Frazer, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Continental Army. He enjoyed the advantages of a classical education at the University of Pennsylvania, and pursued a course of law studies under the tuition of William H. Dillingham, of Westchester. In November, 1829, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately engaged in active practice. A quick intellect, and a close attention to the pursuit of his choice, soon assured him a leading position at the bar of his county, and an extensive and remunerative clientage. In 1862, he was elected to the State Legislature; in November, 1866, was appointed, by Governor Curtin, State Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; and, July 1st, 1870, was re-appointed by Governor Geary. This position he still occupies, having fulfilled the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the court and the general public. He is an active and zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, and on the 10th of January, 1834, was elected a ruling elder of that religious body. He was one of the original promoters of the First Presbyterian Church of Westchester, and has been a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States upon three different occasions, viz.: at Philadelphia, in 1838; at Detroit, in 1850; and at Pittsburgh, in 1868. Of the lower judicatories of the church (the Synod and the Presbytery), he has frequently been an influential member. He has served upon several important committees, and, owing to his perfect knowledge of both church and state jurisprudence, has rendered most valuable aid in the settlement of vexed and perplexing questions. He is a man of commanding presence and dignified bearing, and is widely esteemed for his firmness and probity.

BIERY, HON. JAMES S., Lawyer, and Congressman, was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, March 2d, 1839. He received a liberal education, and was afterwards engaged for several years in teaching. In 1861, he removed to Allentown, Pennsylvania, and commenced the study of theology, which he continued during two years and a half. Subsequently he engaged in the study of the law, in the office of Edwin Albright, of Allentown, and was admitted to the bar, September 8th, 1868. He then began to practise the profession in Allentown, which he has since continued. He was the Republican candidate of Lehigh county for the State Legislature in 1869, and ran 235 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1872, he became the nominee of the Republican party for Congress from the Sixth District, and was elected to the Forty-third Congress. He has given zealous and able service to his constituents and the country, and has been a member of the Committees on Manufactures and Mileage.

FORNEY, DANIEL CARPENTER, Journalist, was born in Lancaster City, Pennsylvania, December 23d, 1827. His ancestors were Swiss Huguenots, who were among the number of those who fled to this country in order to escape religious and political persecution. His education he acquired at Lancaster, in the common schools, then the first ones in the State, and adapted to afford but few educational privileges. Very early in life he was compelled to depend upon his own resources, and, in the year 1836, he started in life as a vender of newspapers. He served the first copy of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* in Lancaster, and was its first agent. He was also agent for the then noted publication, *Dusolle's Daily Times*, of Philadelphia. At an early date, he formed an attachment for journalism,

and, during the journalistic experience of Colonel John W. Forney in Lancaster, was often connected with him. His acquaintance with this distinguished journalist soon brought him into contact with the foremost politicians of the day, and he gained the good will and esteem of James Buchanan and many other public men, famous then or at a subsequent period. After serving an apprenticeship in the iron business, he went to Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and, in his eighteenth year, was engaged as book-keeper at the Coleman Iron Works, one of the oldest and most successful iron manufactories in the State. He remained with the family of his employer for more than twelve years, and to this patron he is largely indebted for the foundation of his education and business knowledge. Subsequently, he was engaged in the anthracite coal region, and, at the breaking out of the war, moved to Washington, where he held for six months a remunerative position in the Land Office. Later, he became the publisher of the *Daily and Sunday Morning Chronicle*, under the ownership and editorial charge of Colonel John W. Forney. This position he held until 1871, when the daily portion was sold, he retaining the ownership and control of the Sunday edition. This latter is still in his possession, and is very ably managed, being conducted upon an Independent Republican basis. During his journalistic career, he has enjoyed the entire confidence of all the leading actors in State matters, notably, Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet, and the prime movers in the great conflict. He took an active part as an advocate of Andrew Johnson's impeachment, and urged that a special session of Congress should be called for that purpose. He was highly esteemed as a friend and journalist by Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner, and their friendly relations were annulled only by death. During the term of President Grant, he has devoted his time and attention to journalism, and has been bold and fearless in exposing and denouncing disloyalty and corruption of every kind. He has inherited a natural hatred for monopolies of every description, and makes them the subject of the greater portion of his writings. His style is clear, crisp, and decided, and his handling of a subject terse, logical, and pointed. He was married, in 1850, to Catharine Reinhart, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

MCSHERRY, HON. WILLIAM, Lawyer, was born in Littlestown, Adams county, Pennsylvania, April 14th, 1821. His father was Hon. James McSherry, of the same place, who for many years represented Adams county in both branches of the State Legislature, was a member of the Convention to Revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in 1838, and also represented his Congressional district in the House of Representatives in Congress. He died, February 3d, 1849, honored, loved, and regretted by all who knew him, leaving two sons: James McSherry, a member of the bar of Frederick county, Maryland, favorably known as the author of *McSherry's History of Maryland*, and William McSherry, who was educated at St. Mary's College, in Maryland, where he graduated in June, 1840. In the following fall, he commenced his law studies in the office of General James M. Conla, of Frederick City, Maryland, and in October, 1842, was admitted to the bar. Entering immediately upon the active practice of law in Gettysburg, Adams county, he met with fair success. In 1844, he entered into law partnership with Hon. James Cooper, who subsequently was nominated and elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania. This partnership continued for two years, when he returned to his birthplace, a step to which he was prompted by the declining health of his father. For a few years he continued the pursuit of his profession, but finally abandoned it, in a great measure, and bestowed his time and attention upon agriculture. Since that period he has continued to reside on his farm, near Littlestown, Adams county, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1847, he was elected by the Whig party to the House of Representatives; and, in 1849, his former partner, Hon. James Cooper, having, upon being elected to the Senate of the United States, resigned his seat as a member of the Legislature, he was elected without opposition to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation. In the fall of 1850, he was also elected to the House of Representatives; and, in 1856, was elected President of the Littlestown Railroad Company, completed the road in July, 1857, and for many years managed the affairs of this company in the most satisfactory manner. During the ten years elapsing between 1851 and 1861, though frequently importuned by both parties of those times to become a candidate for the Legislature, he persistently declined. In the fall of 1862, however, the Democrats of Adams county placed him in nomination as a candidate for State Senator, and this nomination was concurred in by the Conferences of Franklin and Fulton counties, which, with Adams county, formed the Senatorial District. He was elected by a district majority of 780, while in Adams county he received a majority of 540. In April, 1867, he was appointed by the President of the United States, Assessor of Internal Revenues for the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, and Somerset; this position he resigned in May, 1869. In the fall of 1871, he was elected to the State Senate from the District composed of the counties of York and Adams, for three years. At the close of the session of the Senate of 1873, he was honored by receiving the votes of the Democratic Senators for Speaker; and at the opening of the session of 1874, he was again honored in the same manner. Caring little for political life, and with little ambition for public preferment, it is more than probable that the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1874 will

Wm. W. Wood

close his political life. He was married, October 15th, 1844, to Eliza T. McSherry, daughter of Dr. Richard McSherry, of Martinsburg, Virginia.

WOOD, WILLIAM WILLIS WYLIE, Engineer-in-Chief, United States Navy, ranking as Commodore, was born near Raleigh, Wake county, North Carolina, May 30th, 1818, and is of English descent. His father was a large planter, and his mother was the daughter of Michael Rogers, one of the early settlers of Central North Carolina, who was prominent in public affairs during Colonial times. He was instructed by a private tutor, an English gentleman named Wolstenholme, until twelve years of age, when, at the death of his father, he was sent by his guardian to the college at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, which was conducted by an ex-officer of the British Army. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was then in course of construction, and here young Wood first saw a locomotive, and it was this that developed his natural love for mechanics, and induced him, when nearly fifteen (after completing his collegiate course), to proceed to Baltimore, where, through the kind offices of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, son of the signer of the Declaration, and of William Gwinn, the famous editor of the *Baltimore Gazette*, he was permitted to enter the great establishment of Charles Reeder—machine shops and foundries. The boy early saw the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the higher branches of mathematics, and, during his stay of little more than two years at Baltimore, he mastered the science in all its branches. With the view of further improvement in the trade he had selected, he left Baltimore in 1835, and went to New York, where he entered the West Point Foundry, at that date the most extensive works in the United States. Completing his apprenticeship here, he became wholly identified with the works, and was placed in charge of the most important labor. He superintended the erection and fitting of the engines for the steam frigate "Missouri," the first naval vessel, having sea-going qualities, on which machinery was really successfully employed, and previous to that time had worked on the machinery of the naval vessel known as the "Fulton," No. 2, the first which ever actually left port and went to sea. In 1841, he went to Alabama, bought a large plantation on the Warrior river, removed thither the slaves inherited from his father, and settled down as a planter. In a couple of years, however, he fell a victim to malaria, and, acting under the advice of his physicians, sold his property and went to Pennsylvania, which State he has ever since claimed as his residence. He had charge, first, of the steamers "Spitfire" and "Vixen," building for the Mexican navy; and was next sent to the West Point Foundry, by Secretary of the Treasury Spencer, to superintend building the first iron revenue cutter. This work brought him into close intercourse with the Government officials, and when Secretary of the Navy Bancroft, in 1844, reorganized the Engineer Corps of the Navy, he was invited to appear for competitive examination, which resulted in his being commissioned Chief Engineer, to date March 15th, 1845: this being the only instance where such high rank was attained by a civilian on entering the service. His first duty was at the Pensacola Navy Yard, and during the Mexican War he served on board the frigate "Mississippi" (flag-ship), under Commodores Connor and Perry, participating in the capture of Tobasco, and other minor ports along the Gulf of Mexico. Returning to the United States at the close of the war, he was ordered to Boston, superintending the building of engines for the frigate "Saranac," on board of which, after its completion, he served until 1853, in the West India and Brazil Squadrons. In 1854–'57, he was at the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Virginia, superintending the engines building for the frigates "Roanoke" and "Colorado." Before the latter was completed, he served temporarily on board the "Roanoke," when that vessel was sent, under command of Captain (afterwards Admiral) Montgomery, to Nicaragua, to bring home the survivors of Walker's ill-fated expedition. In 1858–'59, he superintended the construction of the engines of the frigate "Lancaster," at Philadelphia, and served on board of that vessel from 1859 to 1861, in the Pacific Squadron. He was ordered to return home at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and again stationed at Philadelphia, where he superintended the building of the iron-clad frigate "New Ironsides," which was completed in the spring of 1863. During this period, he was also employed on part of the fleet known as the "Thirty-day Gunboats," they having been built in thirty days from the time the keels were laid. In 1863, he was ordered to duty at New York, as Inspector of Machinery Afloat, which duty embraced the supervision of all machinery under contract, changing captured blockade-runners into gunboats, and the completion of the Monitors at that point. While here, he suggested the employment and use of torpedoes, and made an extensive series of experiments, demonstrating the practicability of using them from the bows of launches, and designed and supervised the construction of the torpedo vessel "Spuyten Duyvel." One of his torpedo shells destroying a vessel at the Chatham Dockyard, England, resulted in their adoption by the British Navy. After the war, he was ordered to the Naval Academy, as a member of the Academic Board, and was placed in charge of, and organized the branch of instruction in Steam Engineering at that institution, which gives all midshipmen a course of instruction in the theory and practice of managing marine engines. During his service in this capacity, he visited Europe, where he inspected the most prominent polytechnic institutions, naval dockyards, and the great ship-building establishments, foundries, and iron works. From July, 1868, when he was relieved from the Naval Academy, until

March, 1873, he was on special duty at New York, as Inspector of Machinery Afloat, and Chief Engineer of the Navy Yard. April 1st, 1873, he was appointed by President Grant to be Chief of the Engineering Bureau, Navy Department, and succeeded Commodore J. W. King, whose term of office had expired. During his service in the navy, he has been actively employed for over twenty-six years. His wife was formerly Miss Gillespie, of Alabama, and was the adopted daughter of General Crabb, a former Representative in Congress. They have several children, one of whom entered the navy as Cadet Midshipman, in 1871, and two daughters, the wives of Lieutenants Arnold and Heald, United States Navy.

YOUNG, COE F., General Superintendent of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, was born near Mount Hope, Orange county, New York, May 15th, 1824. His parents, natives of the vicinity, are lineal descendants of an honorable family who, at an early date, emigrated from England and settled in this country. Upon losing his parents, while in his sixth year, he was sent to live under the guardianship of a brother residing in Monroe county, Pennsylvania. By this relative he was employed to drive the horse attached to his boat, running to and fro on a neighboring canal. After being thus engaged for four years, during which time he had acquired a slight and superficial education, he became engaged as a clerk in Orange county. Subsequently, he abandoned this position, and, removing to Ulster county, connected himself there with an establishment as clerk and general assistant. After securing an extensive practical mercantile knowledge, and an insight into the workings of commerce and traffic, he entered into business for himself at Perryville. His venture proving unexpectedly successful, he determined to extend his sphere of operations, and launch himself boldly into more extensive speculations. Removing to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, he purchased an interest in the freighting line running out from that place. Later, the entire control of this establishment passed into his hands, and he became sole and entire owner and director. In this position he gained much of that valuable and technical knowledge which fitted him so admirably for the important post to which he was afterward assigned. In 1854, he entered the service of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, as Superintendent of the Canal Department. It was here that his recently acquired experience became eminently useful to him, enabling him to accomplish satisfactorily the various duties connected with the situation. At the expiration of five years, he was promoted to the position of General Superintendent, one which he still holds, and whose duties he fulfils with profit and honor to himself and his employers. He is of a genial and benevolent nature; possesses an appreciative and well-stocked mind, and is noted for his ability in reading character at a glance, for his courteous deportment, and his energy. He may justly be ranked with those representative men who, starting in life poorly and obscurely, have, by their shrewdness, energy, and application, become wealthy and honored citizens, and models meet for imitation by the rising generation.

ALBRIGHT, JOSEPH J., Banker, Machinist, and Merchant, was born at Warwick, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 23d, 1811. His ancestors were of German origin, while his parents were in humble but comfortable circumstances. In his fifth year, he was placed in the educational establishment known as Nazareth Hall, in Nazareth, Northampton county, and, upon the expiration of his course of studies, learned the trade of tinsmith. Three months later, he engaged in business in this Moravian village, and in a short time secured a remunerative and thriving trade. He continued to carry on this business until he had attained his majority, when he became connected with the Oxford Furnace, in New Jersey, as assistant manager, with Henry Jordan & Co. Subsequently, he was appointed by several of his Moravian brethren to superintend the entire management of an extensive manufacturing establishment known as the Catharine Furnace and Forge, situated near Nazareth. At this date it was in great financial embarrassment, and to him must be given the credit of restoring it to a prosperous and flourishing condition. At this period, and in this institution, he introduced the first hot blast applied to the manufacture of iron in the United States, and brought the first magnetic ore from New Jersey to Pennsylvania. This ore, purchased from Governor Mahlon Dickinson, was obtained from the Succasunna mines, and sent through the Morris canal. Three years later, he purchased at sheriff's sale the Clarissa Iron Works, Heinbock's Forge and Furnaces, all on Acquinchicola creek, near the Lehigh Water Gap, Carbon county, Pennsylvania. He then engaged actively in the manufacture of iron, but in 1841, when the flood of the Lehigh and its tributaries destroyed the works of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, his works also were completely shattered and devastated. A year subsequently, however, the forge was entirely re-established, and he again resumed business. A second time his works were demolished, on this occasion by fire, and a second time were rebuilt. When these were completed, he named them the Ashland Iron Works. In 1844, in connection with Samuel Sherrard and Hon. H. D. Maxwell, he purchased an extensive tract of land and furnaces situated near the Natural Bridge, Virginia. The oppressive tariff then in vogue preventing him from realizing any profit on iron, and having been obliged to sell pig iron at ten dollars per ton, he abandoned

Augustus Wolle

the Virginia business, and, in 1849, returned to the Ashland Iron Works. In 1851, he was solicited by the Scrantons to accept an important position in the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & W. Railroad Company. Acceding to their offer, he removed to Scranton, and assumed the entire control of this company's coal mines and sales of coal. In this capacity he continued to act for fifteen years, and ably fulfilled the arduous duties of his office. In 1866, he became connected with the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and since that time has been regarded by his employers as a trusty and invaluable agent and assistant. The Dickson Manufacturing Company, of Scranton, established by Thomas Dickson, President of the Canal Company, owes its existence to the pressing suggestions made by J. J. Albright, in 1856, to the man whose name it bears. While in Scranton, he has assisted materially in the furtherance of public improvements and developments, and at the present time is President of the First National Bank, and also President of the Scranton Gas and Water Company. As a religious man, he is connected with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a zealous and influential member. He had four brothers, one only of whom is living, the Hon. Thomas J. Albright, of St. Louis, Missouri. While connected with the Catharine Furnace, he met with David Thomas, of Catasauqua, who may be called the first successful manufacturer of pig-iron made with anthracite coal in the United States.

MYER, E. REED, Representative in the State Legislature from Bradford county, was born at Myersburg, in the same county, Pennsylvania, July 25th, 1818. He is a son of William Myer, a prominent citizen of that section, who, with his father, Jacob Myer, left Massachusetts in 1798, and two years later settled on the spot where his son still resides. He was one of the earliest to locate in the county, and, at the time of its organization, in 1812, became one of its first Commissioners. At a subsequent period he served in the Legislature for one term, and was a man widely known for his public spiritedness and intrinsic worth. The son was educated primarily in the common school of the district, but when sixteen years of age was sent to the academy at Harford, in Susquehanna county, and he completed his studies at Armenia Seminary, Dutchess county, New York, in 1840, and then returned home. In 1842, his father died, and he thereupon became administrator of the estate, and subsequently owner of the homestead which still continues in his possession. He has always manifested a deep interest in the political questions of the day, and was from the first a warm advocate of the doctrines of the old Whig party, as enunciated by Henry Clay. In both 1845 and 1846, he was the candidate of that party for the State Legislature; but although he ran far ahead of his ticket, yet owing to the preponderance of Democratic votes in that district, he failed to be elected. In 1855, he was Chairman of the Whig County Committee, which passed resolutions of such a character as foreshadowed the formation of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the First National Republican Convention, which assembled in Pittsburgh, February 22d, 1856, and has ever since steadfastly adhered to the principles of that political organization. In the same year, he was elected to the Senate of the State, and served for the three years' term ending in 1859. His record shows him to have been a faithful and devoted public servant, always attentive both to the interests of his constituents and to the Commonwealth. During the War of the Rebellion he was an ardent supporter of the Union, and contributed much by his example and influence to further the cause of the National Government. He was appointed Surveyor of the Customs for the Port and District of Philadelphia, April 19th, 1861, by President Lincoln, continuing therein throughout the whole of his administration. He was re-commissioned by President Johnson, and served in that office until 1867, when disapproving of the policy of the President, he resigned the position, and thereafter lived in retirement until 1872, when he was elected a Representative in the lower branch of the State Legislature, and took his seat therein, in January, 1873. He served as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, Counties and Townships, Corporations, Banks, and on Manufactures. He was re-elected a member of the House in the fall of 1873; he served during the session of 1874 as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, besides being a member of various other important committees. He proved himself an efficient and industrious legislator, taking part in the various debates in the House during the session, that he deemed were important; not for the mere purpose of display, but where he thought a word in season would benefit the public weal. He opposed, with much force, the Bill to "Repeal the Usury Laws and to increase the Legal Rate of Interest," and his remarks on that question, delivered February 11th, 1874, which contributed not a little to defeat the measure, have been printed in pamphlet form for circulation. He was married, June 9th, 1847, to Mary Frances, daughter of Richard E. Cochran, M. D., of Columbia, Pennsylvania.

WOLLE, AUGUSTUS, Merchant, was born at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, September 8th, 1821. His ancestors for two generations have been conspicuously associated with the history of the Moravian Society at Bethlehem. Peter Wolle, born November 6th, 1745, was a Moravian missionary from Hernhut, Saxony, in Germany, who was stationed at the Islands of St. Thomas, St. John's, and St. Croix, in the West Indies. His surviving children, who all ultimately emigrated to the United States and settled in

Bethlehem, are men of prominence. The Right Rev. Peter Wolle was for a long time senior Bishop of the society in America; Jacob was for many years Justice of the Peace, Chief Burgess, and a leading member of the Philharmonic Society; John Frederick became a merchant, and for twenty years conducted the business of the society store at the corner of Main and Market streets, Bethlehem. The last named married Sabina, daughter of Judge William Henry, of Northampton county, and was the father of Sylvester Wolle, Treasurer of the Moravian Society of the Northern Diocese; the Rev. Francis Wolle, Principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary; Elizabeth, wife of Bishop H. A. Shultz, and Augustus Wolle, who with his brothers received a thorough education at the schools of the society. In 1835, Augustus entered the co-operative store, superintended by his father, and continued therein as a clerk for ten years. In 1845, he purchased the establishment from the society, and remained its sole proprietor until 1853. He then associated in partnership with Robert P. Krause, since deceased, and James H. Wolle, subsequently admitting also Ambrose J. Erwin. The business was conducted under the name of A. Wolle & Co. until 1863, when the name of the firm was changed to Wolle, Krause & Erwin. Under this title the trade of the house was continued up to 1870, when the senior partner retired. During the thirty five years of his active management, the business of the store increased with great rapidity, and its ancient rank as one of the principal trading houses of that region was fully sustained. In the midst of his busy career as a merchant, Augustus Wolle found time to conceive and develop other enterprises of magnitude. His ventures in the field of what might be called speculation, were attended with unusual success. As early as 1837, Francis Wolle, when a clerk with his father, invented a machine for the manufacture of paper bags, which was secured by letters patent in 1852. To properly place this invention in the channels which would render it pecuniarily profitable, a vast deal of energy and a lavish expenditure of money were required. The necessary means Augustus Wolle supplied; and after an outlay of $75,000 in money, much of it being spent in litigating infringements on the patent, the right was disposed of for about $200,000. Eighteen years of labor and anxiety, the visiting of Paris and other European cities for the purpose of introducing the invention, were needed to effect this result. S. E. Petit, the inventor of the most important improvement on the machine, contributed equally, in his sphere, with the brothers Wolle, to its ultimate practical utilization and satisfactory success. Freed from the vexations attendant upon the patent business, the retired merchant next interested himself in the manufacture of iron. Having been a stockholder in the Thomas Iron Company of Hockendaugua, he had conceived certain original ideas upon the subject. These he proceeded, in 1857, to practically work out. In 1860, he, in co-operation with Charles B. Daniel and others, founded and organized an iron company, locating it on the south side of the Lehigh, at Bethlehem. He bought land in what is now known as South Bethlehem, and by his individual efforts, succeeded in procuring capital in Philadelphia and at home. The money was raised with great difficulty, and seemingly dangerous risks were taken in venturing upon the enterprise with comparatively insufficient capital. He was finally enabled, in 1860, to establish the Bethlehem Iron Company, already the largest works of the kind in America, and promising to become the most extensive and complete in the world. The consummation of his plans in regard to the iron company attained, his enterprising spirit prompted him to other great operations. In 1864, his attention was attracted to the slate interests of Northampton county. His first move in this new field was the organization of the Chapman Slate Company; this proved a decided financial success. The same year, he founded the Penn Slate Company, pledging his personal responsibility for its success. This venture nearly proved his Waterloo; the company encountered such severe financial difficulties and losses, that it was obliged to succumb. Unwilling, however, to acknowledge defeat, its captain rallied his forces, reorganized his company, and it is now in full and successful operation. In 1845, he was married to C. E. Leinbach, of Salem, North Carolina. He has ten children living, of whom two, Clarence A. and Francis L., are in their father's office. He is a man worthy to be called remarkable. With a wonderfully shrewd power to anticipate the wants and developments of the future, he unites a sanguine temperament which makes him seemingly blind to difficulties that would dishearten the majority of men. With all this, he possesses a tenacity of purpose that is confident, however often baffled on the way, of ultimately reaching the position desired. In person he is tall, slender, and of active nervous manner; a true type of the enterprising, indomitable American.

DOUGAL, JAMES S., M. D., Physician, was born in Cookstown, Ireland, October 5th, 1794. While this country was a colony of England, his grandfather settled here, and invested largely in lands; owing to disturbances created by the Revolution, he shortly after returned to the mother country. His son, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and a physician—the father of the present Dr. James S. Dougal—sailed for America to recover possession of the lands referred to above; but during a violent storm at sea the titles and papers were lost, and thereby the object of the journey was frustrated, and he returned to his native country. Again returning to America, the reputation of Dr. Priestley, who had fled from persecution in England, and settled in Northumberland county, attracted him thither; and, through the influence of this eminent man, he was induced to reside in a neighboring region. His wife

and two children, including James S., soon after came from Ireland and joined him at that place. James was, for a time, placed under the tuition of Rev. Thomas Hood, of Buffalo Valley, Pennsylvania. He studied also in the Preparatory Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and, in 1817, received from this institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While pursuing his studies, the war of 1812 occurred. The British had already conquered and burnt Washington, and made an attack upon Baltimore, and it was believed that they purposed a descent upon Philadelphia. At this juncture, he abandoned his books and experiments, and joined a volunteer company enlisted for the service of the United States. At the expiration of three months, the emergency was past, and he returned to the University. He then began the practice of medicine in connection with his father, at Milton, Pennsylvania; and, with the exception of the retirement forced upon him by the growing infirmities of age, has been actively engaged in it from that time forward to the present year. At the beginning of his professional life the country, in comparison with what it is now, was wild, uncultured, and but thinly settled and populated. No railroads then traversed the country; and, when large, a physician's practice brought with it arduous labor and great responsibility. His was one of the most extensive in that part of the State, and embraced a circuit of more than fifty miles; while within that area he was placed by all in the foremost rank of his profession. Frequent applications came to him for consultation with other physicians, and he became the preceptor to a large number of students of medicine. Among the latter may be mentioned Dr. Pollock, of Williamsport, Dr. Priestley, of Northumberland, and Dr. Thomas Lyon, of Williamsport. He was married, July 3d, 1818, to Sarah Pollock, a sister of Governor Pollock, and has a family consisting of eight children. One of his sons is a member of the firm of Murray, Dougal & Company, extensive car manufacturers at Milton; another is a physician in successful practice, and is everywhere admired and esteemed as a learned and honorable practitioner.

CURRY, REV. J. WILSON, was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, September 25th, 1831. His grandfather was a participator in the siege of the city of Londonderry, Ireland; his mother was from Scotland, and emigrated to this country when in her eighteenth year, and, in Boston, Massachusetts, became acquainted with William Curry, to whom she was subsequently married in that place. His father arrived in the United States in 1818, and, after a short residence in Boston, removed to Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Being in comparatively poor circumstances, he was unable to afford to his son that thorough education to which he had aspired. However, the youth became, when nineteen, an inmate of the Pine Grove Academy, whence he entered Casseville Seminary in order to study for the church. Subsequently he taught school at Trought Creek Valley, and while thus occupied, was licensed as an exhorter in the Methodist Church by Dr. Clark; later, he was appointed to the Shellsburg circuit, under Rev. John A. Collins, presiding elder. Entering the theological school, through which all young ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church must pass, he entered upon a four years' course, graduating finally in theology. He had, during ten years, travelled as Itinerant, when the Rebellion broke out, whereupon he enlisted as the *first* Volunteer Chaplain in the United States; assisted in raising a regiment, and participated in the first battle on Briar Mountain, June 28th, 1861, he was commissioned by Governor Pierpont, Chaplain of the 3d Virginia Regiment. Later, he held the rank of Captain of Cavalry; participated in the battles of Cross Keys, Brandy Station, Culpepper Court House, Antietam, and Mine Run; and, for meritorious conduct, was presented by the Legislature of West Virginia with a superb medal representing on the obverse the West Virginia Coat-of-arms, and on the reverse, "Presented by the State of West Virginia." On the entablature is engraved, "Honorably Discharged." After three years' active service, he returned to his home, but so seriously had his health been impaired by exposure while battling for the Union, that he was unable to pursue his regular calling. Accordingly, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, but soon after was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania to revise the organic law. He was afterward elected to represent the counties of Blair, Somerset, Fulthum, and Bedford. January 16th, 1873, he was elected, by unanimous vote of the Convention, to the Chaplaincy; he has also served two years in the City Council at Altoona, Pennsylvania; and, while in the Convention, was a member of the Committees on Legislation, Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures, and Commerce. He came to Altoona, April 1st, 1864, and has continued to reside there up to the present time. He was married, March 19th, 1857, to Elizabeth Barndollar, daughter of James W. Barndollar, of Bedford, a well-known and worthy merchant.

WISNER, RENSSELAER J., Machinist, was born in Warwick, Orange county, New York, March 2d, 1860. Up to his twenty-third year, he was engaged on a farm in his birthplace, attending school in winter, and in summer employed as a farm hand. He then removed to Troy, New York, and entered the dry goods business, a pursuit in which he continued until 1848; during this time, he was three years in Troy and two years in Binghampton. Removing to Pittston, then a small place containing less than four hundred inhabitants, he occupied himself in the general mercantile and forwarding trade until 1857. At this

date he purchased the foundry and machine shop of W. Stevens, in Pittston, and carried on that business until 1864, when his establishment was entirely destroyed by fire. At once he erected another establishment in West Pittston, which lies on the opposite side of the river from his former location. This building is 240 by 50 feet, with a wing 50 by 50 feet, and all necessary outbuildings requisite to carry on a business employing about sixty hands, and engaged principally in the manufacture of mining machinery. In 1853, he, in connection with other capitalists, purchased a tract of 160 acres on the west bank of the Susquehanna directly opposite Pittston, and here laid out the town of West Pittston; a place which now numbers over two thousand inhabitants, and of which he may be called the projector and founder. This site is a charming spot, occupied almost entirely by the handsome residences of the leading business men of Pittston, the only exception being the machine works of its originator; and there are two substantial bridge connections joining the old town and the new. The streets are regularly laid out, and are wide, with spacious sidewalks, while abundant gaslights, and an unfailing supply of water are not among the least important of the comforts attached to this new site. The building up and successful establishment of West Pittston is due chiefly to his exertions and perseverance, and it is an enterprise which reflects upon him the greatest credit. He has been Burgess of the town, a position to which he was appointed without any solicitation on his part, as he is noted for his aversion to participate in political movements, or to render himself prominent before the public. In 1853, he was married to Anna L. Johnson, daughter of Sylvester Johnson, of Dundaff, Pennsylvania. She dying in 1862, he was again married, in 1863, to Margaret Falls, daughter of W. A. Falls, of New York city. To men of this stamp our country is largely indebted for its thriving industries and marvellous developments; for its countless able mechanics who, induced to emigrate from the old world by the prospects of steady employment and remunerative wages, form eminently useful and desirable portions of our active and working population.

STRONG, THEODORE, Machinist and Banker, was born in Somers, Connecticut, January 25th, 1820. His father was Rev. W. L. Strong, a Congregational clergyman of Connecticut. He received a general and thorough education in the Bacon Academy, and in the Geneva Lyceum of New York State. Subsequently, he acted in the capacity of teacher in Lyme Academy, opposite Saybrooke, Connecticut; and in the Quaker Boarding School of Burlington, New Jersey. In 1843, he removed to Pittston, and engaging in mercantile pursuits, connected himself with the Butler Coal Company, the only coal company then in operation at the place. He afterward became Superintendent of the mercantile department of this establishment, and held that position for nearly five years. After an absence of one year from Pittston, he returned in 1850, and occupied himself with land and coal operations. In connection with others, he was at one time the owner of 2000 acres of coal lands, the whole of West Pittston, Pleasant Valley, and various other points. In 1856, he built a large steam flour mill, which he managed personally during six years, then leased it to others for a term of three years. In 1867, he went abroad, and remained in Europe for a time. At the first election of Grant, he was the Republican candidate on the ticket of the Twelfth Congressional District, composed of Luzerne and Susquehanna counties. His opponent was Judge Woodward; and though not elected, he reduced greatly the average Democratic majority. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, and as President of that institution, has, during the past five years, given to it his entire time and attention. In 1872, he was a member of the Electoral College, and throughout his public life has always been an active and determined ally of the Republican party. At present, he is connected with the foundry and machine shop in West Pittston, as the partner of R. J. Wisner; is President of the Pittston Depot Bridge Company, connecting Pittston with West Pittston; and has been for several years a Director of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, now owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. In 1854, he was married to Mary Benedict Hudson, of New York; and later was married for the second time to Elizabeth D. Wilson, of Pine Plains, Dutchess county, New York. His brother is Judge Strong, well known for his varied attainments, his learning, and his ability. As a developer of the resources of Pennsylvania, great credit must be awarded to him. It is through the agency of men of his nature and energy, that the mineral and agricultural interests of our country are forwarded and expanded.

DOSTER, WILLIAM EMILE, Soldier and Lawyer, seventh son of Lewis and Pauline Doster, was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 8th, 1837. His father was a native of Niederhofen, near Heilbroner, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1817, and settled in Bethlehem; here he married, in 1826, Pauline, daughter of Matthew and Maria Eggert, leading Moravians. In 1837, he leased from the Moravian Society their cooperative woollen mill, and five years later purchased the establishment. In 1857, he built the extensive Moravian Woollen Mills, which were totally destroyed by fire in 1862. He also dealt largely in lumber, and acquired considerable fortune. He died May 30th, 1860, aged sixty-four years; his wife, Pauline, still survives. William received his preliminary education at the schools of the Moravian

C. W. Winton

Church in his native town, completed his preparatory course under the preceptorship of Professor B. Vankirk, and graduated at Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, in the class of 1857. In his Junior year he took the Latin prize for prose composition, and in his Senior year the Livonian Valedictory. Deciding upon the adoption of the legal profession, he pursued his studies with that view at the Law School at Yale, and afterwards under the tuition of Governor A. H. Reeder, of Easton, Pennsylvania. In 1859, he graduated at the Harvard Law School, when he was chosen to deliver the class oration. The same year he sailed for Europe, visited his relatives in Germany, and continued the study of civil law at the Universities of Heidelburg and Paris. Returning to this country upon the death of his father, he was professionally engaged in Philadelphia when the commencement of the Civil War changed, for a time, the current of his life. Responding with alacrity to his country's call for aid, he recruited a company at Bethlehem, and, on August 15th, 1861, was mustered into the United States service as Captain of Company "A," 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry. On October 18th of the same year, he was promoted to the Majority of his regiment, and the December following was assigned to an independant command of the cavalry attached to Keys' Division of the Army of the Potomac. In February, 1862, he was placed in command of the mounted Provost Guard of Washington City, and, after the departure of the army under General McClellan, was appointed Provost-Marshal of the Capital and of the Military District of Washington. In this position his duties were most important and of the highest responsibility, his lines extending from Washington City to the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. He was necessarily invested with almost unlimited power, which, however, he exercised with moderation and to the satisfaction of the citizens of Washington and Georgetown, as well as Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, to whom he was directly responsible. After one year of this arduous, thankless and really unpleasant duty, he requested permission to rejoin his regiment, which was granted. In October, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and, in March, 1863, he assumed command of the 4th Cavalry, then attached to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. Following the fortunes of that army, he served successively under Generals Averill, Kilpatrick, Duffie, Gregg and Pleasanton. He participated in Stoneman's raid, during which he commanded the 2d Brigade, and in the cavalry actions of Kelly's Ford, Beverly Ford, Bealton, Rapidan, Rappahannock Station, Brandy Station, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Middleburg, Snicker's Gap, Shepperdstown, Gettysburg and many others; at Middleburg he was taken and held for a short time a prisoner, but succeeded in escaping and rejoined his command. Prior to the battle of Gettysburg his regiment was for a week daily in action, and, on July 5th, it was the first to enter Gettysburg, tear down the barricades and pursue the retreating enemy. On this march the 4th Cavalry captured about 500 prisoners, and was itself reduced from 500 to 27 mounted men. On the return of the army to the Rappahannock, Colonel Doster was prostrated with malarious fever, and while in the hospital received orders transferring him to the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, but his health continuing critical, he requested leave of absence, and resigned in December, 1863. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." In May, 1865, he was appointed by the Government counsel for the prisoners Payne and Atzerodt at the "Conspiracy Trial." In September of the same year, he returned to his native county and began the practice of law at Easton, where he still resides. At the same time he associated himself with D. I. Godshalk in founding the *Bethlehem Times*, of which he continued one of the editors until 1867. He took a most active part in the organization of the New Street Bridge Company of Bethlehem, and to his influence it is greatly indebted for its success. In June, 1867, he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy of the Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which position he still holds. In August of the same year, he was married to Evelyn A., daughter of E. A. Depew of Easton. In 1870, he built a residence on land adjoining his father's homestead, and there resides. He has one son living to inherit the honors which he has so nobly earned.

WINTON, WILLIAM W., Merchant and Banker, was born at Butternuts, Otsego county, New York, January 29th, 1815. His parents were Andrew Winton and Fannie (Glover) Winton, of Connecticut. When sixteen years of age, his family removed to Scranton, then known as Providence. Here, during three years, he was engaged in teaching school, and subsequently was employed in the same capacity at Danville, Pennsylvania. In 1842, he entered into business, and opened a general store for produce and merchandise of all kinds in Abington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. During eight years he carried on a thriving and prosperous trade; but deeming the area of his pursuits too limited, he removed to New York, and, in 1850, in connection with Mr. Rockwell, engaged in the hat, cap and straw goods business, in Cortlandt street, opposite the old Merchants' Hotel. In the beginning his trade was naturally very small and limited, but later it assumed the proportion of a half million per annum. At the expiration of five years, in 1856, just previous to the great panic, the partners decided to retire from this business, and the affairs of the establishment were brought to a satisfactory close. William Winton then returned to Scranton, and occupied himself principally in canal operations, with several of which he is extensively connected at the present time, and from which he is constantly realizing large profits. In

1864, he became one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Scranton. Of this now well-known institution he was chosen President, and still occupies that important and honorable position. In 1870, he obtained a charter and organized the Scranton Savings and Trust Company, which is the largest institution of its kind in this section of the State, having deposits that run annually considerably over one million of dollars. In 1873, ever indefatigable, he organized the Miners' Savings Bank and Trust Company, at Providence, which is on the outskirts of Scranton, and where he resides. Of this bank he is Director, and works constantly and arduously to further its interests, and benefit all therein interested. Finally, he is one of the most important and heaviest coal operators in the valley; or, in other words, he is the largest owner of coal lands, and leases them to parties for mining purposes. One of these leases alone pays him a royalty of seventy-five thousand (75,000) dollars per annum, and many others yield approximately large returns. In 1835, he was married to Catherine Heermans, whose family was originally from Connecticut. He is a man of indomitable energy and persistency of purpose; is, after mature deliberation, prompt and decided, and has never devoted his time and attention to any business, investment, or speculation which has not, sooner or later, been enduringly successful.

DOLPH, EDWARD, Merchant, was born in the township of Blakely, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, about five miles from Scranton, December 16th, 1814. His father, Alexander Dolph, was one of the early pioneers of the valley, and was highly esteemed by his friends and neighbors. His mother, Susanna London, belonged to an old English family who, when arrived in this country, settled originally in the vicinity of Cape May, New Jersey. In early life, few opportunities were presented to him for acquiring that thorough education for which he had ever nourished an ardent desire. Owing to surrounding circumstances he was able to attend school but a few months during each winter, while the rest of his time was fully occupied in laboring on a farm. Agricultural life engaged his attention solely until he had attained his twenty-seventh year, when his services were sought for by the County Commissioners, and he abandoned farm work to take a position as clerk in their office at Wilkesbarre. In this capacity he served creditably for three years, and was then engaged as a clerk for one year in the office of the Recorder. After leaving this position, he engaged in the lumber trade. As the railroad was then in process of construction through this section of the State, he shrewdly judged that ultimately there would arise a demand for timber. Acting promptly on this thought, he invested largely in lumber, and eventually supplied the road with great quantities of joists, sleepers and miscellaneous timber. On that occasion he realized handsome returns, and thereafter continued to carry on this trade for more than twenty years. At the expiration of this lengthy period, he leased his timber lands, and since has been actively engaged in mining operations, real estate, and commission business. In connection with other capitalists, he is interested in the copper and silver ore districts of the Lake Superior country; and has formed a company known as the "Scranton Silver Mining Company," whose lands lie about one mile and a half from the lake shore. Though not as yet thoroughly developed, these regions give abundant evidence and promise of future large returns in copper and silver ores. He is also largely interested in extensive tracts of lumber land situated in Randolph county, Virginia, in which it is confidently believed there are large and rich coal deposits, and considerable iron and marble. In 1845, he was married to Elizabeth Wadhams, whose family was among the early settlers of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and is now surrounded by a pleasant and thriving progeny. In manners, he is unaffected and retiring, courteous in his demeanor to rich and poor, and generous to the needy and deserving.

ELY, THEODORE N., Engineer, was born in Watertown, New York, June 23d, 1846. His father was Adine Ely, who was born in Lyme, Connecticut, whence he removed to Watertown, New York, where he resided until his decease. His education he received at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, New York, and, in 1866, he graduated as Civil Engineer. During one year he was employed at the Fort Pitt Foundry in Pittsburgh, also one year assisted in mining coal in the neighborhood of the Monongahela river. From June, 1868, to July, 1869, he was Assistant Engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, residing meanwhile at Erie, Pennsylvania. From July, 1869, to June, 1870, he was appointed Superintendent of the Middle Division of this road, residing meanwhile at Renovo, Pennsylvania. From June, 1870, to March, 1873, he acted as Assistant Superintendent under the same employ, residing meanwhile at Erie, Pennsylvania. From March, 1873, to July, 1874, he filled the post of Superintendent of the Motive Power, having his residence at Erie until October, 1873, and afterwards at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, until July, 1874. This latter position he still holds, supervising the arrangements of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburgh and New York, and on all its branches. He was married, May 19th, 1874, at Erie, Pennsylvania, to Henrietta Brandes, daughter of Charles Brandes, M. D. He is a man possessed of a vigorous and enterprising nature, and is highly esteemed for his ability, his sagacity, and a deportment which is at once pleasing and determined.

DENUES, CHARLES, Lawyer, was born in Shrewsbury, York county, Pennsylvania, August 28th, 1823. His father, Charles Denues, was a well-known farmer and practical gunsmith of that township. His mother was the daughter of a prominent organist and music teacher in Prussia. Both of his parents were of German descent, having come from one of the provinces bordering on the Rhine. His early education was limited, consisting in what he could acquire by means of a term of less than nine months passed in the common schools of his birthplace. When in his thirteenth year, he removed to Lancaster, and was employed in the manufacture of powder-horns. Forsaking this trade, three years later, he went to York, York county, Pennsylvania, where he entered the cabinet shop of Captain Hay. At the expiration of one year, he removed thence, and, returning to Lancaster, engaged in general employments. While here, he connected himself with a volunteer artillery company, and upon one occasion, while exercising the guns, lost his right hand by the premature explosion of the piece of which he was gunner. Turning his attention to study, he applied himself diligently for three years to the pursuit of the particular branches in which he desired to become proficient. In 1843, he entered the law office of the late Thaddeus Stevens, and, after a rigid course of study and reading, was admitted to the bar in 1845. Immediately beginning the practice of his profession in Lancaster, he soon acquired a promising clientage; later, he removed to York, and, in 1846, was admitted to the bar of York county, on motion of Thaddeus Stevens. A year later, he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he soon obtained a large and lucrative practice; but, being attacked there by chills and fever, he was obliged to return to the East, and took up his residence in Lancaster, May 1st, 1848. In the following October, he occupied himself in teaching school at Soudersburg, near Lancaster, where he remained for one year, then taking charge of a school at Mabel Grove, near New Holland. Three years later, he was appointed Principal of the New Holland High School, and subsequently, Principal of the Central Graded School, at Millersville, Lancaster. Here he remained nine years, and met with great success. While teaching in this latter place, he was elected Justice of the Peace; resigning this position after a short but creditable experience, he commenced the study of divinity under the tutorship of Rev. Dr. Harbaugh, and completed his course under Rev. Dr. E. B. Gerhart. He was then examined, and licensed to preach at Hummelstown, Dauphin county, where he delivered his first sermon while still acting as a teacher. During six months he occupied the pulpit of the Reformed Church, at Columbia. In 1862, he organized a company of soldiers, and on the 12th of August of that year was mustered into service as Captain of Company E, of the 135th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served in this capacity until the expiration of the term for which the company had been enlisted. During that time he was appointed Justice of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and was also selected to serve on the Court Martial at the headquarters of General Doubleday. He participated in several skirmishes, and in the battle of Chancellorsville, where he lost twenty-five men. May 24th, 1863, he was mustered out at Harrisburg, and returned to Lancaster, in order to resume his professional life. In 1864, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1865. In 1867, he was appointed by Governor Curtin, Notary Public, and has since held that position, while continuing the practice of his profession. He is Treasurer and Solicitor for the Manor Turnpike Company, and Solicitor for the Millersville & Lancaster Passenger Railway. He is also Treasurer of the Arsinaus Union, and was for many years Trustee of the Normal School at Millersville. He was married, August 20th, 1850, to Miss Haines, one of the teachers of the school at Millersville.

SHENK, RUDOLPH WARFEL, Lawyer and Banker, was born in Conestoga township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 4th, 1834. His father, Christian Shenk, was a wealthy and prominent farmer and politician, and one of the leading men of the township; he was, moreover, noted for his many philanthropic acts, and his constant willingness to aid in any scheme promising to benefit his county or fellow citizens. His paternal grandfather, Rudy Shenk, moved from Lancaster county to that of Erie, in 1828, and became one of its most influential settlers and leading citizens. His mother was a daughter of Abraham Warfel, a well-known agriculturist in Conestoga township. Rudolph began his education at Litiz, Lancaster county, under the tutorship of Professor John Beck. Subsequently, he entered the Erie Academy, at Erie, Pennsylvania, and thence went to Randolph Academy, in Cattaraugus county, New York. In 1854, he entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with high honors in 1858. Later, he entered the law office of W. S. Lane, in Erie, Pennsylvania, where he remained for a few months, then moved to Lancaster, and entered the office of the late Thaddeus Stevens. As, during his college course, he had been constantly reading law, he soon prepared himself for the bar, to which he was admitted in November, 1859. Immediately commencing the practice of his profession, he rapidly acquired an extensive business, and since that time has been actively engaged in legal pursuits. In 1865 and 1866, he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, where he served with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. As a politician, he has been an active and esteemed member of the Republican party since his admission to the bar. Prior to this, in April, 1861, he

entered as a private in Company F, of the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, where he served until the expiration of the term for which the regiment was enlisted. In August, 1862, he again entered the service of the United States, and was appointed Major in the 135th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. On this occasion he served until the regiment was mustered out, and during the greater portion of the term was intrusted with its command. He participated in the first battle of Fredericksburg, and also took an active part in the battle of Chancellorsville. For several months he was on the James river, making arrangements for the exchange of prisoners, and in this capacity exhibited much coolness, sagacity, and determination. Subsequently, he was appointed Deputy Provost-Marshal for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, which appointment he held until he resigned to take his seat in the Legislature. He was for seven years Solicitor for the Board of Directors of the Poor of Lancaster county. He has been the President of the Lancaster & Reading Narrow Gauge Railroad Company since its organization; and also President of the Lancaster & Quarryville, and Lancaster & Millersville Railroads, which are being constructed under the same charter as the Lancaster & Reading Narrow Gauge Railroad. At present, he is a member of the banking firm of Bair & Shenk. He was married, November 3d, 1863, to an adopted daughter of David Bair, one of the oldest and wealthiest merchants in Lancaster.

FRANCE, ROBERT LEE, Engineer, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, July 7th, 1839. His father was Colonel Richard France, of Baltimore, who took an active part in the prevalent politics of the day, and was noted for his bravery, perseverance, and indomitable energy. Robert was the recipient of private tuition until 1856, when he entered St. Timothy's Collegiate School, situated near Baltimore. At the conclusion of his course of studies, he engaged in business in connection with his father, in Baltimore and New York. Upon the breaking out of the war, he entered the Southern army, under the command of General Longstreet; at first, private, his energy and coolness won him favorable notice, and he was promoted to the rank of Ordnance Sergeant. Whilst doing duty as a scout during the last year of the contest, he was surprised and taken prisoner. A week prior to the fall of Richmond, and the close of the war, he was sent South again. Subsequently, he was engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits for about two years, and became connected with the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, as Assistant Engineer. While acting in this capacity, he was actively engaged in the construction of the Laurel Patch Tunnel. He afterward was appointed Paymaster and Special Agent of this Company, which position he still fills with credit to himself and profit to his employers. In 1873, he received the appointment of Notary Public for Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. On the 1st of September, 1874, he will take charge of the Keystone Coal Manufacturing Company, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. In 1866, he was married to Susan Coffman, daughter of William Coffman, of Page county, Virginia.

FLLET, COLONEL CHARLES, JR., Civil Engineer, was born at Penn's Manor, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 1st, 1810. His name has become celebrated in connection with a great number of important public works, either as the prime projector of them, or as being intimately concerned in their execution. The famous "wire bridge" at Fairmount (which was the first of the kind built in the United States) was constructed by him, in 1841. He also built bridges of the same kind at Niagara Falls, and at Wheeling, West Virginia. He was employed for a considerable time, in his capacity of Engineer, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in many other great engineering enterprises; among which the remarkable temporary track of the Virginia Central Railroad, across the Blue Ridge, is deserving of special mention. In 1861, while residing in Washington, he conceived a plan, which he submitted to the War Department, for cutting off the Confederate army at Manassas; his scheme was rejected, and thereupon he drew public attention to the matter by the publication of two pamphlets, in which he vindicated his idea, and severely censured the conduct of General McClellan. After this, he projected the construction of a fleet of "rams" on the Mississippi river, which was finally realized and put into operation, and for which he received a Colonel's commission in the army. By means of these "rams" he succeeded in destroying several Confederate gunboats, off Memphis, and, in consequence, effected the capture of the place. In the action on this occasion, he was mortally wounded by a musket ball. He published several scientific works and essays on subjects connected with his special department.

TOWER, CHARLEMAGNE, Lawyer, was born April 18th, 1809, in the then township of Paris (named from a benevolent man in the early history of that section), and now Marshall (after the Chief Justice), Oneida county, New York, about twelve miles south of Utica. He is the son of Reuben Tower, a native of Rutland, Worcester county, Massachusetts, who was the fifth in descent from John Tower, who left Old Hingham, England (where his father, Robert Tower, is buried), and came to Massachusetts in 1637, giving the name of Hingham to the locality where

he settled. His early education was obtained in the common schools of the southern part of Oneida county, New York; and to these succeeded studies, pursued at Oxford Academy, Chenango county, Clinton Academy, Oneida county, and the Utica Academy. During a part of this time he taught school in his native county, and, in 1825, was an assistant teacher in the Utica Academy. These years of study were not gained without a struggle; for, while a mere lad, he worked on a farm, and a little later had a clerkship in a store, thus learning industry and frugality. In 1826, he placed himself under a private tutor in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and studied hard, in order to gain admission to college. In February, 1827, he entered the Freshman class of Harvard University, being less than eighteen years of age, and graduated in August, 1830. He was a classmate and intimate friend of the late Charles Sumner, the intimacy continuing to increase as years rolled on, the latter visiting him at his house in Pottsville. He stood the third in his class at graduation, thus rivalling the great Senator. On commencement day, it fell to his lot to introduce Charles Sumner to the audience, when the latter remarked that he "never surpassed him in anything but alphabetical precedence." Immediately after graduation, he commenced the study of law with Hermanus Bleecker, in Albany, New York, who was at one time a member of Congress, and subsequently United States Minister to the Hague, during Van Buren's administration; he was a man of high standing, enlarged views, profound education, and of the strictest integrity. His readings were, however, intermitted for a period, as he accompanied his father—who was in failing health—to Florida, in the autumn of 1831, and who died there after a sojourn of six months. On his return North, he resumed his legal studies in the office of John L. & James L. Graham, of New York city, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, Utica, October, 1835. He commenced to practice his profession in the office of Graham & Sanford, New York city, where he remained one year, and then removed to Waterville, Oneida county, where he became engaged in commercial and manufacturing pursuits; but he finally returned to his profession, which he followed assiduously and successfully for six years. In 1848, he removed to Orwigsburg, then the shire town of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; and when the county seat was removed to Pottsville, in 1851, he also changed his domicile, and ever since has made Pottsville his residence. In 1853, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and served for the term of three years in that capacity. His legal career in Pennsylvania was, in the highest degree, honorable and successful: his scholastic acquirements placed him in the front rank of a bar second to none in the State, and he has never yet seen the occasion when he was unable to hold his position and perform every duty required of him. As a business man, he has been equally fortunate, and no one living to-day can look back upon a career of a quarter of a century, passed in this Commonwealth, with prouder feelings of satisfaction. When the great war of the Rebellion broke out, in 1861, though he had passed the age which would render him liable to be called upon to perform military duty, he was among the first men in Schuylkill county to move to the support of the Government. He raised, in Pottsville, a company of 270 men for the three months' service, and proceeded with them to Harrisburg. His company, being too large, was divided, forming two perfect companies, and part of a third. The company remaining under his command was H, of the 6th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and of this he was commissioned Captain, April 21st, 1861. His regiment joined General Robert Patterson's command, which proceeded, by the way of Chambersburg and Hagerstown, to Virginia, crossing the Potomac river at Williamsport, June 21st, and participating in the skirmish at Falling Waters, being one of the first engagements, if not the very first, of the war. The movements of Patterson's command are now a part of history; and in all, Captain Tower took his share, enduring with his men the many fatigues and privations through which they passed, and performing meritorious services. After the three months' term of service was over, the regiment returned home, and was mustered out of service, July 26th, 1861. After the first battle of Bull Run, there were dark days throughout the North, and great efforts were made by the State and National Governments to stem the tide of rebel success. In this emergency, he displayed great patriotism and liberality. He paid a bounty of five dollars per man for a full company raised in Pottsville, which was commanded by Captain Pleasants, who afterwards rose to Brigadier-General. The company was C, of the 48th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, recruited for three years; it distinguished itself in many battles, and gained honor on numerous hard-fought fields. In 1863, he was appointed Provost-Marshal of the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Schuylkill and Lebanon, and served in this capacity more than a year, performing duties of a most onerous and trying character, and giving general satisfaction by his firmness and fairness. He has been closely identified with the Republican party ever since its formation, and has ever been active and zealous in the support of its candidates. His name was brought forward, at the close of 1872, as a candidate for the United States Senate.

DICKSON, JOHN, Physician, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, May 24th, 1812. His parents, John and Mary Dickson, were of Scotch-Irish descent, and were noted as possessing the peculiarly sterling traits of that blood. It was his privilege to receive a full measure of the excellent qualities of both his father and mother. Early displaying a remarkable fondness for study, he was afforded

every advantage of his day and locality in obtaining an education. After the completion of his preparatory course, he entered the academy in Clinton, Pennsylvania, and so rapid was his progress in the higher branches that he was graduated therefrom at the age of sixteen years, and immediately assumed the post of Preceptor of the District School of Allegheny county. In his seventeenth year, he began the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Letherman, of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. The same energy and natural power for the absorption of knowledge which characterized him as an academician, marked his course as a student of the profession of his choice. Attending lectures for two years in the city of New York, he graduated from the medical university of that State, and in his nineteenth year began the practice of medicine. He located, at first, in Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he was well known; and so marked was the favorable impression which his early life and attainments had made upon the entire community, that in spite of the great drawback of youth, he at once entered upon a large and most respectable connection. After ten years spent directly in the midst of his earliest friends, he removed to Pittsburgh, still, however, retaining his practice in his original home. In Pittsburgh he remained for ten years, busily engaged in meeting the demands of an extensive and ever-increasing practice; then, without resigning his professional connection in Pittsburgh, he returned to Sewickley. He is now (1874) in the sixty-third year of his age, and for forty-three years of his life has been actively engaged in practice. There are no signs of mental or physical disability to mark that nearly half a century of a most laborious life has passed over him. Amid the cares and hourly demands of his large practice, he finds time to take a warm and active interest in every matter relating to the general welfare of his profession, and pays the most diligent every-day attention to all new discoveries in his own and kindred sciences. With such diligence, joined to a mind discursive, yet perpetually observant, it is not wonderful that he should have acquired a vast store of varied information. The fields of knowledge which his intellect has traversed, and to which his memory can recur—especially in ancient literature, in history, and the many forms of philosophy—are immense. He was married, in 1840, to Mary Way; and eight children, six daughters and two sons, have been born to bless their union. The two sons, John S. and Joseph H., have both inherited the mental vigor and professional tastes of their parent, and are, as practising physicians, in business connection with him. John S. was born April 11th, 1844, received his medical education under the tuition of his father, and graduated at Jefferson College, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1868. Joseph H., the youngest son, was born April 8th, 1846, and he also, after enjoying the advantages of his father's preceptorial care in his elementary studies, graduated at the Jefferson Medical School, and began the practice of his profession in the twenty-third year of his age. A better school for young physicians could not be desired than that enjoyed by the sons of Dr. Dickson. The experience, attainments, and every-day occurrences of their father's life were admirably adapted to nurture and bring into vigorous and comprehensive development all the desirable qualities of mind calculated to fit them as successors to their senior's reputation and business. Their abilities are held in high repute, and they bid fair to eventually become prominent men in their profession. Dr. Dickson enjoys, in a remarkable degree, the affectionate regard of all who know him. Both socially or professionally, he is venerated for his extensive knowledge, his eminent abilities, his long and valuable services, his earnest integrity, and the spotless purity of his moral character.

M'CLINTOCK, JOHN, D. D., Clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, in 1814, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1835. In the following year, he entered the Methodist ministry; shortly afterwards was elected Professor of Mathematics in Dickinson College, and retained the chair until 1848. From 1848 until 1856, he was editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, and in the latter year went as Delegate to the Methodist Conference in Europe. During 1857–'58, he was pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, and, in 1859 and 1860, President of the Troy University. In 1860, he went to Paris to assume the care of the American Chapel there, and remained until 1866. He was subsequently President of the Drew Theological Seminary. He was the translator (in connection with Professor Blumenthal) of *Neander's Life of Christ*, and, together with Professor Cook, wrote a series of Greek and Latin text-books. He was also associated with Dr. Strong, in the production of *The Biblical and Theological Dictionary*, and was the author of several other valuable historical and theological works. He died at Madison, New Jersey, on the 4th of March, 1870.

INGERSOLL, CHARLES JARED, Lawyer and Diplomatist, was born in Philadelphia, October 3d, 1782, and was the son of Jared Ingersoll, a distinguished jurist of that city. He followed his father's profession, and studied law; but eventually became interested in politics, and was attached to the United States Embassy in Paris. While in the French Legation, he took the opportunity of travelling through Europe, and of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the people and customs of the old world. Having returned to America, he became a member of Congress in 1812; was the United States District Attorney for Pennsylvania, from 1815 to 1829; then served in the

John Dickson M.D.

State Legislature, and again in Congress from 1841 to 1847. Subsequently, he was nominated by President Polk as Minister to France, but the nomination was not confirmed by the Senate. He was a member of the Convention for Internal Improvements of Pennsylvania, which met at Harrisburg in 1825; of the State Convention, in 1827; of the National Assembly for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, in 1829, and of the State Constitutional Convention, in 1837-'38, in which he wrote reports on currency, the judiciary, etc. He was the author of several important literary and historical works, one of which—*A History of the War of* 1812, 4 vols., 8vo.—is highly valued. He associated himself politically with the Democratic party, and was the only one of his family who espoused that cause. His death took place in Philadelphia, January 14th, 1862, at the advanced age of eighty years.

REED, GEORGE K., Banker, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 22d, 1826. His father, Henry R. Reed, was formerly Cashier of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, and subsequently, of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. His mother was a daughter of John Hoff, a prominent and influential citizen of Lancaster. His paternal ancestors were of Irish descent, his maternal of German. When in his eighteenth year, George forsook school life, and, January 8th, 1844, hired himself as an errand boy in the dry goods and grocery house of C. Hager, and was gradually promoted until he was appointed to take charge of the books of the establishment. In 1847, he became the book-keeper for the County Treasurer. While thus employed, he manufactured, during spare hours, shoe blacking, and also trafficked in lime, and roofing slate for the Peach Bottom Slate Quarries. In 1849, the term for which the County Treasurer had been elected having expired, he started a private banking-house, there being at that time no institution of that nature in the city or county. Possessing a general knowledge of book-keeping, he went to Philadelphia, and while there, spent three weeks in a prominent house on Third street, in order to obtain a clearer insight into the workings and details connected with banking. In January, 1850, he opened his establishment under the name of J. F. Shroder & Company. This venture proved perfectly successful, and was rapidly increasing in prestige and in its general capacities until 1856, when two of the oldest banking institutions in the country failed utterly. Loss of public confidence naturally ensued, the general suspensions of 1857 weakened still further public confidence, his partner was compelled to suspend payments, and he was reluctantly forced to relinquish all hope of again restoring to his business its former esteem and popularity. Within a year's time the affairs of the bank were satisfactorily settled, and every claim fully paid. In 1858, he formed a new partnership under the name of Reed, McGrann & Company, a firm which is still in existence, and doing a large and prosperous business. He has represented his district for a small term in the City Council, and, for one year, acted as President of the lower branch of the Common Council. Although a warmly-interested Republican, he has never participated as an active politician in any of the prevalent political campaigns, and is averse to the troubles and vexations attending a public career. Each position held by him has been accepted only after persistent solicitations that would take no refusal. On one occasion, he was nominated by the Republican party for Mayor, but was defeated by a small majority. Since 1850, he has been intrusted with the management of the Lancaster Gas Company, acting as their Treasurer; and has also filled many other positions of trust and honor in various associations and corporations with which he has been connected as director, treasurer, or trustee; finally, he was one of the most respected and able Directors of the National Railroad Company. He was married, June 8th, 1852, to a daughter of John G. Fetter, an enterprising and honored citizen of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

NUTTING, LYMAN, Mine Operator, was born in Maine, May 24th, 1824. His father was Lyman Nutting, a prominent and influential farmer and citizen in his locality. He was educated in Maine, at the Bridgeton, and North Yarmouth Academies. After completing his course of studies, he engaged in school teaching in Maine, and subsequently, in Pennsylvania and Ohio. When in his twenty-fifth year, he turned his attention to the study of law, but, upon the breaking out of the "California Fever," he abandoned this pursuit, and moved to the Western gold fields. Here he met with good average success in mining and trading. In 1850, he returned to Maine, whence he soon removed to Pennsylvania, and engaged in the coal business at Pine Grove. In this enterprise he succeeded in amassing a considerable sum of money, and is still interested in it to a large extent. In 1864, he connected himself with the iron business, at Middletown, Dauphin county, and purchased an interest in the two furnaces located there. In 1867, he became interested as part owner in the furnace at Lebanon, and in 1870, removed to this locality in order to overlook its management and progress. To the financiering department his attention is particularly directed, and as a counsellor and manager, he has often evinced unusual shrewdness, foresight, and ability. He is also the proprietor of several large farms, whose leases yield him a handsome income, and owns an interest in the Lebanon Manufacturing Company. He was married, in 1861, to Louisa Kalter, of Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, and has four children.

MILLER, GEORGE F., Lawyer, ex-Congressman, and President of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company. The exact date of his birth is not certainly known, its record having been subsequently destroyed; it is supposed, however, to be May 9th, 1809. His birthplace is Chillisquaque, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. His parents were John and Sarah Miller, and their family being large while their income was small, he was compelled to depend chiefly upon his own exertions. His early life he passed alternately upon a farm as an assistant and in the town common schools as an industrious student. For a time, he was tutored by Mr. Kirkpatrick in the academy at Milton, an institution enjoying a superior reputation as an educational centre. Among its former scholars were ex-Governors Pollock and Curtin, Joshua W. Comly, S. I Comly, Colonel David Taggart, and others who have since risen to distinction. Before entering upon the preparatory study for his profession an interval of a few years succeeded, during which time he was engaged in school teaching. He studied law in the office of James F. Linn, of Lewisburg, and, in 1836, was admitted to the bar of Union county. At this time the legal profession in central Pennsylvania was noticeable for the number of persons of reputation and conspicuous ability to be found in its ranks. Yet despite a formidable rivalry he soon received an extensive practice throughout the neighboring counties; and repeatedly was proffered public stations and nominations, which were, however, invariably declined. Later, in 1864, he was nominated by the Republican party to represent the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania in Congress, being elected by a majority of five hundred and seventeen votes over his Democratic opponent, who was a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress. In 1866, he was re-elected by a majority three times greater than that gained at his former election. In the Thirty-ninth Congress, he was a member of the Committee on Railways and Canals and Public Expenditures. In the Fortieth Congress, he was a member of the Committee on Railways and Canals, the Pension Committee, and Revolutionary Claims and Pensions. He took an active part in the establishment of the University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, now one of the leading colleges of the country; elected Secretary of its Board of Trustees, he served in that capacity for sixteen years. At present, he is President of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad Company. Owing to a temporary derangement of its affairs, the work upon this road was suspended for a time; when, at the urgent solicitation of its stockholders and various interested capitalists, he endeavored to restore its former prestige and success. At once he devoted himself to the work with his accustomed energy, practical judgment, and shrewd foresight. Since, a large measure of success has attended his persevering efforts. Eleven miles of the road are already completed, while its entire length will be eighty-seven miles. He was one of the Stockholders and Directors of the Northumberland Bank—now the First National Bank of Sunbury. He was married, September 27th, 1836, to Amanda Bright, daughter of Daniel P. Bright, deceased; a former merchant of the borough of Milton, Pennsylvania. He has two sons, both of whom are members of the bar, and actively engaged in the practice of their profession.

COVODE, JOHN, Member of Congress, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 17th, 1808. He received only a limited and imperfect education, but, notwithstanding this drawback, succeeded by dint of energy and native good sense in raising himself to a position of both affluence and political eminence. He was brought up on a farm, and afterwards learned the trade of a woollen manufacturer. He was connected with many important public works and enterprises; especially the State Canal, the establishment of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Westmoreland Coal Company, of which latter company he was the President. He first became a candidate for political office in 1845, when he was the Whig nominee for the State Senate. In 1854, he was the Whig candidate for the Thirty-fourth Congress, for the then 19th Congressional District, and was elected by a large majority. He was also re-elected on several subsequent occasions. He held many highly responsible political positions, among many others, being member of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. His name became particularly well known in connection with the Kansas-Lecompton controversy during the administration of President Buchanan, in his early service in Congress. In political circles he was particularly noted for his sturdy honesty and straightforwardness, which earned for him the *sobriquet* of "Honest John Covode." He died suddenly of heart disease, at Harrisburg, January 11th, 1871.

EGLE, WILLIAM HENRY, M.D., Historian, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 17th, 1830. His parents were John and Elizabeth Egle, and his descent on the paternal side is French, on the maternal side German. His early education he received in the public school near his birthplace, whence he was transferred to the Harrisburg Military Academy. When in his seventeenth year, he entered the printing office of the *Telegraph*, and remained connected with that journal until he had attained his majority. Subsequently, he was for several years a student in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1859. He then commenced the active pursuit of his profession in Harrisburg, continuing thus until 1862, when, at the time of the second battle of Bull Run, he was telegraphed for to assist in the field.

Upon his return, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, and afterward Surgeon, and served actively in 1866. Returning to Harrisburg subsequently, he partially resumed his former practice, and met with much success. Being warmly attached to literature and literary pursuits, he early produced many essays and sketches which were published in *Graham's Magazine*, and in the *Knickerbocker*, of New York. Several of these articles attracted considerable attention upon their appearance, and were highly commended by the press and the public. At present, his time is given wholly to historical researches. Noticeable, among others, are his sketches of Parson Elder and Colonel Timothy Green of the Revolution. He is now editing the *Revolutionary War Records of Pennsylvania*, a task which was assigned him by the last Legislature. He is engaged also on a *History of Dauphin County*, and the *Paxtang Boys*. During many years he has been actively connected with many of the most important enterprises emanating from Harrisburg, and is ranked among the most influential and honorable citizens of the State capital. He is a member of the Agricultural Society, and also of the State Historical Society. In this latter institution his unusual store of historical knowledge, his familiarity with bygone details and data, and his cheerful readiness at all times in laboring upon vexatious and little-known questions concerning history and historical research, have won him the affection and esteem of all. He was married, in 1860, to a member of the Beatty family, of Harrisburg.

SHIRAS, ALEXANDER EAKIN, Major-General United States Army, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 10th, 1812. His father, a prominent merchant, resided in this city, and traded with the West Indies and the South American countries. At an early date his parents moved to Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, where his rudimentary education was conducted under the excellent tutorship of John Gumerie, A. M., Principal of the Burlington Academy. Subsequently, he was appointed from New Jersey to the Cadet Military Academy—from July 1st, 1829, to July 1st, 1833. In this latter year he was graduated, and promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant in the 4th Artillery. During the greater portion of this year he served in garrison at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, in the Artillery School for Practice. Later, he served in the Creek Nation, and, during a portion of 1834–'35, was again in garrison at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. In 1835, he served at Fort Washington, Maryland, and, from 1835–'37, was at Fort Columbus, New York. In 1837–'38, he was on commissary duty at New York harbor. Meanwhile, May 1st, 1837, he had been promoted to the First Lieutenancy in his detachment. While emigrating the Indians to the West, in 1838, he was stationed in the Cherokee nation. From 1839–'43, he served in the Military Academy, and from August 13th, 1839, to January 4th, 1840, was Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and from this date until August 29th, 1843, served as Principal Assistant Professor of Mathematics. In 1843–'44, he was in garrison at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and, in 1844–'45, was engaged on the recruiting service. In 1845–'46, he was again in garrison at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and in the latter year was sent to the West in charge of subsistence for the volunteers engaged in the Mexican War. From October 13th to April 27th, 1847, he was on commissary duty at New York city; having, March 3d, 1847, been promoted to the rank of Captain. The position he retained until September 27th, 1850. From April 27th, 1847, to April 12th, 1861, he served as Assistant to the Commissary-General of Subsistence in the Bureau at Washington, District of Columbia. During this time he was, for a short time, on temporary duty at St. Louis, in 1857. During the Rebellion, he served in the Subsistence Bureau at Washington, District of Columbia, from April 12th, 1861, to February 9th, 1863, and since the latter date has served as Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence; and also, from June 13th, 1861, has been a member of the United States Sanitary Commission. September 6th, 1874, he was appointed Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army for meritorious and distinguished services in the Subsistence Department, and in supplying the armies during the war. March 13th, 1865, he was appointed Brevet Major-General United States Army, for "faithful, meritorious and distinguished services during the Rebellion." May 1st, 1874, he was appointed Brigadier-General and Commissary-General of Subsistence. He is unmarried.

SITER, JOHN, Merchant, was born August 6th, 1791, in the township of Radnor, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was the son of William and Mary Siter. His early education was limited to the schools of his native place. At an early age he removed to Philadelphia and entered the dry goods, importing and jobbing house of Cook & Cresson, in 1810. In 1817, he became a partner in the firm of Cresson, Wistar & Co (Elliott Cresson, Bartholomew Wistar, John Siter and Richard Price). He was also a member of the successive firms of Wistar, Siter & Price, and Siter, Price & Co.; these copartnerships being the successors, in direct line, of others dating back over one hundred and twenty-five years. He was always greatly interested in all movements tending to the advancement of the prosperity of Philadelphia. He was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the "Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange," and through life continued an active and influential member of that organization. He died December 5th, 1862. The style of the firm (Siter, Price & Co.) is still

continued, and the immense business which they transact is, in a great measure, the result of the honest dealing and wonderful ability of him whose name still remains at the head of the house. He was a perfect type of a Philadelphia merchant, a man whose whole life was stainless; a hard and earnest worker in whatever he attempted, he forced success.

PRICE, RICHARD, Merchant, was born May 10th, 1795, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Joseph and Ann Price. After receiving a fair education in the schools of his native city, at the age of sixteen he entered the business house of Cook & Cresson, afterwards Cresson & Wistar. With these firms he remained until he became a partner in the house of Cresson, Wistar & Co., composed of Elliott Cresson, Bartholomew Wistar, John Siter and Richard Price. He afterwards was a member of the successive firms of Wistar, Siter & Price, and Siter, Price & Co. He was actively engaged in business during his entire life. He also filled many honorable and important positions in politics, as well as in charitable and commercial institutions. For many years he was a Director of the Bank of the United States; was a member of the City Councils prior to the consolidation of the city and districts, and was called upon to serve the public in numerous other ways. Always an active and prominent member of the "Hicksite" branch of the Society of Friends, both in his commercial and private life he filled the entire duty of a member of that body. He died in July, 1865. Over fifty years of active labor in a constantly enlarging business field only enhanced his reputation as a man and a merchant, and his memory is held in loving reverence by thousands whom his kind encouragement and generous assistance advanced in the world.

DICKSON, THOMAS, Farmer, Contractor, and Merchant, was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1790. He received such education as was afforded by the village school of his native place, and then turned his attention to farming. With the exception of an occasional venture in commercial enterprises, he continued his agricultural pursuits until the date of his emigration to the United States. The death of both his parents, shortly after he had attained his twentieth year, placed him in possession of the homestead, and also imposed upon him the care of a younger brother and two sisters. About this time he was married to Mary Brown, who shared with him the joys and sorrows of his life for over fifty years. It was not until he had reached the age of forty years that he conceived the idea of emigrating to the United States, with the view of bettering his condition and that of his family, which then consisted of five sons and four daughters; the success of his former commercial ventures warranting him in the belief that in a new field his talent for trade would bring him material prosperity. In 1830, he started upon a tour of observation, leaving the home farm in the care of his wife and sons. Landed on the shores of the United States, he made his way from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, visiting also the western portion of Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. The next year he returned to Europe, taking with him a cargo of flaxseed, the profit upon which was sufficient to pay all his expenses and leave a handsome margin. Disposing of all his possessions in Ireland, in the spring of 1832, he returned to this country with his entire family and settled in Pittsburgh. Anxious to engage in a business in which the services of his sons, now grown to manhood, could be made available, he turned his attention to contracting for public work, opening new streets, etc., and also for building the canal then being constructed by the State. In undertakings of this nature he remained engaged, with considerable success, until the "panic year of '37" caused the suspension of all public improvements. He suffered heavy loss, but, engaging in merchandising, gradually recovered his capital, and, in 1852, was anxious for new investments. At that time he conceived the idea of transporting coal to market *via* the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, then just finished. At that time all the coal carried to the cities was transported either by wagons or canal boats. Purchasing coal lands within twelve miles of the city of Pittsburgh, he proceeded to open mines, and, in January, 1853, the first coal carried over the rail was shipped from his mines. This first invoice consisted of six dump-cars, containing about 150 bushels each, and in six months, contrary to the predictions of many, the train had increased to twenty-eight cars, with a capacity of 4200 bushels per day. The business steadily advancing, he associated with him his sons, John Robert, Thomas C., and Joseph C. Dickson, and his son-in-law, J. S. Stewart; with them he continued prosperously until his death, which occurred February 1st, 1865. His surviving partners are still engaged in the coal trade. During his connection with the coal interests eight different coal works were erected and carried into successful operation under his supervision, employing from 800 to 1000 hands, and producing about 5000 bushels daily. He was a cool, clear-headed, far-seeing man, strictly temperate and of great determination of purpose, modest and retiring in manner.

DAHLGREN, JOHN A., Rear Admiral, was born in Philadelphia, and entered the navy in 1826. He was the inventor of the ponderous shell guns known as the "Dahlgrens," and also of a bronze howitzer, of light calibre, for throwing shrapnel, shells, and canister shot. He was the author of several works, principally on the practice of artillery. On the breaking out of the War of the Union, Commander

Dahlgren was placed in charge of the Washington Navy Yard, and in July, 1862, received a Captain's commission and the responsible post of Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. In 1863, in recognition of his valuable services to the nation, he was made Rear Admiral, and in the same year was put in command of the South Atlantic Squadron. In 1864, he rendered important service in protecting the city of Jacksonville, Florida, whither the United States army had retired after the defeat of Olustee. In 1868, he was again assigned to his old post of Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and, in the autumn of 1869, the Washington Navy Yard was once more placed under his control as Commandant. He died suddenly, at Washington, July 12th, 1870.

PORTER, JAMES MADISON, Lawyer and Statesman, was born in the year 1792. He was a son of General Andrew Porter, a famous officer in the Continental Army, and a brother of David R. Porter, for six years Governor of Pennsylvania. Like the latter, he was educated for the bar, and opened his office in Easton, Pennsylvania, where he resided for nearly a half century. During the War of 1812, he served in the field, having volunteered as a private, though he was subsequently a commissioned officer. His practice was a large one, not only in Northampton, but in many of the adjoining counties both of his native State and New Jersey. He was a member of the Convention of 1838, which revised the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in which he took a prominent part. In 1843, he was appointed by President Tyler to a seat in the Cabinet, having charge of the Portfolio of the Secretary of War, and subsequent to his retirement from that station, in 1845, held many prominent positions of trust and profit. He was one of the founders of Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania), and occupied the chair of President of the Board of Trustees of that institution for over twenty-five years. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and for many years held an official position in the Grand Lodge of the State. He died November 11th, 1862.

HINCHMAN, HOWARD, Merchant, was born in 1817, in Gloucester county, New Jersey, where he received his education. When in his sixteenth year, he moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and entered as a clerk the grocery store of Jonathan Mulford, situated at the northeast corner of Front and Market streets. There he gained a thorough knowledge of the business, and, in 1840, commenced a partnership with George F. Reeves, doing business at the corner of Front and Callowhill streets. This connection lasted for three years, when he began business alone, at the northeast corner of Eighth and Market streets. In 1845, he formed a co-partnership with R. W. Steele, to engage in the flour, seed and grain business, at 423 Market street, the site subsequently occupied by the Farmers' Market. In 1851, he entered into partnership with Walter C. Livingstone, at 812 Market street, and continued this relation for several years. He then associated himself with David T. Peacock, formerly one of the firm of James Steele & Co., and Thomas M. Tell, at 808 and 810 Market street, in the buildings erected by them. David T. Peacock dying in 1859, and Thomas M. Tell in 1865, the business came under his sole supervision and control. In 1869, he associated with him his son, Harvey K. Hinchman, under the firm-name of Howard Hinchman & Son. Being completely absorbed in business, and warmly interested in every enterprise affecting the commercial interests of Philadelphia, he has repeatedly declined, and most positively, to accept any political office or public trust, involving connection with political parties or partisans. He has held nearly every important position in the Commercial Exchange: has been Director, Secretary and President, and has taken an active part in all movements of importance. He was the last President of the Corn Exchange, before its change of title. In April, 1869, he became President of the Chamber of Commerce, and at present holds the position of Director in the same institution. He is also a Director of the National Bank of the Republic, and Trustee of the Penn Life Insurance Company. As a business man, he is noted for his energy, sagacity and indomitable perseverance; as a citizen, for his incorruptible honesty, his stern aversion to political caballing, and his shrewd enterprise.

DYSART, JAMES H., Coal Miner and Shipper, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, January 7th, 1832. His father was a native of Mifflin county, but removed to Huntingdon in 1812, where he purchased property and pursued the occupation of farming. Anxious to afford to his son every advantage for the acquirement of a thorough education, he placed him, at an early age, under the care of the Rev. J. Y. McGuinness, at Millwood Academy. Here James remained for three years, when he entered college, at Cannonsburg, and there continued his studies in the higher branches for the four years following. At the age of twenty-four, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as freight and ticket agent, at Altoona. This position he retained for eight years, giving entire satisfaction to the corporation employing him and to all parties with whom he came in business contact. Resigning his post after that period of service, he engaged in the coal trade, purchasing, in connection with William C. Keller, the business of Cooper & Co., at Lilley's Station, Cambria county, Pennsylvania. The

partnership thus formed continued for five years, the firm doing, during that time, a safe and steadily-increasing business. Upon the retirement of William C. Keller from the connection, a new co-partnership was entered into with Daniel Laughman, and this firm still prosperously prosecutes the business. During his life, he has always been noted for his strict attention to business; in common with other merchants, he has suffered the vicissitudes of trade, but he has never succumbed in any degree to them; difficulties he has bravely met, and, by careful consideration, sturdy effort and prompt action, surmounted. These sterling qualities, in connection with close attention to his business, have brought him wealth (invested in the mining interests of Cambria county) before he has more than attained the meridian of life. He was married, in 1856, to Martha A., the daughter of Aaron Beyers, a prominent merchant of Blair county. He has never taken any prominent part in politics, contenting himself with the management of his business, and satisfied that, with the intelligent discharge of his duties as a citizen, he gains honor sufficient for his ambition.

SHARP, ALEXANDER, M. D., United States Marshal, District of Columbia, was born near Newville, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 29th, 1825. His father, Rev. Alexander Sharp, who died in 1857, was a son of Captain Alexander Sharp, who served during the Revolutionary War, and soon after its close settled in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, which was then the western frontier. Being harassed by Indians, he removed, before 1700, to Cumberland county, and built the homestead where Alexander and his father were born. Alexander's early education was obtained at various academic institutions until 1843, when he was so far advanced in his studies that he entered the Sophomore class at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, from which he graduated, in 1846, with the degree of A. B. His father also graduated from the same college, in 1819. He next studied medicine, attending lectures at Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and graduated in 1849, receiving his degree of M. D. During his studies here, the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Joseph Pancoast, was the Professor of Anatomy. After nearly a year spent in travel, he attended another course of lectures, to perfect himself in his profession, and, in 1850, settled at St. Louis, Missouri, for practice. He remained in that city nearly six years, during which time he married Ellen, the second daughter of Frederick Dent, a resident of the same county, and a sister of the wife of President Grant. Leaving St. Louis, he resided for nearly two years at Frederick Dent's farm, about nine miles southwest of the city, when he removed to Lincoln county, Missouri, where he practised in that and the adjoining county of Pike, with a brief interval, until 1864. Upon the breaking out of the war, he enrolled himself, with other Union men, in a local home-guard, when, in June, 1861, he was appointed Surgeon in the service, and proceeded to Cairo, Illinois, where he served in the hospitals until the close of the year, when he returned home. In 1864, his health failing, so that he was forced to relinquish the practice of his profession, he went to Carroll Parish, Louisiana, where he took charge of, and managed, several large cotton plantations belonging to his brother-in-law, Judge Dent, near Lake Providence, and remained until the close of the year. In April, 1865, immediately after Lee's surrender, he was appointed a Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, and was sent to Richmond, Virginia, to re-establish and take charge of the post-office there. He did so, and continued in charge until he was appointed Postmaster, in December, 1865, and served in that capacity until March, 1869, at which date he had fully regained his health. While serving in this capacity, he was elected a Director of the Virginia Central Railroad (now known as the Chesapeake & Ohio), and, during his term of office, arrangements were effected with certain bankers in New York which enabled the road to be completed to the Ohio river. He was appointed, in 1868, by General Schofield, commanding the District, a member of the Richmond City Council, and during his term of service he inaugurated the effort to establish a system of free schools, to succeed those established and supported by various Northern educational societies. In 1868 and 1869, he was Treasurer of the State Central Republican Committee. In 1868, he was tendered the nomination of the Republicans for Representative in Congress, but declined, and, in 1869, received the Republican vote in the State Legislature for United States Senator, but was defeated by Senator Johnston, the Conservative candidate. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, which nominated General Grant, at Chicago, but did not take his seat. Upon the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, he was appointed Marshal of the United States Courts for the District of Columbia, and was re-appointed in March, 1873. He has a family of eight children living, the eldest of whom is a Midshipman in the United States Navy.

MONTOOTH, EDWARD A., Lawyer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 18th, 1837. After enjoying the educational advantages afforded by the schools of his native city, he began the study of the law under the direction of A. M. Watson, on February 26th, 1856, and was admitted to the bar December 7th, 1861. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh, but, having raised a company of volunteers, in 1862, was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of Company A, 155th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 2d, 1862, and entered at once upon active military service. He took a

distinguished part in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and all the minor engagements in which his regiment participated. In August, 1864, he was assigned to duty as Adjutant upon the staff of J. V. Bumford, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Western Division of Pennsylvania. This position he filled until he returned to his regiment and was commissioned Captain of Company A, 155th Regiment, May 15th, 1865. He was brevetted Major for "meritorious conduct at Gettysburg," and served with credit until mustered out, June 2d, 1865. He then resumed the practice of his profession in his native city, where he has since continued, and has won honorable distinction. In October, 1871, he was elected to the Select Council of the city of Pittsburgh, and as a member of that body made a pure and enviable record. He was also Junior Vice-Commander Grand Army of the Republic for Pennsylvania. He entered early into the political arena, and having identified himself with the Republican party, has taken an active interest in all its important struggles. During the Presidential campaigns of 1868 and 1872, he was especially active as the Chairman of prominent Republican County Committees. This year (1874) he received the nomination of the Republican party for the office of District Attorney of Allegheny county, and his peculiar fitness for the position, in addition to the great numerical strength of his party in the county, indicate for him a signal triumph. He was commissioned by Governor Hartranft, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Sixth Military Division of Pennsylvania, August 1st, 1873.

EVANS, DAVID, Merchant, Broker and Lawyer, was born in Manheim township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 21st, 1827. He is of Welsh and German descent, his father, John Evans, having been a wealthy and influential citizen of Lancaster county. He enjoyed every educational advantage which the cultivated intelligence and ample means of his father could afford him. He graduated with high honors, from Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1858. He had been engaged in teaching for several years prior to his matriculation in that institution, and after graduating, he returned to his preceptorial pursuits and continued therein for one year. His acknowledged abilities, united with the great interest he had always exhibited in regard to all matters pertaining to public education, caused him to be, in February, 1859, appointed General Superintendent of the Public Schools of Lancaster county. In this highly responsible position he served with general satisfaction for thirteen years. Originally appointed to fill an unexpired term, he was elected and re-elected during the period above mentioned. His retirement from the post which he had so long and acceptably filled, was solely the result of political combinations, and from no desire on the part of the people to dispense with his services, or wish of his to abandon his good work. During his official career, he labored incessantly to improve and elevate to the highest attainable point the school system of his native county. The character of the teachers, pupils, and of the school-buildings was all greatly advanced during his judicious administration; and to his wisdom and industry, mainly, is Lancaster county indebted for the high reputation sustained by her public schools. He devoted much of his attention to the improvement of the teachers, and was active in his encouragement of the annual teachers' meetings, using every effort to elevate their tone, and being the first Superintendent to publish the proceedings of these meetings as an addition to the educational history of the State. In politics he has always been strongly attached to the principles of the Republican party; was an earnest supporter of Fremont, in 1856, and took an active part in that presidential campaign. After his retirement from official station, he was offered unusually high remuneration to re-engage in the profession of teaching, but he preferred to become a student, and accordingly entered upon a course of legal reading. He is the senior member of the firm of Evans & Metzler, real estate and insurance brokers, and his business reputation is fully equal to that sustained by him as an accomplished gentleman and an honest, industrious, and most efficient public servant. He was married, in October, 1858, to a daughter of Jacob Zook, a well-known farmer of Lampetre township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

SCOFIELD, HON. GLENNI W., Lawyer and Legislator, was born in Dewittville, Chautauqua county, New York, March 11th, 1817. Having enjoyed such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools of that period and section, until his fourteenth year, he entered an establishment for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the art of printing. After serving three years of his apprenticeship to this trade, he resumed his studies, and, first pursuing a course in the higher branches, entered Hamilton College, New York, in 1836. Graduating from this institution in 1840, he immediately accepted a position as tutor in a private family, residing in Farquier county, Virginia. Here he remained for one year, when he returned North, and for twelve months held a like post in McKean county, Pennsylvania. During these years, his leisure time had been industriously and profitably employed in the acquisition of legal knowledge. He completed the study of the law under the tuition of Hon. C. B. Curtis, of Warren, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar, at Warren, in 1842. His industry and ability quickly gaining him a prominent position, he built up an extensive and lucrative practice, in the prosecution of which he is still as actively engaged as when he first entered the profession to strive for

fame and fortune. From early manhood he manifested an honorable and patriotic interest in political questions, and soon became a recognized leader in the Democratic party. By the members of that party, he was, in 1850, elected a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Here he made his influence felt, and gained enviable and honorable distinction. He was Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and his speech in advocacy of an Elective Judiciary was a most elaborate and able effort, adding greatly to his reputation, and attaining a wide circulation and most favorable reception throughout the State. Although a strong Democrat, and a believer in the principles of that party at the time, yet he was always an Anti-Slavery advocate, and even in his college days was a prominent member of an Abolition society. Holding such views, he naturally became the champion of the "Wilmot Proviso," the uncompromising opponent of the "Fugitive Slave Law," and an earnest worker to effect the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise." This opposition to some of its most favored doctrines served to alienate him from the Democratic party, with which he had been so long connected. Upon the formation of the Republican organization, in 1856, he publicly severed his old political connections, and gave his willing adherence to the new power which represented so well and fully his life-long convictions and openly-avowed principles. Soon an acknowledged leader in the ranks of his new associates, he was, in 1856, nominated for State Senator, and being elected (from a district previously strongly Democratic) by a majority of 1200, he served in that capacity until 1860. The advanced position to which he had attained in the Lower House, as an effective speaker and logical reasoner, was fully sustained by him during his senatorial career. While thus serving, he introduced and ably advocated the bills to exempt the homestead from sale for debt, and abrogating all laws excluding the testimony of witnesses on account of religious belief. The opponents of these measures, although unable to answer his arguments in favor of them, finally succeeded in defeating the bills. He also introduced and succeeded in carrying the bill for the granting of aid by the State to the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, which has been productive of such beneficial results by the development of the natural resources of the formerly wild section of the State in which he resides, and where the interests of his constituents, as well as his own, are directly centred. He was temporarily appointed, by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, in 1861, President Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. In 1862, desiring to testify still further their appreciation of his worth and valuable services, no less than to secure well-known influence, his constituents nominated and elected him a Member of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and he has been re-elected to each succeeding Congress. He was elected, in 1872, by the Republican party, one of the three Congressmen at large from Pennsylvania, and as such has served, with his usual ability, in the Forty-third Congress, being Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and fully sustaining the high character for statesmanship and rare business qualifications which gained him honor and reputation in the Legislature of his State.

JORDAN, FRANCIS, Lawyer, ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth, is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, February 5th, 1820. He was educated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania; Augusta College, Kentucky, and subsequently at the Franklin & Marshall College in this State. Upon the completion of his collegiate course, he returned to Bedford and commenced the study of the law, teaching school meanwhile, in order to meet the expenses attendant upon his legal education. After a three years' course of careful reading under the tuition of S. M. Barclay and W. C. Logan, he was admitted to the Bedford bar, and continued in practice until the breaking out of the Civil War. Prior to his engagement in the Union military service, he practised his profession in partnership with the late Judge King. Shortly after his admission to the bar, he was appointed District Attorney for Bedford county. At that time this appointment was in the gift of the Attorney-General of the State, and when the law was changed, making the office of District Attorney elective, he was chosen for the term of three years, at the close of which he declined a re-election. While officiating in this position, his indictments were, in every instance, so accurately and skilfully drawn, that not one of them was ever "quashed" for informality. In 1855, he was elected to the State Senate for the districts composed of Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton counties, and was the champion of the bill for the sale of the Public Works; also Chairman of the Committee on the Apportionment of the State for Members of the General Assembly; upon this occasion, he was chiefly instrumental in obtaining for the old Whig party a fairer distribution than had ever been made previously. While in the Senate, he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee at the time when such celebrities as Judge Wilkins, Hon. D. A. Finney, G. W. Scofield, and Charles B. Penrose were members, an honor worthy of mention. Subsequently, he was a member of a commission of three, appointed to revise the Civil Code of the State. At the close of his senatorial term, he declined the offer of a second nomination, desiring to devote his attention to legal pursuits. At the outbreak of the war, he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster, and later, Paymaster in the army. After serving in this capacity for two years and six months, he was appointed by Governor Curtin, Military Agent at Washington, District of Columbia. The duties of this position required both legal and military knowledge, and an unwavering integrity and loyalty, and in every particular he conducted himself to the entire satisfaction of all

concerned. In grateful acknowledgment of his services, the Legislature passed an act conferring on him the rank and pay of a Colonel of infantry. In 1807, he was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth, and discharged the duties of this office with ability and integrity, serving during both terms of Governor Geary. While before the public he wrote and spoke continually on matters concerning Constitutional Reform, and did much to educate public sentiment in favor of the new Constitution. In a letter written at the request of Hon. Morton McMichael, Richard Vaux, George W. Biddle and others, he suggested thirteen amendments to the Constitution, and of these the Convention adopted twelve. In February, 1872, at the invitation of the Social Science Organization of Philadelphia, he delivered his famous lecture on Constitutional Reform, since widely copied and commented upon. Of this address the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black said that it was "the best, the bravest, and the most effective blow that legislative corruption had received at the hands of any man in the Commonwealth;" and that "his analysis of the Statute-Book of Pennsylvania, with his exposure of its absurdities, was masterly in the best sense of the word." Speaking on the same subject, the Hon. Charles I. Faulkner, of Virginia, says: "I have read it with great profit, and consider your argument on the subject of special legislation overwhelming."

BEAUMONT, JOHN COLT, Captain United States Navy, was born at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, August 27th, 1821, and is a son of Hon. Andrew Beaumont, who held many local offices in Luzerne county, was a member of the Legislature, Representative in Congress, and Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington. His mother was a relative of Colonel Colt, of Hartford, Connecticut, the inventor of the revolving pistol. He received an academic education at the Wilkesbarre Academy, and at the age of sixteen was appointed Midshipman in the navy, to date March 1st, 1838. Reporting at New York, he sailed on the United States sloop-of-war "Erie" for the West India Squadron, where he served on board the sloop "Ontario" until 1840, when he returned to Boston in the same vessel in which he left the United States. In December, 1840, he was ordered on board the frigate "Constellation," and served in the East India Squadron until 1844, when he returned home, passed the requisite examination and was promoted Passed Midshipman. He served on board the "Jamestown," on the coast of Africa, during 1845, and until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he was ordered, in 1846, to the ship-of-the-line "Ohio," and was present on board that vessel at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuxpan. After the Mexican War his vessel was ordered to proceed to the Pacific Squadron, but young Beaumont was detached from the ship at Rio Janeiro and returned home in the frigate "Columbia" as her acting Lieutenant. His next duty was at the Naval Observatory, in 1848; at which, and on coast survey, he was engaged with Lieutenant Porter, now Admiral, in making a survey of the Hell Gate channel, East river, until the spring of 1849, when he was ordered to the frigate "Independence," bound for the European or Mediterranean Squadron. As Master, and as acting Lieutenant, he served on board this vessel until the summer of 1852, when he was again ordered to the Observatory, where he remained until May, 1854. He had in the meantime been promoted Master, August 30th, 1851, and Lieutenant, August 29th, 1852. His next service was in the "San Jacinto," under Captain Stribling, on special service for ten months, in 1855, and, in 1856, he was detached and ordered on board the frigate "Potomac," flag-ship to Commodore Paulding, commanding the Home Squadron. When Paulding, in 1857, transferred his flag to the "Wabash," Beaumont accompanied him, and remained on board until the spring of 1858, when he was ordered to the receiving-ship "North Carolina," at New York, where he remained until 1859. In 1859, he was ordered to the "Hartford," East India Squadron, and remained until 1861, having been transferred, in 1860, to the sloop "John Adams," in which vessel he came home as Executive Officer. Arriving home after the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was soon assigned to the command of the gunboat "Aroostook," North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and which was the first wooden vessel which served in the James river. He was actively engaged in the battles at Fort Darling, under Captain Rodgers, in May and June, 1862, and was the first to open fire on the rebel lines at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1st, 1862. July 14th, 1862, he was promoted Commander, and in the latter part of the same month was taken ill and received sick leave for four months. He was next placed in command of the "Sebago," a gunboat attached to the South Atlantic Squadron, and was stationed off Port Royal and neighboring ports of South Carolina until the spring of 1863, when he was placed in command of the monitor "Nantucket;" in which vessel he participated in most of the engagements at Morris Island and the reduction of Forts Wagner and Sumter, in Charleston harbor, in 1863. In the spring of 1864, he was placed in command of the steamer "Mackinaw," of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and remained until the close of the war, taking part in both attacks on Fort Fisher, under Admiral Porter, and in the subsequent fighting along Cape Fear river. Much of the time he was on this station he was engaged in torpedo hunting in James river; and in the last fight at Fort Fisher one of his boilers exploded, wounding and killing one officer and seventeen men. In 1866, he was selected to command the double-turreted monitor "Miantonomah," which carried Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox to Russia to present to the Czar the congratulations of this Government at his escape from an attempt at assassination. The voyage at-

tracted the attention of naval officers throughout the world, as the sea-going qualities of the monitors had never yet been tested by an ocean voyage. After leaving St. Petersburg the vessel cruised along the European coast to the Mediterranean, and returned safely to the United States in 1867, after an absence of fourteen months. He was retired from active service in April, 1868, but was restored in 1873, promoted Captain, to date June 10th, 1872, and placed on duty as Executive Officer at the Washington Navy Yard, where he remained until June, 1873. From July, 1873, until July, 1874, he commanded the "Powhattan," which was serving on special duty under the orders of the Navy Department along the Atlantic coast. During the anticipated troubles with Spain, in 1873-'74, he was actively engaged in cruising from the United States to Cuba and back, and on two occasions towed monitors to Key West. He married, in 1852, a daughter of Rev. John Dorrance, of Wilkesbarre, who died in 1855, leaving one son, who is now living. He was re-married, in 1873, to a daughter of Hon. Charles Kirby King, who was long connected with the Navy Department. He inherits an inventive genius, and invented and introduced a roller hand-spike, which is used by the army and navy, a hawse-plug and the ventilator now used on board naval vessels. During his service in the navy he has been at sea twenty-two years, on shore duty four and one-half years, and unemployed ten years, of which five years were passed on the retired list.

MYERS, LEONARD, Lawyer and Congressman, was born near Attleborough, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 13th, 1827. When he was about ten years of age his parents removed to Philadelphia, where he received his education, on the completion of which he entered upon the study of the law, and in due course was admitted a member of the Philadelphia bar. He soon acquired a considerable practice, especially in the courts of the United States, and became the Solicitor of two of the municipal districts of the city. Upon the consolidation of the several districts, in 1854, he digested the ordinances for the city of Philadelphia by authority of Councils. In October, 1862, he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress from the Third District as a Republican, and has since been re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses successively by large majorities. In his action in Congress and in all his public service his zeal and ability, and his disinterested public spirit, have won for him a deservedly high and enviable reputation among his colleagues, and the esteem and perfect confidence of his constituents. He has served on several important committees, and has always taken a most active part in all the measures brought before the House. In particular, his influence was exerted in securing to the Government League Island as a naval station, and in obtaining the selection of Philadelphia as the place in which to hold the Centennial International Exhibition under Government auspices. At present he is a member of the Committees on Foreign Affairs and on Naval Affairs. His written productions comprise many valuable papers contributed to the magazines, and some translations from the French, which are very happily done. A most eloquent and able speech of his may also be here mentioned, which was delivered in the House on March 24th, 1866, the subject being the "Acceptance of the Results of the War the True Basis of Reconstruction," as may also his Memorial Address upon the Death of President Lincoln, one of the best of the many admirable speeches called forth by this sad occasion. As a member, and some time Chairman, of the Committee on Patents, he has interested himself greatly in the inventors of the country and in the amendment of the patent laws. He is the author of the section by which photo-lithographic copies of the drawings of each invention are given weekly to the public as the patents are issued. Upon the Naval Committee his efforts to strengthen the Navy have been frequent and conspicuous, and his bill to allow sailors a free outfit of clothing has met general commendation. Upon the Committee of Foreign Affairs he has been no less active. He spoke in favor of the Alaska purchase, and in the Forty-second Congress he was authorized to report the French Spoliation Bill, a measure of long-delayed justice presented and urged by him, but again postponed by Congress as it had been for many years before. On several occasions he aided the legislation in favor of protection to American citizens, most fervently and practically asserting their rights in the debate upon the celebrated case of Dr. Houard, a native of Philadelphia, condemned to death by the mockery of a military court in Cuba, whose life was no doubt saved by the action of the House of Representatives.

WATTS, FREDERICK, Jr., Civil Engineer, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, January 9th, 1843. His father was Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, formerly President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and now Commissioner of Agriculture, a man of culture, talent and ability. He was educated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, Agricultural College, Pennsylvania, and Eastman College, New York. In May, 1864, he joined the 195th Pennsylvania Volunteers, attached to the Army of the Shenandoah, where he was engaged in arduous and dangerous service until November, 1864. In 1866, he engaged in the grain and commission business at Newville, Pennsylvania, and continued these pursuits until 1869. He then followed the profession of civil engineering until December, 1871, when he was appointed as a fourth-class clerk in the Department of Agriculture at

Washington. January 8th, 1873, he was appointed Chief Clerk of that department, a position which he still holds, and whose numerous duties he fulfils with admirable exactitude and ability. He has proved himself to be a capable and efficient second to the Commissioner, and has assisted very materially in carrying out the many important reforms of that department. He was married, November 29th, 1872, to Miss Bayly, of Cambridge, Maryland.

STEVENS, HON. THADDEUS, Lawyer and Statesman, was born at Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, on the 4th of April, 1792. His parents being in indigent circumstances, he was, in consequence, thrown early in life upon his own resources, and thus acquired a habit of self-reliance which in after life proved invaluable both to himself and to the country. He obtained his preliminary education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and then entered the Academy of Peacham, where, by teaching during the vacations of school, he procured the means by which he was enabled to pursue subsequently a collegiate course of study. He first entered the University of Vermont, and remained there about two years, but the college suspending operations on account of the War of 1812, he proceeded to Dartmouth College, and graduated with distinction at that institution in 1814. After reading law at Peacham, in the office of Judge Mattocks, for some months, he left his native State and settled in Pennsylvania in 1815, first in the town of York, where he taught an academy and at the same time pursued his legal studies. He then went to Belair, Harford county, Maryland, and was admitted to practice there in August, 1816. Immediately after this he returned to Pennsylvania and opened a law office at Gettysburg, in Adams county. He soon obtained an extensive and lucrative business, to which he gave his entire attention for some sixteen years, and acquired a reputation in the State as one of its ablest lawyers. He became first actively engaged in politics with the rise of the Anti-Masonic party in 1828, which party he joined in their opposition to secret societies. He was elected to the popular branch of the Legislature of his State in 1833, as a Representative from the county of Adams, and continued to serve in that body almost without interruption until 1840. During this service he championed many measures of improvement, among others, the common school system of Pennsylvania, which at a critical moment he saved from overthrow by a speech which he always asserted to have been the most effective he ever made. In 1837–'38, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania. This Convention, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of a strong minority, led by him, inserted the word "white" as a qualification for suffrage, thus disfranchising a whole race. On this account he refused to append his name to the completed instrument, and opposed, though unsuccessfully, its ratification by the people. In 1842, he removed to Lancaster county, and resumed the practice of the law there. His reputation had preceded him, and his practice in this county soon became one of the largest. In 1848 and 1850, he was elected to Congress from Lancaster county, after which he declined to be again a candidate, and returned to his profession until 1858, when he was again elected, and continued to hold the seat without interruption until his death, which event occurred in Washington, at midnight, on the 11th of August, 1868. His name has become pre-eminent among the statesmen of America, and his public life has passed into history. He was especially the leading figure in two most important national measures: the abolition of slavery, of which he was from his earliest days the most fearless advocate, and the establishment of the system of common schools, particularly in his adopted State of Pennsylvania. His death drew forth numerous memorial addresses from the members of the House, and the greatest tributes of respect were paid to his memory by Congress.

DERN, HENRY CLAY, Journalist, was born in Carroll county, Maryland, March 9th, 1830. His father, Isaac Dern, was born in the same section of Maryland, was a prominent citizen, and died in the neighborhood of his birth, March 9th, 1864. He received his education in the schools of his native county, and, in 1846, at the early age of sixteen, was apprenticed to learn the business of printing, at Westminster, Maryland. In 1850, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, he located at New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania, as a journeyman printer. In this capacity he remained in Bloomfield for some time, but being active and energetic in his disposition, and this field of operations being too circumscribed for him, he subsequently became employed in different first-class printing establishments throughout the country, and thus soon acquired the reputation of being an excellent workman. In 1858, he became associated in copartnership with E. B. McCrum in the publication of the *Weekly Tribune*, at Altoona, Pennsylvania, which they continued until April, 1873, when they established the *Daily Tribune* in connection with the weekly. These papers have a widely-extended circulation throughout the coal, iron and lumber districts, and have much influence therein, being good authority on all points appertaining to these interests. In addition to the publication of these two papers, they have made the job printing department a specialty, of which Mr. Dern is the principal manager. Through his management it has become known as a first-class jobbing establishment, and hence it now has a large run of patronage. He was a member of the first City Council, and for several years a School Director. His attention, however, is almost wholly given to his business,

and for this reason he has frequently declined to hold public position. He is a steady, active, energetic citizen, and has done much to advance the material interests of his adopted city, but does not aspire to office or identify himself especially as a participant in politics.

KENNEDY, JOSEPH CAMP GRIFFITH, Superintendent of the Census of 1850 and of 1860, was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, April 1st, 1813. His father, Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy, was a surgeon in the army, and was himself a son of Dr. Samuel Kennedy, who was a surgeon on the staff of General Washington during the Revolutionary War. His mother was a daughter of the eminent engineer Andrew Ellicott, who laid out the City of Washington, and who was the founder of the city of Ellicott's Mills, Maryland. He was educated at the Meadville Academy and at Allegheny College, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B., and which in later years conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Before he was of age he edited the *Crawford Messenger*, and soon afterward established the *Venango Intelligencer*, at Franklin, Pennsylvania, both of which papers he owned. He early identified himself strongly with the Whig party, but becoming wearied of politics after several years, left his papers and retired to a farm near Meadville. In 1849, he was appointed by President Taylor Secretary of a Board to prepare a plan for taking the seventh and future censuses, and drafted the law which was adopted. In 1850, he was appointed by General Taylor Superintendent of the Seventh Census, and retained that position until the accession of President Pierce, when he was removed for political reasons. In 1857, he was re-appointed by President Buchanan to complete the volume on manufactures, and, in 1859, he was made Superintendent of the Eighth Census, and continued the work until the failure of the appropriations in 1865. In 1865 and 1866, he was engaged, under direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, in examining all the national banks in the State of Pennsylvania. After his retirement from this position he became the Agent at Washington for a large number of banks, and now represents over two hundred. In the winter of 1866, he was nominated by President Johnson as Commissioner of Agriculture, but was not confirmed by the Senate. Since that time he has held no official position. In 1850, he visited Europe on business connected with the census, and became an active promoter, with Guizot, M. Michael Chevalier, Dr. Farr and Quitelet, the late Prussian Astronomer Royal, of the first Statistical Congress, which met at Berlin in 1853. In 1856, he was Secretary to the United States Commissioners to the World's Fair at London; was a member of the Statistical Congress at Paris in 1855, and at London in 1860; and was a Commissioner to the London Exposition of 1862. He was for some years Corresponding Secretary of the National Institute (now merged into the Smithsonian Institution); was Corresponding Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, and edited the quarterly journal of that society; is a Corresponding Member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, and of several European geographical societies; and is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He has also received a medal from King Christian IX. of Denmark in appreciation of his census labors. He is a fine classical scholar, and is the author of a translation of the *Pythagoras Aurea Sacra*. He has long been known as a public writer, and is one of the contributors for the *American Encyclopædia*. He still retains his residence at Meadville, but remains most of the time at Washington, District of Columbia. During the late Rebellion, he endowed four perpetual scholarships at Allegheny College for the benefit of disabled young soldiers, or the orphans of soldiers.

HOLLISTER, HORACE, M. D., Physician and Author, was born in Salem, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1822. His father, a well-to-do farmer, gave him a fair common school and academic education before he had attained his majority. He read medicine successively with Dr. Burr of his native village, Dr. Losey of Honesdale, and the well-known Dr. B. H. Throop, then of Providence (now Scranton), and graduated at the University of the City of New York, in March, 1846. He began professional life in Providence the following April, where he has remained ever since, enjoying a wide field of practice and achieving great reputation, especially in the treatment of lung and female diseases. Eschewing politics and speculations as foreign to a profession he has wrought faithfully to elevate, he has turned much attention to archæological and literary matters, and he is now recognized as the historian of the Lackawanna Valley. His long residence in the valley naturally made him familiar with its local and traditional history, its wonderful development, and threw him in contact with its representative men. His familiarity with the subject and his fine literary qualifications eminently fitted him to write the *History of the Lackawanna Valley*, of which two editions have already appeared, while a third one is being prepared by his fertile pen. While he is not ranked among the masters of historical composition, he has given such an attractive and even elegant description of a valley famed for its rich mountains of anthracite coal as to make it an invaluable historical work. He is also the author of *Coal Notes*, and *Recollections of our Physicians*: is also a constant contributor of the *Scranton Daily Republican*, of which he forms one of the staff. For the last quarter of a century he has been engaged in gathering the stone relics of the departed red men from the Lackawanna Valley, until to-day he has the largest collection of the

kind to be found in the world, embracing over twenty thousand pieces. They have been gathered, not as a mere collection, but to represent the customs, the habits and the religion of the Aborigines with as much truthfulness as if the idiom of the wild men still came from the forest. Humorous, shrewd, eccentric and blunt in speech, he is acknowledged to be a gentleman of talent and culture.

MILES, COLONEL DAVID, Soldier and ex-Register of Wills, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, November 26th, 1831. On the paternal side, he is of Irish, and on the maternal, of German descent. He commenced his education in the common schools of his native city, but, owing to his parents being in humble circumstances, he was unable to pursue a regular and systematic course of studies. When but thirteen years of age, he was hired out as a farm hand, and two years later, was apprenticed to learn the tinsmithing trade. When in his nineteenth year, he removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and worked at his trade as a journeyman, continuing this business until the outbreak of the war. In 1861, he entered the United States service as Orderly Sergeant in the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served out the term for which this regiment had been enlisted. Subsequently, he re-entered the service as Captain of Company B, of the 79th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated actively in various fights and skirmishes. October 8th, 1862, at the battle of Perryville, he was promoted, for gallant and meritorious service on the field, to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. He took an active part in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, and at the latter, was captured and incarcerated in Libby Prison at Richmond. He was one of the one hundred and ten who escaped thence by tunneling for a distance of fifty-seven feet under ground, but owing to his crippled condition---resulting from a fall of his horse previous to the battle in which he was captured —he was re-captured and taken back to prison. Afterward, he was transferred to Macon, Georgia, and thence to the jail in Charleston, South Carolina. From this place he was exchanged, and at once returned to his regiment. Through the entire campaign of General Sherman, he was constantly engaged in perilous and important military duty; and until the close of the war, participated actively in all the operations of his regiment. At the battle of Bentonville, South Carolina, he was severely wounded, and, on this occasion, was highly commended for his energy and valor. Previous to the termination of the Rebellion, he was brevetted Colonel of his regiment. In July, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, and returned to work at his trade in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1866, he was elected Register of Wills for Lancaster county, and held this position for three years, during which time he entered into business as a tinsmith, and since has continued to meet with much-deserved success. He has been a member of the Common Branch of the Lancaster Councils, and in this position evinced commendable probity and ability. While incarcerated in Libby Prison, he endured many hardships and much suffering, but, possessing a robust constitution and a dauntless spirit, he preserved his health intact through the ten months passed in a jail notorious for its enfeebling site and régime. He is one of three brothers, all of whom served through the war, and are worthy of commendation for their courage and patriotism. Even when a lad, he was strongly inclined to lead a soldier's life, and, during the Mexican war, ran away from home to enlist in the army; upon reaching Pittsburgh, however, prompted by filial motives, he returned and again applied himself to his trade. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' Association, of the American Mechanics' Association, and Knights of Pythias of Lancaster. He was married, November 25th, 1851, to a daughter of George Huffnagle, a well-known citizen of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

STEWART, CHARLES, Rear Admiral United States Navy, one of the most celebrated of American Admirals, was born in Philadelphia, July 28th, 1778. He entered the navy as Lieutenant, March 17th, 1798. In 1800, he was in command of the schooner "Experiment," twelve guns, on the West India Station, and captured the two French schooners "Deux Amis," eight guns, and "Diane," fourteen guns. In 1801, he was First Lieutenant of the "Constitution" in the blockade of Tripoli, and afterwards commanded the brig "Siren" in the operations against the same place. In 1806, he received his commission as Captain; and in 1812, was in command of the frigate "Constellation," from which he was transferred, in 1813, to the frigate "Constitution," which was captured by the war schooner "Picton," fourteen guns. On February 20th, 1814, he fought the two British ships "Cyane," commanded by Captain Falcon, of thirty-four guns and 185 men, and the "Levant," commanded by Captain Douglass, of twenty-one guns and 156 men, and captured both vessels, the loss on the American side being but three killed and twelve wounded. The prizes were taken to Port Praya, Cape de Verde Islands. While there, being refitted, a British squadron appeared, composed of two ships of the line and a heavy frigate. Captain Stewart determined to try the chances of flight, cut his cable and put to sea with his prizes. He was forced, however, into an engagement in which, though the "Levant" was re-captured, the "Constitution" succeeded in making good her escape and reached home safely, attended by her prize, the "Cyane." For his gallant action in this affair, he was honored by the public thanks of Congress and a gold medal; his native

State of Pennsylvania also acknowledged the success of her sailor son by presenting him with a sword of honor. He subsequently received his commission as Admiral; from 1816 to 1820 commanded the Mediterranean Squadron, and from 1820 to 1824 the Pacific Squadron, after which he became Navy Commissioner. His next appointment was to the command of the home squadron, and lastly to that of the United States Navy Yard, Philadelphia. In 1857, he was placed on the reserve list; but in March, 1859, was again restored to active service as Senior Flag Officer, which position he retained until his death, which occurred at Bordentown, New Jersey, November 6th, 1867, he being then in his ninety-second year. He was buried at Ronaldson's Cemetery in Philadelphia, his obsequies being the most splendid and imposing ever given to a citizen of the United States; all the Government troops from New York, Baltimore and Washington being massed with those of Philadelphia, and with the five brigades of the volunteers of Philadelphia, to do honor to the memory of Pennsylvania's veteran Admiral.

PEIRCE, CYRUS NEWLIN, D. D. S., Dentist, was born in Philadelphia (Byberry), March 5th, 1829, his parents being Cyrus Peirce, formerly of Chester county, and Ruth S. (Peirce) Peirce, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The family is descended from the Percys of England, and is noted for great longevity, including more than one centenarian among its members. He received his preliminary education at the common school of Byberry, and on leaving school worked on his father's farm until attaining his majority. At this time, being now at liberty to shape his own course, he determined to put in practice his intention, long before formed, of obtaining a more liberal education. To this end, he entered the New York Central College, in Cortland county, New York, which was one of the first experiments in the manual labor school system, by which an opportunity was afforded to poor students to acquire a collegiate education, while at the same time giving them the means of supporting themselves by their own labor, a farm being attached to the institution for the purpose. Here he continued to study and work for about fourteen months, when a severe attack of typhoid fever prevented for a time the pursuance of his studies. He returned to his parents in Philadelphia, and, on becoming convalescent, commenced the study of dentistry, associating with it that of medicine. He entered the office of F. M. Dixon as a student, and continued as his assistant for two years, during which time he also attended lectures at the Pennsylvania Dental College, graduating thence in 1854, when he forthwith began the independent practice of his profession. His career has been most successful, and he now occupies an eminent position as one of the foremost dentists of the city of Philadelphia. He was elected, in 1858, to the chair of Operative Dentistry and Dental Physiology in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and performed the duties of the professorship until 1865. He was also elected to the position of Dean of the college in 1860, and retained the office until his resignation in 1865, when his connection with the college entirely ceased, since which time he has held no official position, with the exception of that of lecturer on Dental Physiology at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, the lectures having been established as a part of the general medical course of the institution. He was married, in 1857, to Charlotte, daughter of William Woodward, of Auburn, New York, to whose kind care and watchful help he attributes no little share of his success in life.

KEARNS, WILLIAM DICKEY, A. M., M. D., Physician, was born on Coal Hill, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 8th, 1831. His father was born at the same place, and his mother was of Irish parentage. In early youth he pursued a course of studies at the Academy on the Hill, and graduated at Jefferson College in the class of 1851—contemporary with Secretary Bristow and Dr. McClaren. Subsequently, he removed to Kentucky, and at the age of nineteen, taught in an academy at Versailles, Woodford county; at this time he was engaged as a tutor for the son of Major Gray, with whose family he resided. He was then educated for the ministry, but feeling no strong inclination for this calling, he decided to enter upon a course of medical studies. In 1854, therefore, he commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of William Dickson, of Pittsburgh. Upon the completion of his course, he graduated at the University of New York in the class of 1856–'57. During the ensuing six months, he practised in New York, then moved to Pittsburgh, where he has since chiefly resided. During the war, he was appointed Contract Surgeon in McClellan's army before Richmond, and also officiated as a Volunteer Surgeon when calls were made from Pittsburgh. He has since, for a time, held the position of Physician to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and fulfilled its duties in a most satisfactory manner. At present, he is actively engaged in the pursuit of his profession, and is noted for his ability and courteous demeanor.

CHRISTY, HON. BUTLER CASE, Lawyer, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 15th, 1842. His family were among the earliest settlers of his native county. While pursuing his education at Mount Union College in Ohio, he entered the Union Army, August 7th, 1862, as a private of the 123d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with them until he was severely

H. D. Beard M. D.

wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3d, 1863, and was disabled from further active service. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered, he was discharged, July 7th, 1863, and returned home. He engaged in the study of the law with C. Hasbrouck, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 1st, 1863, and after pursuing the regular course, was admitted to the bar, March 3d, 1866. He then began practice in Pittsburgh, where he has been since actively occupied in his profession, save during the periods of absence upon official duty. He entered early into the political arena, and has taken a leading part in all the movements of the Republican party. He was for three years Secretary of the Republican County Executive Committee, and having been nominated for the Legislature by the Republicans of the district of Allegheny county, in 1873, was triumphantly elected in October following. Having taken his seat at the beginning of the session, he was appointed a member of the Judiciary General, Constitutional Reform and other committees; and so acceptably did he represent his constituency, that in 1874 he was re-nominated by both the Republican and Temperance parties. He was one of the projectors of the Allegheny County Prison Association, of which he is an active member and solicitor.

STORM, HON. JOHN B., Lawyer and Congressman, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, September 19th, 1838. After the completion of his preliminary education at the Delaware Water Gap classical school, he entered the Junior class at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and graduated with honor from that institution in July, 1861. He immediately began the study of law in the office of Hon. S. S. Dreher, and having pursued the prescribed course, passed a highly creditable examination and was admitted to the bar of Monroe county, at Stroudsburg, in 1863. Having always evinced a warm interest in all questions of local and national importance, more particularly those relating to the cause of general education, he was, in 1862, appointed County Superintendent of Public Schools. In discharging the requirements of this responsible position, he gave such general satisfaction, and displayed so much energy and ability, that he was twice honored with re-election. In 1870, he was nominated by the Democratic party of the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania, as their candidate for Congress. Having been elected, he pursued a course so marked by integrity and thorough efficiency that in 1872, he was, by the same constituency, re-elected, gaining his seat in the Forty-third Congress by a majority of over 6000. He is a member of the Committee on the Militia, and on Education and Labor, as well as one of the Select Committee on the National Washington Monument. He has taken a prominent part in all questions of importance brought before the House, and the influence he exerts is far in advance of that generally attained by men of his youthful years. In all measures tending to advance the welfare of his State and section, his part is ever that of a most watchful guardian of the interests committed to his care.

FAIRMAN, GEORGE W., Postmaster of the city of Philadelphia, was born October 1st, 1839, in Philadelphia. He is the son of George W. Fairman, who was well known in connection with the United States Bank, and Ellen (Gardiner) Fairman, of Connecticut. The family is of English descent on both sides. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and, on leaving them, entered the establishment of the prominent firm of Abbott, Johnes & Co., silk merchants, on Market street. He then was for some time in the dry goods house of Wood, Bacon & Co., and afterwards followed a seafaring life, visiting China, the East Indies and California. On his return to America, he became cashier to a firm of stock-brokers in the city of New York, and subsequently occupied the same position with a tobacco house in Brooklyn. On leaving the latter firm, he came back to Philadelphia and entered into a partnership with E. L. Tevis, under the style of E. L. Tevis & Co., stock-brokers, which partnership ceased in 1865 by limitation, the agreement having been made for one year only. In 1867, he accepted a position in the Philadelphia Post-office, under General Bingham, on whose retirement he was selected by President Grant for chief of that department, being appointed Postmaster in December, 1872. He was married, in 1865, to Florida, daughter of the Hon. Jesse R. Burden, some time Speaker of the State Senate. During the war in 1862–'63, he served in the army, in the Keystone Battery, an independent military organization, which was honorably discharged at the end of its term of enlistment.

TREACY, JOHN PATRICK, M. D., Physician, was born in Mallon county, Cork, Ireland. His parents were John and Bridget Treacy, both of Ireland. His early education he received in a private school in his native place. In 1855, he came with his parents to this country, and was placed in the National School, and St. Francis College of Cambria county, Pennsylvania. Upon the completion of his studies, he entered, in 1857, the office of Dr. George McCook, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Under the tuition of this able practitioner, he rapidly acquired a thorough acquaintance with the requirements of the medical profession, and, meanwhile, attended a course of lectures in the same city. Subsequently, he attended lectures at the Medical University of New York, and graduated in March, 1861.

Upon this occasion he received an honorary diploma, not often conferred upon graduates. In the fall of 1861, he was appointed Surgeon of the Dupont Powder Works, at Wilmington, Delaware, in which position he remained until the fall of 1863. He was then appointed Surgeon of the Tilton Hospital, in Wilmington, Delaware. Subsequently, he abandoned his position as Surgeon and resumed his practice as a private physician. Upon leaving Wilmington, in 1869, he moved to Pittsburgh, and since then has resided in that city, attending to the needs of a large and remunerative practice. He is connected with the *Hibernian* newspaper, and is noted for his ability, his energy and his many valuable attainments.

BAYNE, COLONEL THOMAS McKEE, Lawyer and District Attorney of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 14th, 1836. His father was Hon. Andrew Bayne, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837–'38, and who was subsequently elected Sheriff of Allegheny county in 1838, in the memorable campaign which undermined the power of the Democratic party in Allegheny county. His mother was Mary Anne Matthews, whose family was among the earliest of those which peopled this section of the country. His more remote ancestry were of Scotch-Irish extraction. His early education he acquired in the common schools of his native place, where he remained until 1853, when he was placed in Westminster College, in Lawrence county, Western Pennsylvania. But, at the expiration of two years, his failing health rendered it necessary to abandon his studies for a time, and, in 1855, he devoted himself entirely to a course of physical education. Upon recovering his health, he pursued a systematic and comprehensive course of scientific reading, acquiring thereby a thorough knowledge of one of the branches of study in which a solid efficiency is not one of the most common attainments. In 1859, he engaged in the study of the law, under the direction of Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, with whom he was reading at the outbreak of the war. An ardent patriot, he immediately suspended his studies and raised and organized a company of volunteers for three years' service. With this force he moved to Harrisburg in August, but was refused admission to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. After several fruitless attempts of this nature, he returned home, and the company was disbanded. Again, in July, 1862, he raised another company of volunteers for nine months' service, and in this attempt met with more success. The company was mustered in at Camp Curtin, August 23d, 1862, as Company H, 136th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and by the officers of that regiment he was elected Colonel, receiving his commission, to date from August 23d, 1862. In this capacity he acted until his regiment was mustered out. During this time he was in command in all its operations, and participated actively in the memorable battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. His command belonged to the First Army Corps, and when they advanced upon the Southern works his regiment became isolated and surrounded; and, after its ammunition was exhausted, forced its way out with distinguishing and fearless gallantry. It also suffered heavily at Chancellorsville, and, being detailed for picket duty, was among the last to leave the field. This regiment being mustered out May 29th, 1863, he returned to his home and resumed his former studies; upon the completion of his course, he was admitted to the bar in April, 1866. He then engaged in active practice in his native city, and rapidly acquired a large and remunerative clientage, to which he still devotes his time and attention. In October, 1871, he was elected District Attorney for three years, and at the expiration of his term, having performed the arduous duties of that important office to the entire satisfaction of the people, he was nominated by the Republican party of the Twenty-third Congressional District for Congress, in 1874. At an early date he had entered the political arena, and in the campaign of 1856 was noted for his power as a stump speaker. Since that time he has taken an active and leading part in every campaign, evincing repeatedly great energy and shrewdness. He was for two years a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and has been delegate to many State conventions. As a speaker, he is logical and effective; and as a debater, terse and acute. He was married, May 13th, 1873, to Ella R. Smith, daughter of George W. Smith, of Pittsburgh, formerly of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

BEAUMONT, HON. ANDREW, Congressman, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1791. His father, Isaiah Beaumont, was a soldier of the Revolution, fighting with Washington at Trenton and at Princeton. In the latter battle he was severely wounded and was discharged the service on a pension. His father removed, in 1791, to the neighborhood of Wyalusing creek, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Andrew Beaumont, at the age of seventeen, went to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, determined to obtain an education, and attended school for several terms, paying for his tuition by the product of his labor. He was afterward engaged in teaching—and at the same time completing his studies—in his home neighborhood and at the Wilkesbarre Academy; when, having thoroughly mastered a classical course, he entered the office of Judge Malley, at Wilkesbarre, for the study of law. At the termination of the usual period of study, he passed the examination required, but was denied admission to the bar by Judge Scott, the Presiding Judge, on the ground that he (Beau-

Galaxy Pub. Co. Philadelphia.

Wm. M. Bayne

mont) had not read the necessary time. This was a mere pretext, but it had the effect of driving the candidate from the profession. About this time he was appointed by President Madison, Commissioner for the Collection of Direct Taxes for his district, and held that office for several years so efficiently that the Government paid him complimentary and unusual compensation for his services. During his study of the law, he occupied a clerical position in one of the county offices, and, having early connected himself with the Democratic party in politics, became Prothonotary, and afterwards Clerk of the Courts of Luzerne county, to which he was appointed by his intimate friend, Governor Snyder. He was elected Representative in the State Legislature in 1821, and re-elected the following year. In 1824, he was appointed Postmaster of Wilkesbarre, and held that position until 1831. In 1832, he was elected Representative in Congress from his district, over two competitors—one of whom was also a Democrat—and was re-elected in 1834. During his service in Congress, the celebrated contest of President Jackson against the United States Bank occurred, and he took strong grounds with General Jackson, as opposed to private institutions supported by the Government. His course in this contest was sustained by his constituents by his re-election. He opposed and steadily voted against the bill which distributed the surplus revenue among the States. He enjoyed the close confidence and intimacy of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk, Vice-President King, General Lewis Cass, and others of his political party. In 1840, he was tendered by President Van Buren the appointment of Treasurer of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, which, however, he declined, believing that he could be of better service at his home. In 1847, he was tendered the appointment by President Polk of Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds for the District of Columbia, at that time an office of great responsibility, and requiring great executive ability in the incumbent. He accepted the office, and continued therein until his nomination was rejected by the United States Senate, through the influence of Senator Benton of Missouri, who opposed him on personal grounds. During 1849, he suffered from protracted illness, and, when partially recovered, exposed himself endeavoring to extinguish a fire in his town, thus sowing the seeds of the disease which finally carried him off. During his illness, in 1849, he was elected Representative to the Legislature, and served the term. During this service he urged the necessity of direct relations between the State and the General Government, and through his exertions and speeches the first Committee on Federal Relations was created, of which he was Chairman; he made the first report on that subject ever presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature. A contemporary, writing of him, says: "With a friend who could appreciate the force and depth of his remarks, the corruscations of wit, fancy, eloquence and pathos, adorned with the wealth which a tenacious memory had extracted from classical and contemporary literature, would pour from his lips apparently unconscious of hours. In figure of speech, ready, trite and apposite comparisons, we never knew his equal." He was well known for a period of forty years in Pennsylvania as a political writer, and his writings on subjects of political economy would fill volumes. For many years before his death he was the Democratic leader in Northern Pennsylvania. He died at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, September 30th, 1853. One of his sons became a Midshipman in 1838, and is now a Captain, United States Navy; a younger son entered the army in 1861, and is now Captain, 4th United States Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet; he also served as an Adjutant-General during the Rebellion, being brevetted Colonel of Volunteers.

ROHRER, BENJAMIN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 18th, 1825. His parents were Abraham Rohrer and Elizabeth (Ely) Rohrer, whose ancestors emigrated to America from Switzerland in the year 1740. He received a thorough preparatory education, and, that being completed, he commenced, when about seventeen years of age, the study of medicine under the tutorship of the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Washington L. Atlee, with whom he remained until 1846, in which year he graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College. Immediately after graduation, he entered upon the duties of his profession in Columbia, Pennsylvania, and continued there until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861. He was at this time in the enjoyment of a remunerative practice, and, in addition, held the office of Notary Public for Columbia, to which he had been appointed by Governor Curtin; but, on Fort Sumter being fired upon, he relinquished his position and offered his services to the Governor of the State. He received, in June, 1861, a commission as Surgeon, and joined the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, which corps was transferred from the State to the General Government after the battle of Bull Run. He remained in the service for three years, during which time he took part in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, being present at every engagement. During his military career, his skill and ability as a surgeon, and the success with which he performed many of the most critical and delicate operations, obtained for him a deservedly high reputation. A case in which he performed the rare and dangerous operation of amputation at the hip-joint, after the battle of Gettysburg, deserves especial mention. He was promoted to Chief Surgeon of Brigade, and Chief Surgeon of Division, and also brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel by President Johnson for meritorious service in the battle of the Wilderness. In 1864, after having given three years of zealous service to his country, he resigned his commission and decided to return to

private practice. He selected Germantown as his field of labor, and located himself there, where he still (1874) continues to actively perform the duties of his profession and has a large and important list of patients. In his private practice he has several times performed the operation of ovariotomy, which is so closely connected with the name of his instructor, Dr. Atlee. In this difficult operation he has equalled the success of his eminent friend and preceptor, seventy-five per cent. of his cases of this kind having been successful. He was married, in 1849, to Margaret F., daughter of Samuel R. Bockius.

DE WITT, WILLIAM RADCLIFFE, A. M., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December 5th, 1826. He is the son of the Rev. William R. De Witt, D. D., and on the paternal side his extraction is Dutch; on the maternal, Scotch. He acquired a thorough education under the direction of his father and the Rev. B. I. Wallace, both men of rare scholarly attainments. Upon the completion of an exhaustive course of studies, he received from Princeton College the degree of A. M.; and subsequently, in 1852, graduated in medicine at Philadelphia. He was then immediately appointed Assistant Physician of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum and Hospital. While serving in this capacity he visited, in 1855, the various hospitals of England, France, Germany and Belgium, acquiring in his travels a great store of useful medical, administrative and general information. In 1859, he resigned his position in the State Lunatic Hospital, and was appointed by President Buchanan, Physician and Surgeon in the United States Hospital at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. Leaving these islands in the summer of 1862, he returned to this country and at once proffered his services to the General Government. These being promptly accepted, he was placed on duty as Acting Assistant Surgeon at the Georgetown College Hospital. He served in this capacity until the spring of 1863, when he was ordered to Washington, in charge of the Hospital for Sick and Wounded Officers and Soldiers. Subsequently, in the spring of 1864, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Surgeon-in-Chief of the First Division, Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. While filling this honorable post, he participated bravely in all the operations of that army, and took an active and perilous part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Tollopotang, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and also in the many fights in the trenches before Petersburg; at Weldon Railroad; Six Mile House, Weldon Railroad; capture of Fort Hell, Trable Farm, Poplar Spring Church, Yellow Tavern, Weldon Railroad; Hatche's Run, Fort Sedgwick, Weldon Railroad Expedition; Dabney's Mill, Hatche's Run, Fort Steadman, Quaker Run, Grabley Run, Boydton, White Oak Road, Five Forks, and at Appomattox Court-House, where General Lee surrendered. During the whole of this eventful period, he was noted for his coolness and heroism, and afterward, for bravery and efficiency, was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel. After the surrender of the famous General Lee, he was assigned to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, as Surgeon-in-Chief in the Departments of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Subsequently, he acted also as Surgeon-in-Chief in the Departments of Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware; and later in Kentucky. In November, 1867, he was honorably mustered out of the United States service, after which he returned to Harrisburg and resumed the active practice of his profession, which has become lucrative and very extensive. Since his return he has been offered several positions by the General Government; but, preferring to lead a tranquil and retired life, he has invariably refused each and every position tendered him. He was married, November 4th, 1865, to Susan Elizabeth Spangler, daughter of the late General Jacob Spangler, an able and prominent man, who was for many years Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania.

GRAY, JOSEPH H., Register of Wills for Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, was born in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, August 1st, 1837. He is of Scotch descent, and his parents were among the earliest settlers in his native county. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits, enjoying such educational advantages as the neighboring schools and those of the city of Pittsburgh could afford, and continued his avocation of farming until August 29th, 1861. At this date he enlisted as First Sergeant in Company E, of the 105th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He then accompanied his regiment to Washington, District of Columbia, where it was assigned to the Third Army Corps—then Heintzelman's, and afterward Kearney's. After passing through the winter at Camp Lynn, on the defences of Washington, he embarked for the Peninsula, and took an active part in all the spirited operations of that command, including the engagements at Yorktown, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. In the latter engagement, at about 4 P. M., on Saturday, May 31st, he was terribly wounded, and fell, pierced by three balls. The Union troops having been repulsed, he, with other wounded officers and soldiers, was left lying upon the field until the Monday following, at noon. Finally, he was taken to the hospital at New Haven, Connecticut, where, for an entire year, he was confined to his bed by the total disability arising from his many wounds. While still convalescent, although permanently disabled, he was honorably discharged, October 26th, 1863, and returned to his home. In April, 1864, he accepted an appointment in the War Department at Washington, District of Columbia, where he

remained until May, 1866, when he returned to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. In June of the same year, he was nominated for his present position by the Republican party, and, having been elected by a large majority, in the following October he was appointed by Governor Curtin to fill the office for the unexpired term of his predecessor—who had died upon the day of the election. Having been re-elected in 1869, and again in 1872, he continues to exercise the functions of his office with acceptability and thorough efficiency. He has ever taken a warm interest in all matters involving the good of the general community, and was one of the originators of the Weekly Savings' Bank of Pittsburgh. From its organization he has been a trusted and influential Director of this institution, and since April, 1874, has been its President. He was elected Major of the 14th Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, August 13th, 1874.

PENTHALL, JOHN, Chief Naval Constructor U. S. Navy (retired), was born at Washington, District of Columbia, September 16th, 1807. His parents came from Yorkshire, England, to Washington, where his father was Assistant Architect of the United States Capitol, under Mr. Latrobe, and was killed, in 1808, by the falling of the arch of the Supreme Court Room. He attended the common schools in Washington until 1823, when he went to Philadelphia and became an apprentice to Mr. Samuel Humphreys, in the navy yard at that place, and remained until he was of age. He next worked for a year or more at the Washington Navy Yard, superintending laying down of ships, and having moulds made for cutting live-oak timber. In 1832, he went to Europe, and visited the navy yards of Russia, Denmark, England and France, remaining abroad nearly three years, and during that period obtaining drawings and plans of nearly three hundred of the best vessels of the English, French, Dutch and Spanish navies. On his return he was employed by the Board of Commissioners of the Navy in preparing plans of ships, and, in 1835, was sent to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for duty, receiving an appointment as Naval Constructor, May 1st, 1835, and remained at that yard fourteen years. During that period he completed the "Pennsylvania," ship-of-the-line, and built and launched a number of vessels of war. In 1849, he was ordered to the Washington Navy Yard as Chief Naval Constructor, and, in 1853, was made Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Navy Department; a position which he retained for eighteen years; when, in 1871, under the operation of the retiring law, he was placed on the list of officers of the navy with the relative rank of Commodore. From 1835 until the expiration of his term of active service, few, if any, vessels were built for the navy in the construction of which he did not take a large, if not the principal, part of the responsibility. The steam frigates "Franklin," "Minnesota," "Wabash," and "Lancaster," were built from his plans. During his apprenticeship he educated himself by hard study, and having largely benefited by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia—of which he has for many years been a member—he has expressed his intention to donate his entire library of books, ship plans and designs to that institution, together with the various papers and memoranda accumulated during his long service. He was married, in Philadelphia, in 1840, to a Miss Esk, who died in 1872, at Washington. He has no children living.

CRENSHAW, EDMUND AUSTIN, Chemist, was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 4th, 1827. His parents were Nathaniel Chapman Crenshaw and Mary Y. (Couch) Crenshaw. The family is descended in a direct line from a brother of Sir Francis Bacon, commonly called Lord Bacon, the celebrated English Chancellor, who emigrated to Virginia early in the seventeenth century, and there founded the family of Bacon, which has been prominent throughout the history of the State. He graduated at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, in Delaware county, in 1845, and in the following year entered the establishment of Smith & Hodgson, a well-known firm of chemists, to learn the business. Here he remained until 1849, when the old firm retired and E. A. Crenshaw entered into partnership with Charles Bullock, the two succeeding to the firm of Smith & Hodgson, with the style of Bullock & Crenshaw, under which the business is still (1874) continued. He was married, in 1852, to Mary C., daughter of Anthony and Rebecca Robinson, of Richmond, Virginia, which family is, like his own, of English descent. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which, and its affairs, he has always taken great interest.

ODENHEIMER, WILLIAM HENRY, D. D., Bishop of New Jersey, was born in Philadelphia, August 11th, 1817. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and at the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York, in 1838. In the same year he entered Holy Orders, being ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1841, he received Priest's orders, and was elected Rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia. He subsequently became, in 1859, Bishop of New Jersey. He is the author of numerous works, of which the following are chief: *The Origin and Compilation of the Prayer-Book*, 1841; *The Devout Churchman's Companion*, 1841; *The True Catholic no Romanist*, 1842; *Thoughts on Immersion*, 1843; *The*

Young Churchman's Catechism, 1844; *Ringelburgius on Study; Bishop White's Opinions*, 1846; *Essay on Canon Law*, 1847; *The Clergyman's Assistant in Reading the Liturgy*, 1847; *The Private Prayer-Book*, 1851; *Jerusalem and its Vicinity*: a series of Familiar Lectures (eight) on the Sacred Localities connected with the Week before the Resurrection, 1855. In this last work he gives the results of his meditations among the holy places during a visit to Jerusalem in 1851–'52. It is a most valuable book, and deeply interesting to the devout Christian. Bishop Odenheimer has confirmed, during the fourteen years since his consecration, 15,828 persons, of whom 14,870 were in the Diocese of New Jersey.

CRESSNA, HON. JOHN, Lawyer and Congressman, was born in Bedford county, June 29th, 1821. After receiving a preparatory education in the common schools of his native county, where his father followed the occupation of a farmer, he for two years attended the Military Academy of Rev. B. K. Hall, in Bedford. February 1st, 1839, he entered the Freshman class of Marshall College, and graduated from that institution, September 28th, 1842. He then engaged in teaching, at first in a public school and afterwards in a private academy, devoting all his leisure to the study of law, his name having been entered with Hon. Samuel M. Barclay, of Bedford, Pennsylvania. He also filled the post of Tutor of Latin in Marshall College, from 1843 to the fall of 1844, at which time he married a daughter of Daniel Shaffer, of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. Entering the office of Mr. Barclay for the purpose of completing his legal studies, he was examined and admitted to the bar of Bedford county, in June, 1845, where he immediately began practice and still resides. The vigor and ability displayed by him in the prosecution of all matters intrusted to his professional care quickly gained him prominence, and an extended and lucrative practice in his native and adjoining counties. He has always taken an active part in political questions. He was in early life a Democrat, and his usual energy, exerted in behalf of his party, soon caused him to be recognized as a leader therein, and he was elected to many honorable positions. In 1849, he was sent as a Representative to the State Legislature, and so highly were his services appreciated that, in 1850, he was re-elected by the same constituency and was also raised to the honorable position of Speaker of the House. He was a most prompt, capable and impartial presiding officer. In 1856, he was a Delegate to the Cincinnati National Convention, which nominated James Buchanan for President. Again, in 1860, he was a Delegate to the National Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, and, as Chairman of the Committee on Organization, was the author of the Anti Unit Rule for the benefit of minorities. He was elected and served in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1862–'63, being Speaker of that body during the latter year. But the action of the political party with which he had heretofore affiliated not meeting his views in connection with the questions raised by the Civil War, he severed his connection therewith and joined the Republican organization. His exertions in behalf of the party with which he had enlisted were soon rewarded. In 1865, he was a member of the Republican State Convention, and Chairman of the State Central Committee. In 1868, he was elected a member of the Forty-first Congress from the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania. In 1870, he was again nominated and claimed the election, but his seat was awarded to his opponent; however, in 1872, he was once more nominated in the same district and returned by a majority of over 1300 against his former successful competitor. He has served with great credit on the Committees on the Judiciary, on Expenditures and Public Buildings, and on Elections, and has earned a well-deserved reputation as an efficient, industrious and patriotic member of Congress. In 1865, he was chosen President of the Board of Directors of Franklin and Marshall College, to succeed Hon. James Buchanan, and still fills the position. In August, 1870, at the organization of the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad Company, he was elected its President, and has been unanimously re-elected every year since. He is a man of marked ability, and a hard worker. Though strongly partisan in his feelings and prejudices, he never allows his judgment to be unduly influenced by any motives of political policy. He is connected, religiously, with the German Reformed Church, and has always been a most active member of that denomination and a liberal contributor to its support.

HARMER, ALFRED C., Merchant and Congressman, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, August 8th, 1825. He is one of the great army of self-made men, and, like all who belong to that most worthy and honorable class, has carved his own way to fortune and eminence by the force of the old-fashioned virtues of industry and self-reliance, indomitable perseverance and energy. Before attaining the age of twenty years he commenced business on his own account, and within a few years had established a flourishing wholesale shoe trade in Philadelphia. In his twenty-first year he became a Director of the public schools of Philadelphia, and, after a short term of service in that office, was elected by a popular vote to the Councils of the borough of Germantown, then but just incorporated. In 1855, the city and county of Philadelphia were consolidated, and in the year following he was selected to represent, in the City Councils, the Twenty-second Ward, which was his birthplace. In the discussion of the important questions brought before the Councils as the result of consolidation, he ap-

peared an able and faithful champion of the interests of this large municipality, and his energy, tact, penetration, and superior judgment, the result of his business experience, eminently qualified him for the consideration of these weighty matters. As a member of the Councils he took an active interest in the development of the city passenger railway system, and for three years occupied the position of President of the Thirteenth & Fifteenth Streets Road. He was thrice elected by the Councils a Director of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to represent in that corporation the interests of the city, which amounts in value to $1,400,000. In 1860, during a period of great political excitement, and with three sets of candidates in the field, he was nominated by the People's party (including some of all the broken political organizations, but being principally composed of the elements of the old Whig party) for Recorder of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia, and was triumphantly elected by a majority of 2783 over both competitors, although the Democratic State ticket received in the city a majority of 1886. He discharged the duties of this office with great fidelity, and used the power thus conferred upon him for the highest good of his country. About this time he was appointed by the general committee of the city to collect funds in his own ward for the purpose of raising troops for the army. For this end he organized a special committee, and contributed most liberally to the fund of his own means and influence. He was also sent as a Delegate to the last National Republican Convention which assembled at Chicago. His official term being closed, he returned to private life, and devoted his time and energies to the interests of his own business, until, in the summer of 1870, he was called to become the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the Congressional struggle in the Fifth Pennsylvania District. In the Convention of sixty-nine delegates he received sixty-one votes on the first ballot, and his nomination having been made with such rare unanimity, he entered upon the spirited campaign which followed. Although his defeat had been most confidently predicted on account of the closeness of the division of the two parties and the local dissensions in his own party, he carried the district by a larger majority than had been accorded to any of his predecessors for many years, thus proving his personal popularity, especially among the laboring classes. He was unanimously re-nominated in 1872, and re-elected by an increased majority. He was known as a hard-working member, and completely devoted to the interests of his constituents and of the country at large. His kindness and courtesy towards all with whom he has to do, whether opponents or friends, are marked traits in his character, and evidences of the worthy animus by which his life is governed. He has been twice married; firstly, in 1845, to Emily Jane, daughter of George H. Wilson, of Germantown; and, secondly, in 1854, to Sarah E., daughter of Conrad Miller, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. He has a family of nine sons and two daughters.

OTTO, CHARLES WITMAN, Cashier of the National Bank of Germantown, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of February, 1823, his parents being Daniel H. Otto and Sarah (Witman) Otto. His grandfather, John A. Otto, a physician, emigrated from Germany to America about the year 1765, and settled in Reading, and served as a surgeon in the War of Independence. Charles Witman Otto received his education at the common schools of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and when about sixteen years of age entered a dry goods establishment in that town, where he remained but a few months. On leaving this employment he removed to Philadelphia, and was engaged by Bingham, Kintzle & Co., dry goods merchants of that city, with whom he continued until 1847, when he began business in the dry goods trade on his own account, in Market street, Philadelphia, an undertaking he relinquished in 1850, in order to accept a position as Bookkeeper in the Bank of Germantown, which was reorganized, in 1864, as the National Bank of Germantown, Philadelphia. Having passed through the subordinate positions of Bookkeeper and Teller, he became the Cashier of the bank in 1860, a position he at present occupies. He is intimately connected with all the more important local associations and institutions. He was married, in 1856, to Mary, daughter of Louis Leete, of Hartford, Connecticut.

MUMMA, HON. DAVID, Lawyer and Banker, was born in Dauphin county, near Harrisburg, July 28th, 1816. His parents were David and Esther Mumma, of German descent. His early education he secured in the county school of his native place, and when but thirteen years of age was set to work upon his father's farm. In this occupation he was engaged until his twenty-sixth year, when he pursued the business of farming and general agriculture on his own account. After a successful trial of this occupation, he turned his attention to the lumber business, occupying himself in this manner with energy and profit until 1853. In this year he removed to Harrisburg and began the study of the law. Upon the completion of his legal course, he was admitted to the bar of that city, and immediately engaged in the active practice of his profession, in which he has since acquired such creditable renown. In 1840, he was Democratic candidate for the Legislature, but met with failure, this political party being then greatly in the minority. From 1840 to 1846, he was a Delegate to nearly every State Democratic Convention, and, upon all occasions, was noted for his enterprise, sagacity and shrewd counsel. In 1846, he separated from the Democratic party and took sides with the Whigs on the tariff question, and, in 1856–'57, was elected to the Legislature of this State as Whig candidate. Until 1860, he was identified with the American party, when he connected himself with the Republican party, to

whose principles he has since firmly held. In the latter year, he was appointed a Delegate to the State Republican Convention, and in this capacity has since served repeatedly, and with profit and honor to his party and himself. In 1867, he was elected to the State Senate, and served for three years. In addition to his professional and legal pursuits, he has been identified with many important enterprises of a financial nature, and in all such has evinced unusual administrative qualities and acute foresight. He was actively interested in the affairs of the State Capitol Bank, and also the State Bank; while, at the present time, he is President of the Real Estate Bank, and also President of the Harrisburg Market Company, the duties of which position require close attention and shrewd management. He was married, in 1841, to Lydia Detweiler, of Middletown, Penn-sylvania.

DAWSON, MORDECAI LEWIS, Brewer and Philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 3d, 1799. He lost his father when quite young, and was principally brought up under the care of his paternal grandfather, to whose business he succeeded. By his intelligence, his enterprise, industry, and integrity, he soon won the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, which he continued to enjoy during his entire life. Having acquired a considerable fortune, he retired from business, and the balance of his prolonged life was devoted to philanthropic pursuits and the management of the charitable and benevolent institutions of his native city, with nearly all of which he was, at some time connected, and most of which he benefited by pecuniary aid. For upwards of thirty years he was a manager of the Magdalen Society; for twenty-eight years he devoted his time and talents to the furthering of the benevolent objects of the Pennsylvania Hospital; and for sixteen years occupied the position of President of the Board of Managers of that institution. In 1838, he was elected a member of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, and was subsequently appointed a member of the Acting Committee, and a Secretary of the Society. In 1842, he was chosen a Director of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; and, in 1869, a Vice-President of the same. He became a Director of the Public Schools in 1833, and devoted much of his time to them. In 1846, he resigned his Directorship on his appointment as a Trustee of Girard College and a Manager of the House of Refuge. In these fields he labored with his accustomed energy and usefulness for over ten years. As a Manager of the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, near Frankford, and other benevolent institutions, his services were most valuable and highly appreciated. His bounty to public charities was very large, but his private beneficence was as great; the deserving poor, and many others not known as such, ever found in him a warm-hearted friend to whom they could confide their troubles, in time of need, with the surety that their wants would be liberally supplied. In connection with William Biddle, he purchased a lot in the Monument Cemetery, for the interment of teachers dying in limited circumstances, thus extending his charity, even to the dead. December 9th, 1872, he died. A member of the Society of Friends, he was entirely catholic in spirit and ever willing to coöperate with men of every sect in doing good. He is entitled to a conspicuous place in the ranks of philanthropists.

PEPPER, WILLIAM, Physician, was born January 21st, 1810. He received a classical education in Princeton College, after leaving which he became the private pupil of Dr. Thomas Hewson of Philadelphia, then an eminent practitioner. He graduated in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1832, and shortly afterwards visited Europe, in order to prosecute his studies still further. On his return, in 1834, he commenced to practice in his own native city, where one of the divisions of the Philadelphia Dispensary was placed under his care. In 1839, he was chosen one of the Physicians of Wills' Hospital, and two years later, one of the Physicians to the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind. The year subsequent, he was elected one of the Visiting Physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital; which position he held for nearly seventeen years, with great advantage to the institution and honor to himself. In June, 1860, he succeeded the eminent Professor Wood, as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the University of Pennsylvania. This chair he filled with rare ability, till the spring of 1866, when increasing feebleness of health obliged him to tender his resignation. A tendency to disease of the lungs, from which he had long suffered, increased visibly at this period, and in spite of every care, led to his death, on October 15th, 1866. He married Sarah Platt, of Philadelphia, in 1840. The large practice he enjoyed prevented him from becoming a voluminous author. He contributed, however, numerous short articles to medical journals, which were distinguished by their clearness of expression and practical character. Among these may be mentioned, *Reports of Cases noted in the Pennsylvania Hospital, On Chronic Hydrocephalus, On Scrofulous Inflammation of the Lungs and Pulmonary Consumption, On Hepatic Abscess, The Use of the Spirometer in Diseases of the Lungs, Cases of Diseased Gall Bladder*, all in various issues of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences; On Tubercle of the Brain*, on the *Treatment of Intermittent Fever by Quinoidine*, on certain *Poisonous Effects Produced by Pork*, in different numbers of *The Medical Examiner*; besides numerous contributions published in the *Transactions of the College*

of Physicians and in the *Proceedings of the Pathological Society*, of Philadelphia. His private character was most estimable. An intimate friend, himself a medical practitioner of distinguished eminence—Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride—has said of him in a *Memoir* published in 1866: "Without the privilege of personal friendship and confidential professional intercourse, no one could thoroughly appreciate all his excellent traits of character as a Christian man, a good citizen, an able physician, a devoted husband and father, and a true friend; nor understand what tended to raise him highest in the estimation of those who knew him best, as one of the justly honored and deservedly successful in the ranks of his profession, and who, in passing away, left a void which to many can never be filled, and feelings of sorrow that can find no fitting expression in words."

PITCAIRN, HUGH, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, was born in Johnstone, Scotland, in August, 1845. While in his infancy, his parents came to the United States and settled in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. His early education was acquired in the common schools of that city, where he evinced unusual sagacity and perseverance. Upon the completion of his studies, in 1859, he entered the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Pittsburgh, to learn telegraphy. In this essay he manifested such insight and ability, that, in less than six months, he was appointed to take charge of the telegraph office situated at the end of the double track, at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county. In this employment he continued for one year, and was then appointed to operate in the general office at Altoona. In this place he fulfilled the duties of clerk and operator until 1865, when he was called to Harrisburg as Assistant Train-Master of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Subsequently, he was promoted to the position of Train-Master, and two months later, owing to the decease of the Assistant Superintendent, William D. Hayes, received the appointment of Acting Assistant Superintendent, and Superintendent of the Susquehanna Division. Appreciating fully his talents and administrative ability, the directory, at the ensuing meeting, confirmed him as Assistant Superintendent, and in this capacity he served creditably for two years. At the expiration of this time, he was offered the position of Superintendent of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company Railroad, with the office at Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, now known as the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, leased by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Later, he was sent by the late John Edgar Thomson, and also Colonel Scott, to Kentucky, for the purpose of completing and taking charge of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad. After the completion of the road, he was appointed General Superintendent, and assisted in the purchase of the Edgefield & Kentucky Railroad, thus making a through line from Nashville, Tennessee, to Evansville, Florida. He continued in charge of this road until its sale to the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, when, being harassed by failing health, he moved to the sea-shore, remaining there for nearly a year. In July, 1862, he left Kentucky, and in January, 1873, accepted the proffered position of Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pan Handle Line, and since that time has been connected with that company. He is the youngest of three brothers who fill prominent positions in various railway companies, and is noted for many admirable qualities of mind and heart. He was married, in 1866, to Frances Sherfy, daughter of Solomon Sherfy, of Altoona, Pennsylvania.

HARDING, HON. GARRICK MALLERY, President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, Pennsylvania, was born at Exeter, in Luzerne county, on the 12th day of July, 1830. He is of that strong New England stock, which, in the early days of the Republic, was transplanted from the rugged shores of Massachusetts Bay to the more congenial soil of Pennsylvania. Exeter bears the same relation to Wyoming that Concord, in Massachusetts, bears to Bunker's Hill. Bunker's Hill became classical ground through the early struggles of the colonists, which began at Concord; and Wyoming's classical history dates from the massacre which had its beginning at Exeter, wherein two of Mr. Harding's ancestors were slaughtered, and whereof John Harding, the grandfather of Garrick M. Harding, was the only survivor. The latter graduated at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1848, in the class with John A. J. Creswell, now Postmaster-General. He was admitted to the bar in Wilkesbarre, in 1850, when the bar of Luzerne county was conspicuous for the strength and ability of its members, among whom were the Hon. George W. Woodward, Hon. Luther Kidder, and Hon. Oristus Collins, ex-Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas, and Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, Hon. Henry M. Fuller, Harrison Wright, and H. W. Nicholson, men of great acquirements and marked ability. His tastes and temperament naturally led him into the active practice of the courts; he speedily attained great success in jury trials, and as an advocate soon came to be without an equal at the Luzerne bar. In 1858, he was elected District Attorney of Luzerne county, on the Republican ticket, by more than 1700 majority, though the county was largely Democratic. On the 12th of July, 1870, at the exact age of forty years, he was appointed by Governor Geary, President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District (excepting Philadelphia and Allegheny, the largest in the State), to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. John N. Conyngham. In the fall of 1870, he was unanimously nominated by the Repub-

licans of Luzerne for the same position; and the election which followed fully demonstrated his strength and popularity. His competitor was the Hon. George W. Woodward, ex-Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, who had been elected to Congress, in 1868, by a majority in Luzerne county of more than 3000. Yet notwithstanding there was a large Democratic majority in the District, and despite Judge Woodward's pre-eminent ability, and pure and spotless character, Judge Harding was elected by a majority of 2365 to the position he now fills. On the bench, he is distinguished for his great dispatch of business, for his industry, his legal acquirements, his devotion to the public weal, his strong and even-handed dispensation of justice, and for that fearless, earnest, and undeviating judicial course which comes from a clear mind, a vigorous body, and an honest purpose. In private life he is generous and charitable, devoted to his family and his books, a faithful friend and an out-speaking opponent. In fine, he is a worthy representative of those men whose stout hearts and arms made the valley of Wyoming classical ground, and whose vigor of body and mind, force of character, and native integrity, still bloom and flourish among their children.

HUSELTON, W. S., M. D., Physician, was born in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 20th, 1840. His father, a well-known farmer and agriculturist, was born in the State of New Jersey, his mother, in Pennsylvania. On the paternal side, he is of Scotch, and on the maternal, of Dutch extraction. When in his fourteenth year, his parents moved to Butler county, Pennsylvania, and in the common schools of this place, and also in the Witherspoon Institute, he acquired a thorough elementary education. After teaching school for more than a year, he commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of the late W. G. Lowmen, M. D., in the town of Butler. Later, he studied in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and in the Medical Department of Georgetown College, Washington city, District of Columbia. Upon the completion of his medical education, he graduated at the latter college. In the early part of the war, August, 1862, he entered the Union army as Surgeon. He was then assigned to duty in the Department of Washington, in hospital service. As surgeon, he held several prominent and important positions, and remained in the service until the termination of the conflict. After returning to his home, he resolved to enter the United States Regular Service for life; but, owing to the representations of his parents and friends, he was induced to relinquish his intention of leading a military existence. Establishing himself as a civil practitioner, he resided for one year and six months in the town of Butler, where a large portion of his practice was located in the country districts. In the spring of 1867, he removed thence, and settled in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where he has since practised with great success, and attained a prominent and honorable position among his fellow-practitioners. He is a member of several medical associations, of the Society of Natural Sciences, and is Medical Director of the Iron City Life Insurance Company of Pennsylvania. He is noted for his extensive knowledge of medicine and surgery, and is honored and admired by a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

LANGFITT, WILLIAM J., M. D., Physician, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, January 23d, 1838; of this county, also, his father and mother were natives. His grandfathers, both on the paternal and maternal sides, were soldiers in the war of the American Revolution. Until sixteen years of age, he remained on the farm with his parents, receiving, meanwhile, a common school education. Subsequently, he became a pupil in Mount Union College, in Stark county, Ohio, then under the direction of President O. N. Hartshorn. After the completion of his collegiate course, he taught school during one term in his native place, and was the recipient of many encomiums for his energy and ability. He then commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John McCarrell, at Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; attended medical lectures, and, finally, received his medical diploma from the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois. Immediately, in 1861, he began the practice of his profession in his native county, in the village of New Scottsville, where he soon acquired an extensive and remunerative practice. In 1867, he removed to Allegheny City, where he is at present, and engaged in the active and successful pursuit of his profession. He is a prominent and influential member of the Beaver County Medical Society, also a member of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the American Medical Association. He is, moreover, connected with the Society of Natural Sciences of Western Pennsylvania; holds several positions of trust and honor in various other societies and organizations, and is President of the Woods Run Savings Bank.

PARKER, T. S., was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, April 2d, 1840. He is the son of the late Rev. Joseph Parker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His ancestors settled, on or about the year 1775, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Rev. Joseph Parker died, in the prime of his life and usefulness, in the summer of 1842, in the thirty-first year of his age. He left two children, T. S. and J. B. Parker. The latter is now a surgeon in the United States Navy. On his mother's side, T. S. Parker is a Virginian.

Her maiden name was Sheerer, and her ancestors were among the early English settlers of Virginia. After the decease of his father, his mother moved to Carlisle. He there attended the common school, and in 1855 entered Dickinson College. At this time-honored institution he graduated in 1859. He soon afterwards commenced the study of law in Carlisle, and finished his studies with an attorney in Virginia. Shortly after the battle of Antietam, he was taken prisoner in the Valley of Virginia, and after several weeks' imprisonment he made his escape, with several others, to the Union lines. He was chosen Principal of Fairview Academy, which position he held with credit for some time, and then resumed the practice of the law in Erie county, Pennsylvania. He married the eldest daughter of Samuel R. Brick, of Philadelphia. In 1869, he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and opened an office, and by his industry and energy, his studious habits and devotion to business, has acquired a large and lucrative practice. He seems to possess all the qualities essential to a highly successful professional career in the future.

WHITE, GEORGE R., Merchant, was born in Ireland, December 22d, 1802. Originally, his father's family came from England, having crossed to Ireland with the Prince of Orange. His mother's family, Aston by name, came from Scotland, and settled subsequently in the north of Ireland. After receiving a liberal education in his native country, he emigrated to the United States in September, 1821. Arriving in Philadelphia, he secured employment in a grocery store, owned and conducted by John Manderson, in Kensington. At the expiration of four months, he left this place and entered the store of Samuel & William Chesnut, wholesale grocers, located at Eighth and Market streets. After a short experience in this employment, he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 16th, 1822, where he connected himself with William McKnight, for the purpose of acquiring an insight into the workings of the dry goods business. With this firm he served for two years as an apprentice, and later as a clerk and salesman, until January 1st, 1828. At this date his former employer formed with him a partnership, under the firm-name of George R. White & Co. Subsequently, a branch store was opened by the firm at Diamond and Market streets, which was placed under his care. Here he continued until 1833, at which date the business was removed to Market street, between Fourth and Diamond streets, where he remained until the dissolution of the partnership, this event occurring January 1st, 1837. He then purchased the entire business, and removed it to Market street below Fourth, continuing to prosecute it alone until the admission into the firm of his brother, Thomas White, when the firm-name of George R. White & Co. was again adopted. This brother dying shortly afterward, he associated with him as partners another brother, James White, and also John F. Loy. Subsequently, owing to the purchase of his interest in the business by William W. Ward, the last-named partner retired, and the firm remained so constituted until January 1st, 1861. At this time George R. White disposed of his interest in the establishment, the purchasers being his brother, James White, William W. Ward and Robert Orr, and the name of the house became White, Orr & Co. But the real estate connected with the business he retained in his own hands, and of this he is still the sole and entire owner. For many years he was a Director of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, and continued to fulfil the duties of that position until 1861. He was for several years a Director of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, and for a time President of that institution. This responsible position he subsequently resigned, preferring to remain on the Board simply as a working member. For two years he was Inspector of the Western Penitentiary, and at the expiration of his term, in 1866, was solicited to undertake the superintendence of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum. Since, he has been the President of the Board of Managers of this establishment, and is distinguished for his close attention to the manifold duties attached to that position and for his able executive abilities. He interests himself warmly in all local improvements, and in many public movements has been one of the foremost and most energetic movers. He is the Senior Warden of Calvary Church, at East Liberty, and in 1822 was importantly connected with the management of Trinity Church, being for many years one of its representative members. He has been the Treasurer of the Board of Missions for the Diocese of Pittsburgh since its organization, and is deeply interested in all charitable and benevolent enterprises. His great success in life is attributed by him to his undeviating integrity and unswerving truthfulness, especially in his capacity as salesman. He has trained many young men for business life, and has ever striven to impress upon their minds the value of those sterling qualities whose importance his own career has so strongly demonstrated.

SEMPLE, JOHN, M. D., Physician, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, February 16th, 1823. His parents were Robert and Mary Semple; the former—being born in East Liberty, Pennsylvania, December 14th, 1793—was one of the earliest of those native American pioneers who redeemed from savage wildness this section of the country. The lad received a regular and systematic education in Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Washington county, and upon the completion of his course of studies, in 1846, he began the study of medicine under the tuition of Drs. Speer and Books. With these able practitioners he

remained for one year, and subsequently finished his medical education in Philadelphia, graduating at Jefferson College. In the spring of 1848, he removed to Evansburg, Butler county, Pennsylvania. Thence, after a short stay, he moved to Wilkinsburg, where he has since remained in the constant practice of medicine. As a medical practitioner, he stands in the foremost rank of his profession, and his incessant and tireless researches and investigations concerning the intricacies and vexatious problems of his calling entitle him to high praise. As a public man, he has ever been warmly interested in all local and general movements having for an end the welfare and happiness of his fellow-citizens or the advancement of Pennsylvania's interests.

DAVISON, LUKE B., Merchant, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 29th, 1819. His parents were Thomas and Mary Ann Davison, both of Irish extraction. He was educated in the Western University, a well-known institution of his native city. When in his fifteenth year, he became engaged in the grocery business, and in this continued for more than twenty-five years, meeting with great success. In the spring of 1858, he moved to Wilkinsburg, where he has since chiefly resided. In the commencement of 1862, he was elected Justice of the Peace, was re-elected in 1867, and in 1872 was again chosen to fill this honorable position. He is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Wilkinsburg, and in all matters concerning its welfare and improvement has ever been a prime and energetic mover. As a business man, he has, by his shrewdness and enterprise, largely and beneficially influenced the commercial interests of the places where he has resided, and, upon many occasions, has manifested a laudable willingness to assist, by shrewd counsel and pecuniary help, those less fortunate than himself. As a public officer, his conduct has always been distinguished for its uprightness and unblemished integrity.

NEWMYER, HON. JOHN C., Lawyer, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, June 14th, 1848. The family, which were of Swiss descent, were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, where they lived prior to the Revolutionary War. About 1853, John C. Newmyer removed from his native county to the county of Allegheny, where he received his preliminary education, and was, in 1863, admitted to the Freshman class in the Western University. Having graduated in 1867, he engaged at once in the study of the law, under the direction of Kirkpatrick & Mellon, and, after having completed his course with S. Schoyer, Jr., was admitted to the bar November 14th, 1869. He then engaged in the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh, where he continues, except when absent in the discharge of official duties. He entered the field of politics early in life, and in 1872 was nominated and elected by the Republicans of Allegheny county to the Pennsylvania Legislature, where he at once took high rank and won flattering recognitions of his rare abilities. Having been re-elected by a large majority, in 1873, he became an influential member of the House during the session of 1874. A fitting testimonial to the faithfulness and efficiency of his services to his constituency was his nomination, in 1874, by the Republicans of the Forty-fourth Senatorial District for the State Senate. His great personal popularity, coupled with the large numerical strength of his party, indicate for him a signal victory in the coming contest, in November, 1874. Few men so early in life have so much honor thrust upon them, or bear the burdens of weighty and perplexing cares with a greater grace and equanimity. In 1874, he was elected a Trustee of the Western University of Pennsylvania for three years.

BLAKELY, WILLIAM, Lawyer and Soldier, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 10th, 1833, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his birth-place; and a course of academical studies was pursued and completed at Witherspoon University, under the able administration of the Rev. Loyal Young, D. D., distinguished for his energy and scholarship. When in his twenty-first year, he entered the office of his brother, Archibald Blakely, then practising law in Butler county, and prepared himself for the legal profession under his efficient guidance. Subsequently, he was admitted to the bar, and removing to Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, practised his vocation there in 1856. In 1858, he was elected District Attorney in Armstrong county, serving the full term and winning high praise for his talents and integrity. At the outbreak of the war, he raised and organized a battalion of cavalry, and was appointed Major. Later, this detachment was assigned to the standing cavalry, and finally merged into the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry; when the organization of the regiment was effected, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. While holding this command, he participated actively in several engagements, and upon various occasions was honorably noted for his valiant and efficient services in camp and on the field. At different times, and upon different occasions, he was severely wounded, and endured many privations and perilous exposures. He commanded a brigade at White Post during General Averill's raid into Salem, West Virginia; and in the notable affair of the burning of the bridge over Jackson's river, in December, 1863, he gleaned honor and many commendations for his

skill and bravery. He acted under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley operations, and at other times participated in the movements and actions of Generals Hunter, Siegel and Averill. After the surrender of General Lee, and at the close of the war, he resigned his position and moved to Philadelphia. Since that period he has devoted his time and attention to his original vocation, and secured an extensive and remunerative clientage. Although his sympathies are with the Republican party, he has always declined to take an active or prominent part in the political movements and campaigns that continually agitate the country. As a soldier, he was skilful, valorous and enterprising; as a lawyer, he possesses a large fund of legal attainments and great natural ability. He was married, in May, 1856, to Esther Brown, daughter of Joseph Brown, of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

CONYNGHAM, HON. JOHN NESBITT, LL. D., Lawyer and Judge, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in December, 1798. There he received his education, graduating with high honor at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1816. Selecting the law for his profession, he was entered as a student in the office of the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, whose second pupil he was, the late Judge Petit having been the first. Having completed his preliminary studies in a manner worthy of the highest commendation for the perseverance and talents constantly evinced, he was admitted to the bar, and at once began the active practice of his profession. In 1820, he left his native city and decided to establish himself in Wilkesbarre, where he was elevated to the bench and became its President. While travelling thither he came into contact with two persons, one of whom, Samuel Bowman, was a young law student, who, after his admission to the bar of Luzerne, abandoned legal pursuits for the ministry, and ultimately became the Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania; the other was a granddaughter of the old Revolutionary patriot and hero, Colonel Zebulon Butler, and who, a few years later, became his wife. Among his ancestry and connections were several prominent divines and prelates of the Church of England and Ireland. His grandfather, Redmond Conyngham, was connected with old Christ Church, Philadelphia, and he, with William Shippen, Charles Meredith, Elias Boudinot and others, aided this church substantially when it was deemed advisable to provide it with a steeple and a set of bells. Subsequently, he was elected Vestryman and Warden of Christ Church, and, in 1758, was one of the foremost to assist in the erection of St. Peter's Church, at Third and Pine streets, Philadelphia. This church was first opened for divine service September 4th, 1761, and he was a member of the vestry of the united parishes of both this and Christ Church until his decease. The father of John Nesbitt was David Hayfield Conyngham, who was also connected with the last-named church, and was ever prompt to serve its interests with pecuniary assistance or able counsel. In that parish the child was baptized and watched over in his days of infancy and boyhood. While residing in Wilkesbarre, he interested himself greatly in the welfare of St. Stephen's Church, and, in 1821, was elected a Vestryman. In October, 1826, a Special Convention, held in St. Peter's, Philadelphia, was called by Bishop White, to take into consideration the expediency of electing an Assistant Bishop of the diocese; and it was upon this occasion that he first took his seat in the Diocesan Convention as a member of that honorable body. In 1844, he was nominated and elected by the convention to the position of Deputy to the General Convention; in the following October, in company with his lay colleagues, George M. Wharton, Judge Stroud and Herman Cope, he took his seat in this body at Cincinnati; subsequently, with but a single exception, he was returned to the General Convention at every session. In the Diocesan Convention he was one of the most prominent and influential members; was placed on many important committees, and was highly respected for his earnestness and sterling talents. In the General Convention, a body composed of four clergymen and four laymen from each diocese, and meeting every third year in order to legislate on matters involving the interests of the whole church in the United States, he early attained an active and prominent position. In 1862, he was placed on the most important of all committees of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, that known as the Committee on Canons. On this occasion his lay colleagues were Murray Hoffman, of New York, Judge Chambers, of Maryland, and Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. As a Deputy, he was never absent from his post, ever punctual to every appointment, and always ready to sacrifice all personal considerations to his onerous duties. Calm, logical, and withal liberal in his views, he strongly deprecated extreme views and actions, and was never willing to compromise, by any unwise alliances, the polity or the ritual of his church. In October, 1868, he was elected President of the American Church Missionary Society. This is one of the most important organizations in the Protestant Episcopal Church, having its central office in New York, and embracing, in its officers and members, clergymen and laymen from nearly every diocese. "In this office," says the minute adopted by that society and prepared by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, "his presence has brought commanding dignity to the fulfilment of his duties, his eminent Christian character has added veneration and respect to his position, and his decided evangelical judgments and expressions have enhanced the confidence with which its operations have been regarded." In every public work or movement designed to benefit his brethren or country, he has always been an energetic actor; and in all the questions which have agitated the Commonwealth or the nation in general,

during the last fifty years, he has never failed to take a decided stand upon what he conscientiously believed to be the rightful and truthful side. In early life he was warmly interested in State and national politics, and, though invariably decided and inflexible in his attitude, was respected and admired even by his opponents. For nearly two years he was a member of the State Legislature, and his record there is wholly honorable. It was while acting in this capacity that he won the regard and esteem of Judge Agnew, of the Supreme Bench. In all matters of social advancement and public improvement, and for the developing of the resources of Pennsylvania in the wise utilization of its vast mineral wealth, he was an able and enterprising mover. During the war he was an earnest advocate for the Union; headed many subscription lists; addressed public meetings; encouraged enlistment; and, debarred from serving himself, gave to his country four sons, two of whom were severely wounded in battle. During the struggle he maintained nobly the reputation of the old mercantile firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt, which, during the sad days of 1780, when Washington could no longer keep the field without money, came forward to the assistance of Robert Morris, the financier. As a Judge, he was the recipient of countless encomiums; and when he resigned his President Judgeship, the whole bar of Luzerne county testified to his rare abilities and attainments, while sixteen judges gave in writing their deliberate judgments concerning his character and talents. For thirty years he was President Judge of Luzerne county, and for fifty years a Vestryman of St. Stephen's Church at Wilkesbarre, having since 1826 been the representative of that church in the Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania. At the time of his death he was President of the Wilkesbarre Tract Society, of the Luzerne County Bible Society, and of the American Church Missionary Society of New York. He was also Vice-President of the American Sunday-School Union and of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb of Philadelphia. His death resulted from an accident. While on his way to Texas, to bring home an invalid son, he fell on the railroad track at Magnolia, Mississippi, and the wheels of a passenger car passing over both of his legs, they were so terribly crushed and mutilated that he died within two hours from the time of the accident. This occurred on the evening of February 23d, 1871.

SENER, GODLIEB, Lumber Merchant, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 23d, 1800. His grandfather emigrated from Germany to the United States in the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled in the above-named section of Pennsylvania; his father was John Sener, of German extraction on both the paternal and maternal side. His education was acquired between his seventh and fourteenth year, John Gerlacher being his tutor for the major portion of that time. An orphan at sixteen years of age, he resolved to learn some useful trade, and leaving his native place in February, 1816, he walked to High Spire, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; arriving there, he entered into an engagement with his cousin, John Sener, to serve with him four and a half years, in order to learn the business of cutlery manufacture. At this time his salary was forty dollars per year, each day's labor averaging from fourteen to fifteen hours. In August, 1820, he returned to Lancaster; and in the following September, accompanied by Daniel Hoffman, likewise a cutler, removed to Frederick City, Maryland. Leaving this town shortly after, they moved to Hagerstown, in the same State, where they leased a shop, procured all necessary utensils for the manufacture of cutlery, and commenced business on a limited scale. Meeting with little success, he went thence to Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where his uncle, George Rung, then resided; while there, he was still unsuccessful in his designs, and finally returned to Hagerstown, Maryland, whence he travelled to Winchester, North Carolina. Subsequently, he moved to Martinsburg, Virginia, *viâ* Loudon, where he applied for employment at the house of Charles Gilgore, who was engaged in the cutlery business. Finding no employment here, he started afoot up the valley for a distance of six miles, and crossed the Cave Mountains, returning ultimately to Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. In this town he was employed by Jacob Eberly, in whose establishment he continued for two weeks, then returned to Lancaster *viâ* Harrisburg. Subsequently, he worked at his trade at a salary of thirty-seven and a half cents per diem, and also at harvesting for fifty cents per diem. In October, he was employed by David Brady, for whom he worked for one year, his wages being fourteen dollars per month. Subsequently, upon receiving his share of the estate of his father, he moved to York, Pennsylvania, and, assisted by a younger brother, Frederick, commenced business in York borough. At the expiration of thirteen months, he returned to Lancaster, and there pursued the same occupation with moderate success. Until the spring of 1848, he was engaged in the manufacture of edge tools, when he purchased the lumber yard whose business had been in the hands of his brothers, Jacob and Frederick Sener, from 1832 to 1848. In this venture, by the exercise of constant economy and perseverance, he soon met with great success. Later, he associated with him in partnership his two sons, under the firm-name of G. Sener & Sons, and also opened a branch establishment at Ephrata, which was managed by his son William, and known under the name of Sener Brothers' Yard. He was actively engaged in this business until December 21st, 1870, when he retired, leaving his sons to develop to a still greater extent the trade which had grown so prosperously under his own management. During the late war, he was a firm supporter of the Government, and

did all in his power to sustain the Union cause. He has been repeatedly solicited to accept various positions of trust and honor, but invariably has declined. He was married, August 13th, 1826, to Rebecca Zahn, daughter of Godfried Zahn, of Winchester, and has had seven children, four boys and three girls. One of his sons, William, learned the trade of watch-making, in Philadelphia, but was afterward taken into partnership with his father. Another has been a bank director for many years, and is noted for his enterprise and ability. The house of G. Sener & Sons is the largest lumber firm in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

HERR, MARTIN L., Surgeon and Physician, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 13th, 1838. His father, Christian B. Herr, was a wealthy and well-known farmer of that county, and noted for his thorough knowledge and capability as an agriculturist. His mother was a daughter of Martin Light, one of the most prominent and influential politicians in this section of the State, and one distinguished by the energy and ability evinced in all his actions and operations. Martin L. Herr is of German extraction, and acquired his early education in the Pennsylvania State Normal School, located at Millersville. Upon the completion of his course of elementary studies, he became a pupil in the Medical University of Nashville, Tennessee. In his twenty-sixth year, he graduated with honors from this institution, and, being an ardent advocate of the Union, decided to connect himself with the Government forces and assist in supporting its honor and integrity. In 1864, accordingly, he entered the United States Volunteer Army as Surgeon, and was immediately assigned to active hospital duties. While engaged in this manner, he fully appreciated the worth of the wide experience attendant upon such an occupation; and, through close attention and studious perseverance, added greatly to his store of surgical and medical knowledge. He served in this capacity until the winter of 1866, winning many encomiums in every quarter for the able and conscientious manner in which he performed his allotted duties, and for his patient carefulness and upright deportment. Returning subsequently to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he entered upon the civil practice of his profession, and was soon the possessor of an extensive, lucrative and honorable business. In early boyhood he constantly evinced a strong liking for the professions of surgery and medicine, and up to the present time this attachment has been always on the increase. One strongly biased toward an especial vocation, and endowed also with unusual talents and attainments, could scarcely fail to attain a prominent position in that vocation, if once adopted. Of the truth of this assertion he is a striking example, and, being still young and vigorous, he may justly look forward to reaching even a higher position than that occupied by him at present. He has been a member of the Lancaster City School Board, and is a member of the lower branch of the City Councils, serving in both of these offices with great credit to himself and entire satisfaction to all parties concerned. He is, moreover, a prominent and influential member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the St. James Episcopal Church, in whose movements and affairs he takes a warm and active interest. In all public enterprises he is a prompt and energetic mover, and is always among the foremost of those who seek to ameliorate the condition of their fellow-citizens, and develop the resources of their State. He was married, September 6th, 1870, to a daughter of the late John A. Hubley.

BRISBIN, JAMES SANKS, Soldier, is the son of Ezra D. Brisbin, of Boalsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, where he was born, May 23d, 1837. His early education he received in the Aaronsburg Institute, and subsequently in Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, leaving the latter institution, however, in 1857, before completing the usual course. He then began the study of the law at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, but soon after abandoned this pursuit, and in 1859 became Editor of the *Centre Democrat*, published in his native county. In this capacity he served until the outbreak of the war. Enlisting as private in a company of volunteers, he was appointed by Senator Cameron, then Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant in the 1st United States Dragoons, now the 1st Cavalry. After reporting for duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, he remained there until July, 1861, when he was placed in command of a detachment of recruits, and proceeded to Washington, District of Columbia. Before his arrival there the army had moved toward Manassas; joining it immediately before the action at Bull Run, Virginia, he reported to General Blenker, and was ordered into action. During the engagement he was wounded in the side, but did not retire; and when the army retreated, he was ordered by General Meigs to take position in the road near Centreville, in order to check the flying troops. While performing this duty, he was severely wounded in the head by a sabre cut from one of the officers whose retreat he was endeavoring to protect. Subsequently, he was allotted three months' sick leave, and while at home was appointed First Lieutenant, August 5th, 1861; on the same day he also received his commission as Captain in the 6th United States Cavalry. In the following October, he joined his new regiment at Bladensburg, Maryland, and was sent on recruiting service to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until May, 1862. While here, he was commissioned, by Governor Dennison, Major of the 3d Ohio Cavalry, and joined the regiment at Monroeville, in that State. But, under the orders of the War Department, forbidding Regular officers accepting

any volunteer commission below the rank of colonel, he relinquished this commission, and, in May, 1862, rejoined his regiment in General Pleasanton's command, at Harrison's Landing, Virginia. He participated in the second battle of Malvern Hill, Virginia, August 5th, 1862; and in the same month, was transferred with the Army of the Potomac to northern Virginia, to the relief of General Pope; during the ensuing campaign he took part, under General Sigel, in the battle at Fall's Church. During the Maryland campaign of 1862, he participated in the skirmishes and battles at Amosville, Barber's Cross Roads, and near Petersville, Maryland; and, after the battle of Antietam, was engaged with a detached command in scouting the country about Harper's Ferry, down the river to Sandy Hook and Berlin, also to Lovettsville, Virginia. In November, 1862, he was with the advance of the Army of the Potomac, and during the march down along the Blue Ridge, was with General Pleasanton in the actions of Upperville, Union, and the series of skirmishes between the Potomac river and Warrenton. June 9th, 1863, he commanded a squadron at the battle of Beverly Ford, Virginia, and, for gallant and meritorious service in that action, was brevetted Major in the United States Army. Detached in the same month, he reported, under orders, to General Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, and was made Chief of Cavalry. He then organized and commanded the cavalry militia of the State, at Harrisburg, to resist Lee's invasion, and was engaged in the pursuit of Imboden from western Pennsylvania to western Virginia. Relieved in July, 1863, he rejoined his command at Falling Waters, Maryland; was again with the advance guard in the march along the Blue Ridge Mountains, when he engaged in a number of skirmishes, and was present at the battle of Brandy Station, Virginia, October 1st, 1863. He had early advocated the employment of colored troops, and July 1st, 1864, was commissioned and mustered as Colonel of the Colored Volunteer Cavalry. Reporting to General Banks at New Orleans, he became Chief of Staff to the cavalry commander, General A. L. Lee, and participated in the Red River campaign of March and April, 1864. In the following November, he participated in a successful raid into southwestern Virginia, having for its object the destruction of the enemy's salt-works. Subsequently, he was engaged at Kingsport, Abington, Wytheville, and Marion. For distinguished action in this last-named battle, he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Army, and Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers. March 13th, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel by brevet, United States Army; May 8th, of the same year, Brigadier-General of Volunteers; and, in January, 1866, Major-General by brevet, United States Volunteers. In May, 1865, he commanded the Provisional Department of Kentucky; and, in the ensuing fall, was ordered to Arkansas. January 15th, 1866, he was mustered out as Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, but soon after re-commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th United States Colored Cavalry, serving in Arkansas until he was mustered out in April, 1866. Later, he was on duty at New Orleans; and in Kentucky from November, 1866, until January 1st, 1868, when he was promoted to the rank of Major in the 2d United States Cavalry. While in Kentucky, he acted for a while as Superintendent of Freedmen's affairs, and since that time has served on the plains in command of various posts. He was married in 1861, and has a family of three children.

FETTERMAN, N. P., Lawyer, was born in the northwestern part of the State of Pennsylvania, February 4th, 1804. While in his infancy, his mother and family removed to this country, where he resided and acquired his preliminary education until ready to commence the study of the law. His course of legal studies he pursued in the office of his elder brother, Washington W. Fetterman, for many years an influential and leading member of the bar of western Pennsylvania; and, upon attaining his majority, was admitted to practice, August 14th, 1825. Subsequently, he removed to Bedford, in this State, where, after a residence of several years, he represented Bedford county in the lower branch of the Legislature for three successive years, about the year 1828. To him may be credited the origin of the present common-school system; while, through his ability and perseverance, the first law inaugurating it in this State was passed through the Legislature. At the expiration of his third term, he was urged to become a candidate for Congress from the Bedford district; declining the proffered honor, however, he devoted his time and attention almost exclusively to the fulfilment of his professional duties. In 1830, he removed to Beaver, Pennsylvania; resided there until 1849, and finally returned to Pittsburgh. He was the leading member of the bar in the region comprising the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence; his principal competitors at that time being the Hon. Daniel Agnew, now Chief-Justice of this State, and the Hon. John J. Pearson, now Judge of the Harrisburg District Court. To these three eminent practitioners was chiefly allotted the task of settling the many complicated questions of title, resulting from the peculiar system under which the lands west and north of the Allegheny river were held; and in the numerous and highly important actions of ejectment continually arising, he constantly took an active and able part, his opponents invariably being one of the two above-named judges. In all such cases he evinced unusual attainments and valuable abilities. In 1840, he returned to Pittsburgh and entered into partnership with his nephew, Gilbert L. B. Fetterman, under the firm-name of N. P. & G. L. B. Fetterman, this association continuing for several years. Subsequently, he was a leading member of the Pittsburgh bar, and attended also the courts of the neigh-

boring counties, participating in almost every case of importance, both civil and criminal. In the celebrated case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Montgomery *et al*, for the murder of Dinsmore, in Washington county; and also in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Streets, for murder in Beaver county, he was retained by the Commonwealth, and distinguished himself by his learning, patient research and shrewdness. Until the outbreak of the war, he was a prominent member of the Democratic party, and one of its leading orators in western Pennsylvania. During the Presidency of James Buchanan, he was repeatedly solicited to accept various positions of trust and honor, but invariably declined both public office and emolument. While the conflict was raging, he warmly advocated the Union cause; acted as a War Democrat, and finally joined the Republican party, of which he afterward became an active and influential ally. He gave two sons to the United States Army, as members of the 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was bereft of a son-in-law, who was mortally wounded before Atlanta, Georgia. He was also actively engaged in assisting enlistment, and aided more than one company in the purchase of its necessary equipments. He served as Chairman of the Examining Committee of Pittsburgh, to pass judgment upon all applications for admission to practice; and, in this responsible position, acted with admirable judgment and impartial discretion. He was constantly consulted, by attorneys from all parts of the State, for his opinion on points of law; and, upon such occasions, his decisions ever evidenced close research and the most thorough knowledge concerning the various complicated points at issue. He was married, December 28th, 1828, to Anna M. Dillon, daughter of Humphrey Dillon, a well-known citizen of Bedford, Pennsylvania. He has left eight children surviving him, among whom is S. C. Fetterman, a prominent member of the bar, and of the Select Council of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

SMITH, WILLIAM HENRY, Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention, was born in New Madrid, Missouri, June 29th, 1814. His paternal ancestors were English Quakers (Friends) and were among the early settlers of this State, having landed from the "Welcome," at Chester, in 1682. They settled at Darby, in Delaware county. His grandfather having taken up arms at the outbreak of the Revolution, and having fought throughout the war as a commissioned officer, forfeited his membership in the Society of Friends. The parents of William Henry emigrated to the Territory of Missouri about the year 1806, and there remained till 1816, when they returned to Beaver, in Pennsylvania, where they resided until their decease. He received his school education at the Beaver Academy. In 1826, he was apprenticed in a newspaper office in Pittsburgh, to the printing business. After a year's service in the printing office, he returned to school at the Beaver Academy. In 1828, he resumed the business of printing. In 1830, he established the *Allegheny Republican*, in the then borough of Allegheny, which he conducted for about a year, when the enterprise failed. In 1835, he became joint editor and proprietor of the *Mercury*, an old-established Democratic paper, and in 1840, its sole owner and editor. In 1841, he bought the *Allegheny Democrat*, and united the two establishments. In 1842, in conjunction with the proprietor of the *American Manufacturer*, he established the *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, in which all the Democratic weeklies of the city were merged. He continued as editor and proprietor of the *Post* until 1845, when he was succeeded by John Bigler, afterwards Governor of California. The *Post* has always been a successful and influential newspaper, and is now the leading Democratic daily in the State. In 1846, he embarked in the mercantile business as a wholesale grocer, and remained in that occupation until 1869. In 1866, he was elected President of the Artisans' Insurance Company, and in 1870, was chosen President of the Artisans' Deposit Bank—two distinct corporations—of both of which he is still President. He has been a firm and earnest Democrat all his life, but has never sought office. He never held any notable political position, except his place in the late Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania. He has, however, filled many positions not of a political character. He was President of the Board of Trade for several years, member and President of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary for a considerable period, was a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other railroads, and several banking and insurance companies.

FERNS, JAMES N., United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, in the shadow of Independence Hall, on December 2d, 1830. He was educated in the public schools of the city, passing into the highest class before his seventeenth year. On leaving school, he entered the establishment of Nathans & Co., in the auction and commission business, whose office was at the well-known old coffee house auction building on Second street, which in those days served as the Exchange of Philadelphia. In 1852, he began business on his own account, in the furniture trade, and subsequently was in the office of the Receiver of Taxes; after which he became a member of the State Legislature, serving for six years consecutively. In 1870 and 1871, he was the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and in 1872, the Chief Deputy of Robert H. Beatty, Receiver of Taxes. In the latter part of 1872, he was appointed the United States Marshal for the Eastern

District of Pennsylvania. He has been prominently connected with the Republican party for many years. He was married, in 1851, to Amanda, daughter of David French, merchant of Philadelphia.

STELLWAGEN, DANIEL S., Captain United States Navy, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 6th, 1774. The family is descended from the early German settlers of the State in the colonial days, and lost nearly all its male members and money during the War of the Revolution. He was educated in Philadelphia, and on leaving school, being of a bold and adventurous disposition, elected to follow a seafaring life. Accordingly he entered the merchant service, and rose in it rapidly, attaining at the early age of nineteen years the position of Captain, and becoming afterwards owner of his vessel. He continued thus for several years, and on the breaking out of the second war with Great Britain, in 1812, was still following his profession. On March 15th, 1813, being in command of the brig "Concord," returning to Philadelphia from Lisbon, he found the mouth of the Delaware blockaded by a British squadron. He attempted to run the blockade, but his vessel grounded on one of the shoals in Delaware bay, and so fell into the hands of the English. All the crew, except the cook and himself, were transferred to one of the British ships, and an officer, with a prize crew of seven men, was placed in charge of the "Concord." In this painful position, chafing under his adverse fortune and imprisonment, he conceived the bold and almost hopeless plan of recapturing the ship. The vessel was lying at anchor, under the very guns of the British frigate "Poictiers," a seventy-four, and the rest of the squadron were close at hand. Still he determined to try the desperate scheme. On the 18th of March, with the assistance of the cook, a mulatto named Richard Douce, he made the attempt. They first secured the officer and seized the arms, drove the prize crew below, and fastened down the hatches. They then cut, or slipped, the cable, made sail, under the fire of the British fleet, effected their escape, and reached the city in safety. The English officer and his men were lodged in the old Arch Street Jail, and were the first prisoners of this war brought to Philadelphia. On landing in his native city he found the patriotic spirit of the country aroused, and yielding to the exciting influences of the time, he followed the precedents set by the earlier members of his family, and entered the navy as a Sailing Master. He took command of the third division of galleys, including the "Ludlow," "Wilmer," "Alwyn," and "Ballard," under Commodore MacDonough, on Lake Champlain, and was in the engagement of September 6th, 1814, against the English land forces, commanded by Sir George Prevost, the Governor-General of Canada, and also in the memorable battle of September 11th of the same year, a full account of which is given in Cooper's *Naval History*. For his gallant conduct on these occasions he was honored, together with six other officers, by a vote of thanks and a sword from Congress. The sword is a very handsome one; it is engraved with his name, the date of the battle, the motto, "*Altius ibunt qui ad summa nituntur*," and appropriate devices; the blade is equal in temper to the celebrated Damascus steel, and is surmounted by a massive gold hilt. It was accompanied by a complimentary letter from the Secretary of the Navy, written by order of the President. Both the sword and letter are in the possession of his grandson, Dr. T. C. Stellwagen, of Philadelphia. He was married to Mary Perot Fisher, whose family had also given soldiers to the army of patriots, and numbered among its members five of the Governors of the State of Delaware. He died November 16th, 1828, in Philadelphia, at the age of fifty-four, leaving to his posterity and country an honorable name enrolled among the worthies of his State.

STELLWAGEN, HENRY S., Captain United States Navy, son of Captain Daniel S. Stellwagen, was born October 13th, 1809, in Philadelphia. He received his education in the schools of Philadelphia, and, after a voyage to Calcutta in an East India merchantman, entered the United States Navy as Midshipman, in April, 1828; was promoted, in 1834, to Passed Midshipman, and in 1840 to Lieutenant. His first active service was in Africa, where he took part in the attack upon, and capture of, some of the towns that were the headquarters of the slave trade. He was next in Mexico, under Commodore Perry, at the fall of Vera Cruz, on March 29th, 1847, during which year, in command of a force of sailors, he landed and captured several forts and towns upon the Tobasco river. In 1854, while in command of a fleet of surveying vessels, he discovered and accurately described a large submarine bank in Massachusetts bay. Its dimensions were seventeen and a half nautical miles in length and five in breadth. It was named, in honor of the discoverer, Stellwagen's Bank, by Professor Bache, Chief of the United States Coast Survey Department. In 1855, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and was placed in charge of a district of lighthouses upon the coasts of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and the shores of the Delaware river. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, he took part in the planning and execution of the attack on Forts Hatteras and Clark, at Hatteras Inlet, which resulted in the first naval victory of the war, and opened the sounds and inland waters of North Carolina for the subsequent brilliant successes of Commodore Goldsborough and General Burnside. In 1862, while in active duty on the blockade, he fitted out and commanded an expedition against Apalachi-

cola, Florida, which effected the capture of that place. In 1862, he received his commission as Captain, and about the middle of the following year took command of the Mediterranean Squadron, and remained there until late in 1864, performing essential service in keeping that sea clear of privateers. In 1865, he was again employed upon the Southern coast of the United States, in which year Fort White, at Georgetown, South Carolina, was surrendered to him. He shortly afterwards returned home sick, while engaged upon an expedition up the rivers of South Carolina, endeavoring to open communication with General Sherman, who was then marching northward from Savannah to form a junction with the Army of the Potomac under General Grant. He died July 15th, 1866, at Cape Island, New Jersey, and was buried in Philadelphia. While in the United States Coast Survey, he invented and patented a sounding apparatus, with a steel cup covered by leather valves, for bringing up specimens of the bottom of the sea, which invention is still in use by the United States Coast Survey. This invention obtained for him the Scott Premium Medal from the Franklin Institute, and complimentary letters from the British and French Governments. He also invented a syphon tide gauge, which, in the roughest weather, indicates the exact level of the sea. While cruising in command of the United States steamer "Mercedita," he captured several famous blockade runners, of which the "Bermuda" was the most important. He received on two occasions letters of thanks from the British Government for services rendered to their vessels when in distress; the first time, in 1863, for the rescue of the British steamer "Ossian," in a terrible gale off Cape Hatteras, and the second time, in 1864, when in command of the frigate "Constellation," for the saving of the brigantine "Mersey," and enabling her to reach St. Thomas, West Indies. On the latter occasion the English Government presented him with a sword of honor, which, together with the letters, is in possession of his son, Henry E. Stellwagen, of Philadelphia.

STELLWAGEN, THOMAS COOK, M. A., D. D. S., M. D., Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Pathology in the Philadelphia Dental College, was born in Philadelphia, July 24th, 1841, and is the eldest child of the late Captain H. S. Stellwagen, of the United States Navy. He was educated at the Central High School of Philadelphia, whence he graduated in 1859, taking his B. A. degree and his M. A. degree in 1864. He entered upon the study of dentistry in 1859, under the tutorship of his uncle, Dr. Dickey, of New Orleans, and graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, at Philadelphia, in 1861. He served in the United States Navy, under his father, from 1861 to 1865, part of the time as Paymaster, and took part in several engagements. He has also travelled extensively in Northern Africa, Egypt, Greece and Palestine, as well as in France, Spain and Italy. In 1865, he was appointed Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry in the Philadelphia Dental College, and received (in 1866) an *ad eundem* degree from that institution. In 1868, he received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and, in 1869, was elected to fill the Chair of Operative Dentistry in the Philadelphia Dental College.

NEGLEY, EDWARD C., Postmaster of the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born in East Liberty, now forming a part of Pittsburgh, February 8th, 1842. His ancestors were among the earliest of those hardy pioneers who settled in this section of the country, when it was little more than a savage and dangerous tract of uninhabited field and forest. He is the son of Hon. Daniel Negley, of Swiss extraction, formerly a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and noted as a prominent and influential citizen. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native place, and, subsequently, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age he abandoned school life, and secured a Clerkship in the office of the Prothonotary of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. In this position he served for one year. In 1861, he engaged in the study of law, under the guidance of his brother, W. B. Negley, a well-known and able practitioner. He continued to pursue his course of legal studies until August, 1862, at which date he enlisted in Company G of the 136th Pennsylvania Regiment, a nine months' organization, forming a part of the brigade of General Peter Lyle. While acting in this capacity, he participated in all the operations of his regiment, including the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Upon the expiration of his term of service, he was mustered out, July 4th, 1863. During this time he had risen from the ranks to the position of First Sergeant, and was remarked for his bravery and shrewd intelligence. In September, 1864, he re-enlisted in the Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which was assigned to General Gamble's Independent Brigade operating in the Valley, thence to Fairfax Court-House, where the detachment remained in the defence of the City of Washington until the close of the war. Subsequently, he became First Lieutenant of Company E, Fifth Pennsylvania Artillery. After being mustered out at the expiration of the contest, he returned to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the grocery business. He continued in this occupation, as sole proprietor and manager, until 1867, when he was appointed to a Clerkship in the Pittsburgh Post-Office by James H. McClellan, then Postmaster in this city. Colonel J. H. Stewart becoming Postmaster, in 1870, E. C. Negley was subsequently appointed Stamp Clerk, which position he held until October 1st, 1873. Later, he was appointed Postmaster, and has

fulfilled the onerous duties of that responsible position with marked energy and ability. Also, in 1866–'67, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 14th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia for a period of over eighteen months; and, in the spring of 1874, was appointed Major and Aide-de-camp under Major-General Pearson. His noticeable characteristics are directing ability, shrewd perseverence, unwavering loyalty and courage.

BAUSMAN, JACOB, Capitalist, was born at "Bausman's Farm," located about one mile west of Lancaster city, Pennsylvania, on October 20th, 1812. He is of German extraction; his father, John Bausman, emigrated to the United States in 1802, from a village on the west side of the Rhine, in the Palatinate, Germany. His emigration was caused by his disgust at the enormities incident to the French Revolution occurring during the close of the last century. He purchased the ground and settled upon the farm, in Lancaster county, which bears his name. In 1805, he married Elizabeth Peters, sister to Hon. Abraham Peters, a wealthy landholder of that county. Eight sons were the fruit of this marriage, of which Jacob was the fourth. He was afforded ample opportunities for obtaining an education in the schools of the neighborhood, and was, after finishing his primary education, sent to the Academy at Litiz, where he remained until the year 1829. A peculiar inclination and aptitude for commercial pursuits was his most marked characteristic. In 1831, he became engaged in the milling business, to which he added, in 1835, large operations in grain. Eminently successful in all his undertakings, he entirely suspended trade, in 1838, in order to make an extensive tour through the Western States of the Union. After several years spent in travel, he returned to his home and resumed business, and, between the years 1841 and 1854, he was reputed one of the largest flour, grain and lumber dealers in eastern Pennsylvania. In January, 1854, he was married to Mrs. Mary Baer. About the same date the Lancaster Cotton-Mills were built, and he became, and still remains, a large stockholder therein. He resides at Willow Dale, a large farm which he purchased in 1855, located on the Columbia turnpike, about three miles west of Lancaster. He was for many years a Director of the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster, and, in 1868, was elected President of the institution, a position which he still holds. He has been for a long time deeply interested in coal operations in the Shamokin region. He is a Manager of the Lancaster Gas Company, and was one of the originators, and is now a Director, of the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company. He is an active and influential member of the American Reformed Church, and faithfully aids the work of that denomination. He is the Treasurer and a Trustee of Franklin and Marshall College, and also a Trustee of the Millersville State Normal School. He is considered the wealthiest man in Lancaster county. His wealth and influence have ever been exerted for the benefit of the entire community, and he enjoys in high degree the regard of his fellow-citizens.

PARRISH, CHARLES, was born in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in the year 1826. His father, the late Archippus Parrish, came from Windham, Connecticut, about the year 1810, and made the town of Wilkesbarre his permanent home. He embarked in the mercantile business, and a few years afterwards became the proprietor of the hotel on the east side of the Public Square, where he remained principally till the time of his death, over thirty years ago. This house, at the time of its occupation by Mr. Parrish, was the principal hotel of the town and the Wyoming Valley. It was here that the representative men of the county, many of them Revolutionary veterans, sojourned when they visited the county seat on business or pleasure. They came on horseback, for the day of what was called "Dearborn wagons" had not dawned. And it was at this place where the solid old gentlemen of the days that are gone rehearsed the thrilling events of the early settlement of the valley—its adventures and its trials. He was a man of exemplary character, of the strictest integrity, and died lamented by all who knew him. Charles Parrish having received the ordinary education of the boys of that day, in the Wilkesbarre Grammar School, at about sixteen years of age was placed in the store of Ziba Bennett, a well-known merchant of the town. He remained in this establishment, in the capacity of Clerk, and afterwards as Partner, till the year 1854. And now commenced a mental development which in subsequent years led to a most remarkable result. Unwilling to be confined to the cramped and limited business of a retail store, he boldly struck out into the broad field of speculation which lay before him. The quiet, unobtrusive man of but few words, but of constant thought and untiring energy, astonished his friends and neighbors with the magnitude, as well as the success, of his operations. The public mind at about this time had become aroused to the inquiry into the prospective value of anthracite coal. It was the subject of general conversation. The Wyoming Valley was the grand centre, and Charles Parrish had the capacity of brain, the breadth of enterprise, and energy of purpose, to turn the advantages presented to his own account. He accomplished his purpose. His means were limited, that is, for the accomplishment of large investments. But this did not deter him; he went boldly into speculation. What he could not pay for he purchased on credit, and trusted to the future. Having entire confidence in himself, and relying upon the conclusions which his own sound and discriminating mind had come to, he did not falter, nor did he

Jacob Beausman

Gilbert Parish

commit errors. He bought largely, and every adventure terminated in a success. He made his objective point, and, possessing an extraordinary energy of character, marched through all difficulties and obstructions that beset his path. Impediments which would seem to be mountains in the eyes of others were but mole-hills to him. It is, therefore, not a matter of surprise, that in less than a half score of years, the man of the country store should be the acknowledged and accepted head of the coal operations of the Wyoming Valley. His capacity was conceded, and his opinions of values were the standard which governed the actions of others. He was, for many years, the President and sole Manager of the Wilkesbarre Coal & Iron Company; and is now the President of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company—second to but one other coal and transportation company in the State, in the extent of its business operations. This company, with its twenty millions of capital and its thirteen thousand employés, is truly a power in the land. The company mines, prepares, and transports to market, annually, over three millions of tons of coal. He is the acknowledged head of this vast concern, and to its success he bends every energy. He is familiar with all its details. It may be called his own child. Every acre of the great domain of this company, west of the mountains, was selected and purchased under his direction. The combination of the different companies, mines, railroads, and canals, was the conception of his brain, and mainly the work of his hands. And it was the persevering labor of years to bring it about. There is now in the possession of a citizen of Wilkesbarre, a written programme, made out by Mr. Parrish, some six years ago, representing the same combinations of interest now embodied in the charter of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company. It was submitted to that gentleman for his opinion, and, in reply to the remark that it was too gigantic a scheme to be carried out and made available, its author said, "I shall live to see it accomplished." He has been from the commencement, and is now the controlling spirit of the immense establishment. His fruitful mind and energy of purpose are in perfect accord. The conception of the plan, and its execution, never collide. He is eminently a "broad-gauge" man, and has but little to do with small matters; his mind soars above them. Some of the charities which he has incorporated into the mining system, are worthy of the highest praise, and the example should be pursued by all of the mining companies. One of them must be mentioned. While President of the Wilkesbarre Coal & Iron Company, he prevailed upon his employés to allow the entire wages of one day in each year, to be retained for the purpose of constituting a fund for the relief of disabled men of the mines and their families; upon the condition, that the company should set apart, for the same purpose, the proceeds of the mines, of one day in each year. The proposition was accepted, and in this way a yearly charity is amassed of some fifteen thousand dollars, from which many wants have been provided for and much suffering relieved. But it is not alone in mining operations that the influences of his views are discernible. During the seven years of his Presidency of the Borough, and afterwards City Councils, the well-paved and lighted streets, the fire apparatus, and an efficient police, all indicate his handiwork. In the way of edifices, too, the stately hotel on the bank of the Susquehanna, the First National Bank, owned by the corporation of which he is President, and his own residence, display the enlarged views of the man; as do also the costly iron bridge, spanning canal and railroads, in the southern part of the city, and the broad avenues and private residences on the hill beyond. He took an active part in raising and equipping volunteers for the service during the late Rebellion. Probably no man in the city did more in this particular than he. In his efforts in this, he was not less energetic and untiring than in his present occupation. He is a man of rather more than medium stature, with a well-knit frame, comely in his presence, with a good proportion of physical strength, and is in the enjoyment of robust health. He is a moral, upright man, honest and pure in his motives, and charitable in an eminent degree. Having commenced the world with no inheritance from his ancestors, and learning from experience the value of counsel, aid, and friendship from others, he has ever extended a helping hand to young men, in their struggle in the start in life. And he is, to-day, surrounded by a class of young and energetic men, whom he has schooled in the various departments of his business, and who also give success to his own masterly enterprises. No man possesses a better qualification to judge of the peculiar fitness of men for his subordinate positions, and there never was a more kind and indulgent employer. All the details of the immense field of industry, under his management, show the guidance of a firm and steady hand, and a cool and masterly mind. He is in the prime of life, and the indications are, that long years of usefulness to the community in which he lives, and of personal prosperity are before him. He married the eldest daughter of the late Judge Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre.

DUNCAN, WILLIAM, Brigadier-General, was born in that portion of York—since set off and called Adams—county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1771, and was one of a large family of children. His father had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, but had died shortly afterwards. His early education was carefully attended to, and, among other studies, he became a proficient in land surveying. When about nineteen years of age, he was engaged by his brother-in-law, John Nicholson, one of the projectors of the American Land Company, to survey some of his

lands lying near Pittsburgh. While *en route* for that destination, at that time almost a frontier town, he joined, as a volunteer, a detachment of United States troops, under the command of Colonel Zebulon Pike, who were in search of hostile Indians. This officer gave him his first lesson in military tactics; he also made the acquaintance, and formed a friendship for his son, afterwards the brave General Pike, who fell at Little York, Canada. On his return to Philadelphia, he was engaged as Paymaster and Assistant Engineer on the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, which, however, was never completed. Its excavations were lately visible within the limits of Fairmount Park, to the south of Lemon Hill. At the early period alluded to, this was the country residence of Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, who owned a large amount of land in the vicinity, and offered to sell the present Fairmount—then called Morris' Hill—for less than $3000, saying at the same time that there was enough stone to build all the cellars which Philadelphia might need for a century to come. This offer was declined by William Duncan, much to his subsequent regret. He afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits, but meeting with an accident, retired to Bustleton, where he resided for a number of years. During his sojourn there, he labored for the amelioration of the pauper population of the township, and, by his own individual exertions at Harrisburg, secured a grant from the Legislature, with which a house and farm were purchased, and a permanent home established for the poor, with a steward and assistants to minister to their wants. The site so obtained had formerly been the birthplace of the celebrated philanthropist, Dr. Benjamin Rush. During the War of 1812, General Duncan was made Superintendent of United States Military Stores, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, and resided there. It was the principal depot of the arms and munitions of war in the country, and the magazine contained a very large quantity of powder. Owing to the fact that a portion of the British fleet were then lying in the bay, the Arsenal was in much danger of being surprised and destroyed. Feeling very anxious about the matter, he wrote to the Secretary of War for orders; but the answer gave none, leaving things to his own prudence and patriotism. For some time he had been General of the Second Brigade Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he now called upon his command, who cheerfully responded; and, for several weeks, the different companies, in their turn, guarded the approaches to the Arsenal, placing a picket-guard reaching to the junction of the Schuylkill with the Delaware, and mounted videttes along the road, in case of a land attack. This was only at night; in the morning they returned to their daily avocations in the city. Thus the danger was averted; for all the watchful movements on land, for the defence of the Arsenal, were known on board the enemy's fleet, which, in a short time, left the bay. He was afterwards appointed an Aide-de-camp to Governor Snyder, and for some time held the post of Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania. For many years he represented the city of Philadelphia in the State Legislature. In 1829, he was commissioned by President Jackson, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Philadelphia, and was re-appointed in 1833, thus serving, in that office, eight years consecutively. His political creed was of the straight Democratic school, as expounded by Jefferson. He was one of the founders and trustees of the Jefferson Medical College. For nearly half a century, he was a faithful and zealous member of the First Baptist Church, in which he filled the office of Deacon during a great portion of that time, and throughout his long and eventful life, he was conspicuous for his sterling integrity, purity of character, and energy of purpose. He was thrice married; first, in 1792, to Mary, daughter of William Moulder, and who died in 1818. Two years after this bereavement, he was united to her sister Sarah, who died in 1832. After remaining a widower for nine years, he was married, in 1841, to the widow of Rev. Dr. William Staughton, and daughter of James (the brother of Charles Wilson) Peale, who yet survives him (1874). He died February 16th, 1864.

DAVIS, GREENLEAF PAGE, Soldier and Politician, son of Amos and Elizabeth Davis, was born in Jefferson county, New York, February 8th, 1836. His primary education he acquired at the common schools of his native county. At the early age of fifteen, he undertook the then hazardous journey across the plains to California. He reached that State after one hundred days' hard travel, and engaged in mining operations until 1857, meeting with more than average success. After two years, employed in driving stock across the plains, he travelled through the States and Territories of the Union, until 1861. At that date he was in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Upon the issuing of the proclamation, by President Lincoln, calling upon the people to furnish troops for the suppression of the Rebellion, he was among the first to enroll. He was at once appointed as First Lieutenant, and placed upon duty as recruiting officer. In the fall of 1861, he was commissioned as Captain, and marched with his company to Washington, District of Columbia. In the spring of 1862, as part of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps, he moved to Newport News, and began the toilsome march to Richmond, in the campaign conducted by General McClellan. On May 20th, General Negley organized a company of Sharp-shooters, consisting of one hundred men, and placed them under command of Captain Davis, who fully justified the confidence reposed in him. On May 31st, 1862, the battle of Fair Oaks was fought, and here the gallant Captain lost an arm, which compelled his retirement from active service for a time. Recovering

from the effects of his wound, he rejoined his regiment in the field; and, in the fall of 1862, was engaged in North and South Carolina. In 1863, he was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel, and assigned to the staff of General Henry N. Negley, and served in that capacity until 1864. He was then ordered to Washington for examination, and was appointed, on account of wounds received in action and gallantry displayed in the field, a Captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was immediately assigned to the command of the Monongahela District of Pennsylvania, with head-quarters at Pittsburgh. In September, 1865, he resigned his commission in the army and engaged in the grocery business, in Erie, Pennsylvania, in which trade he continued until February, 1869, when he sold out his interest in the establishment. In April, of the same year, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, by H. C. Rogers, the then Collector. In March, 1872, Mr. Rogers was called to Washington as Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Captain Davis received the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, which position he now occupies. He was married, in 1865, to Augusta Hewett, of Pittsburgh. His has been an eventful life, and throughout its many changes, the honor and integrity which now distinguish him have been its most marked characteristics.

WRIGHT, HON. HENDRICK BRADLEY, Lawyer, was born at Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 24th, 1808. His ancestors on the paternal side came to this country with William Penn, and settled at Wrightstown, near Burlington, New Jersey, where one of whom was Justice of the Peace under the royal commission, and was a warm supporter of the Society of Friends. His mother's maiden name was Hendrick, and she was a descendant of one of the earliest Dutch colonists of New York. In 1795, his father removed to Plymouth, and soon became one of its leading citizens. Appreciating the advantages of education, he obtained for him the most thorough training that the locality afforded, and at the proper time secured his entry into Dickinson College, of Carlisle. Upon the completion of his course of studies in that institution, he entered the law office of Judge Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre; and, under the guidance of this able and eminent man, progressed rapidly, and in 1831 was admitted to the bar. For the next decade he was untiring in his devotion to his profession, and rose to eminence among the counsellors and practitioners of the Luzerne county bar. He was a gifted orator, and always commanded respectful attention, and in almost every case managed by him his efforts were crowned with entire success. In 1841, at the solicitation of numerous friends, he accepted a nomination for the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and was elected; and, upon taking his seat in that body, was at once recognized and accepted as one of its ablest leaders. In 1842, he was again elected, and during that session filled a number of important positions, among them that of Chairman of the Committee on Canals and Internal Improvements. He was also a member of the Judiciary Committee under Judge Elwell, of Columbia District: in this capacity he labored incessantly for the repeal of the law which provided for the imprisonment of poor debtors, and ultimately achieved success. He also endeavored to procure the abolition of solitary confinement in prison discipline, characterizing it as an inhuman and unnecessary measure. In 1843, he was tendered the nomination of State Senator, but declined that honor, preferring to act in the Lower Branch of the Legislature; accordingly, he was again elected to the House in that year, and at the opening of the session was chosen Speaker. In 1844, he was one of the Delegates at Large from Pennsylvania to the Baltimore Convention, which nominated James K. Polk for President. Great excitement prevailed at this time, owing to the agitation resulting from the Texas Annexation Question; and, as the convention was almost equally divided on this question, a serious and troublous dissension seemed imminent. Under the existing circumstances, the friends of annexation appreciated the vital importance of securing for the chairmanship of the convention one well versed in parliamentary rules, and possessing sufficient tact and courage to enforce their observance in every instance. To this important position he was elected temporarily, and so fully did he satisfy all parties that he was subsequently unanimously elected Permanent Chairman; and on the adjournment of the convention, which had been in session for nearly a week, he bade the assembled delegates farewell in an address at once stirring and pathetic, terse and eloquent, filled with wise counsel and loyal appeals. Thenceforward, until 1852, he devoted himself to his professional duties; but in the latter year the public again demanded his services, and he was elected to Congress, serving through his term with marked energy and ability. In 1854, he was re-nominated, but suffered defeat at the hands of the "Know Nothing" element, of whose policy he had always been an uncompromising opponent. Retiring from public life, he desired and determined to pass the remainder of his life in the discharge of his professional duties; this privilege, however, was denied him, and in 1861, at the opening of the Rebellion, he was again called into the public arena by both political parties of his district, and elected to Congress. Although an ardent Democrat, and consequently attached by the strongest political ties to the State Rights doctrine, when the hour of peril was at hand, he threw aside all sectional feelings and distinguished himself as an eloquent and unceasing advocate of an undivided Republic. Though opposing all interference with domestic institutions, regarding such interference as unadvisable, his influence was ever on the side of the Government, and he gave

one of his sons to battle for the Union cause. Shortly after he had followed his eldest son to a soldier's grave, the excitement regarding "Vallandigham's Peace Resolutions" ensued, and in a speech delivered by him, January 14th, 1863, he replied to these resolutions in eloquent language, filled with fervid loyalty, logical philippics and thrilling earnestness. On this occasion he was universally applauded for his fearless patriotism, and stamped himself as a brave and devoted advocate of right and justice. Retiring from the Thirty-seventh Congress, he again withdrew from political life, and also from the active duties of the legal profession, desiring to enjoy the fruits of his toils and labors in privacy and strict retirement. Since that time he has given to the public an interesting work, entitled, *Historical Sketches of Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania*—a volume of nearly 500 pages, with twenty-five engravings, containing a biography of the old settlers of Plymouth, portraying their hardships, their tireless endurance and their many conflicts with the hostile Indians. The book is one of peculiar interest and value, especially to the inhabitants of the valley. He has also published a *Practical Treatise on Labor*, a work embodying the thoughts and observations of a long and varied experience. He has ever been an acknowledged friend and advocate of the laborer against the encroachments of capital and political ostracism. Despite his extreme reluctance, he was chosen, in August, 1874, as the Congressional nominee of his party.

AMMON, ROBERT ADAMS, Soldier and Explorer, was born in Malaga, Gloucester county, New Jersey, June 9th, 1852. He is the son of August and C. W. Ammon; his great grandfather, Frederick A. Ammon, was at one time Minister to the King of Germany, and his picture, taken at that time, is now in possession of the American branch of the family. Robert A. Ammon was educated at the Western University, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the Capital University, at Columbus, Ohio. Of an energetic and roving disposition, he early in life made his way to the far West and joined the Regular army. During his service he was engaged upon much severe duty, and whilst under General Sheridan he was badly wounded at the fight known as the Piegan Massacre, January 23d, 1869. He was discharged by order of the War Department, after nine months' service as Chief Bugler of the 2d United States Cavalry. After quitting the army, he filled for some time the position of Chief Clerk in the Merchants' Exchange, in San Francisco, California, and subsequently connected himself with the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. The propensity for roving being too strong to enable him to be content in one locality, he next served as Purser on the China mail steamer, and made a trip to the Celestial Kingdom; and upon his return he visited Arizona about the time of the "Big Diamond Swindle," he being at that time in command of a party of twenty-seven men, who were in the service of William S. Ralston, President of the Bank of California. He next visited South America, upon a pleasure trip, and on his return assumed charge of the Home Department of the Allemania Insurance Company. After continuing for a time in this connection, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and associated himself with the Mercantile Insurance Company. Four months later, he was appointed to his present honorable and highly responsible position as General Agent for the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania. During his residence in California, he was one of five persons who started the *Mercantile Director*, the largest commercial and mercantile paper upon the Pacific coast.

TOPPER, NATHANIEL ALEXANDER, son of William and Hannah Topper, was born in Millersburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania. After receiving his education at the schools of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, he started in the business of life, and from 1852 to 1856 was variously engaged: at one time as Superintendent of a hotel, next as Clerk in a store at Warren, Pennsylvania, and then as Contractor for the transportation of the United States Mail from Dubuque to Davenport, Iowa. He subsequently placed a line of coaches upon the mail route, and met with most gratifying success. He next moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he engaged in numerous commercial speculations, and where good fortune continued to attend his every venture. Here he remained until the inauguration of the Civil War, when he removed to California and interested himself in the many financial operations incident to that country, most of which resulted in his pecuniary benefit. After some time he returned to New York, and engaged successfully in business in that city; from thence he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and remained there four years. Finally, he reached his old home, Pittsburgh, and there settled down in his present business. He is proprietor of one of the finest club rooms in the country, and his honesty and high social qualities render him a general favorite with the large circle of friends whom he has made both at home and abroad.

CLARK, EDWARD, Architect of the United States Capitol, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 20th, 1822. His father, James Clark, was a well-known architect of Philadelphia, who designed and built many of the large public buildings in that city. His mother was a Miss Cottman, of the same city. He was educated partly at the public grammar schools of Philadelphia, and partly by his

uncle, Thomas Clark, the well-known editor of classical and mathematical works. He studied architecture and drawing under T. U. Walter, while that gentleman was constructing Girard College. He removed with Mr. Walter to Washington in 1851, when he became Assistant Architect to the extension of the Capitol of the United States. He was soon afterward made Superintending Architect of the Patent-Office building extension; and in 1855, was made Superintendent of the extension of the General Post-Office building. He was continuously engaged on these works until 1865, when, after the resignation of Mr. Walter, he was appointed to succeed that gentleman as Architect of the Capitol, a position which he still holds. He was married, in 1860, to a daughter of Hon. Watson Freeman, who was at that time United States Marshal of Massachusetts, and whose family were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts Bay; and has four children.

PEASE, ABRAM PER SEE, M. D., Physician, was born at Massillon, Ohio, September 11th, 1848. His father was born at Aurora, Portage county, Ohio; and his mother at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, New York. On the paternal side, he is of Anglo-Saxon extraction; and, on the maternal, of French descent. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native place; at Cleveland, Ohio; and, later, in the Wooster University. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, although but sixteen years of age, he served creditably in the hundred days' service; and, but for his extreme youth, would have continued to serve his country in the Government forces. Subsequently, he was engaged for one year in the Clerk's office of Chenango county, New York, where he was occupied in recording mortgages, and in other incidental employments connected with his position in this department. Leaving that situation, he travelled for a period of twelve months; and, January 1st, 1868, began to study medicine. His course of medical studies he pursued and completed under the able tutorship of Professor A. Metz, of Massillon. After attending the customary lectures, studying and reading meanwhile with great assiduity, he graduated at Cleveland, in the session of 1870-'71. When he had received his degree, he became associated in practice and profession with his former preceptor, Professor Metz, continuing with him for more than a year. At the expiration of this time, he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he has since secured a large and lucrative practice. Although one of the youngest in the medical fraternity, speaking of him in connection with his ability and prominence as a practitioner, he is already noted for his acquaintance with the more difficult and complicated problems and questions of his vocation, and has won many encomiums from veteran associates by his skilful management of trying and perplexing cases. Apart from his professional acquirements, he possesses an unusual knowledge of many branches of general literature; is scholarly and courteous in his deportment; and always calm, reliant and self-possessed in the chamber of the invalid.

ORR, ROBERT, Merchant, was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, January 20th, 1814. His ancestry on the paternal side was Scotch-Irish, and on the maternal, English. His education was acquired at the Academical Institute, in Belfast, Ireland. Upon the completion of his course of studies, he came to the United States in 1831, and, in his seventeenth year, found occupation in the dry goods business in Philadelphia. At the expiration of three years, he, in 1834, removed to Pittsburgh, where he entered the employ of George R. White. In this position he remained for about seven years. In 1841, he engaged in the straw and millinery business, and, under the firm-name of John Orr & Co., continued in that trade until January, 1861. He then became a member of the new firm of White, Orr & Co., successors to George R. White & Co., the oldest dry goods firm in Pittsburgh. In this connection he continued until his decease, August 2d, 1873. He was a member of the Prison Reform Association, and President of the Allegheny County Association for some time previous to his death, contributing both money and labor toward the advancement of that cause. For many years previous to his association with the firm of White, Orr & Co., he had been a Director of the Citizens' Bank of Pittsburgh. Throughout his life, he was honored and respected as an enterprising and loyal citizen, and an able business man.

SNOWDEN, REV. EBENEZER HAZARD, Clergyman, named after Ebenezer Hazard, the first Postmaster-General under the United States Government, was born at Princeton, New Jersey, June 27th, 1799; and, when a child, removed to New Hartford, Oneida county, New York. His father was Samuel Finley Snowden, who was Treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, and distinguished for his many talents and attainments. His family was intimately connected with the Second Presbyterian Church in Arch street, Philadelphia, of which the well-known Dr. Ashbel Green was at one time pastor and director. His father and four brothers were graduates of Princeton College, and were also prominent members of the Clio Society; his father, moreover, was the first pastor of the First Presbyterian congregation of Princeton, New Jersey. His mother was Susan Bayard Breese, daughter of Samuel S. Breese, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Her sisters were Mrs. Nancy

Morse, wife of Dr. Jedediah Morse, the geographer, and mother of Professor S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph, and Mrs. Josiah Salisbury, whose daughter was the wife of President Woolsey, of Yale College. In 1814, Ebenezer Snowden entered upon a course of studies at Hamilton College; and, upon graduating in the class of 1818, delivered at the commencement an English oration which won him many encomiums. Subsequently, he engaged in the study of the law, and, upon the completion of his course, was licensed to practice during the session of the Supreme Court at Utica, New York. Previous to this time, he was deeply exercised on the subject of religion; experienced a material change in his thoughts and convictions, and finally connected himself with the Presbyterian Church of Sackett's Harbor, his father being then the pastor of that organization. During that season he was strongly inclined to the Gospel ministry, but concluded to suspend his decision, and leave the issue to the progress of his feelings and resolves. Removing to Nashville, Tennessee, he entered upon the active practice of the law; but, believing himself called to the ministry, he repaired to the Princeton Seminary in order to pursue a course of theological studies. In due time he was licensed by the Presbytery of New York; and a year later, was ordained by the same Presbytery. Subsequently, he moved to St. Augustine, Florida, where he remained several years, and was installed pastor, being at that time the only Presbyterian minister in East Florida. During his ministry the church edifice was built and occupied; and, owing to his indefatigable and ardent exertions, a great revival of religious feeling was inaugurated. On his return from the South, he was installed over the Presbyterian Church of Brownsville, Jefferson county, New York; here also his presence, admonitions and earnest appeals produced their proper effect, and the inclination toward a religious and moral condition was greatly developed in this section of the State. While a member of the Old School Presbyterian Convention of 1837, in Philadelphia, he was invited by the Rev. John Darrane to visit the Presbyterian Church of Kingston, in the Wyoming Valley, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Later, he accepted a call from its congregation, and in the fall of 1837, was installed as its spiritual director. He was a Commissioner to the Grand Assembly of 1838, when the New School went out from the Church. A much-needed church edifice was built at Kingston, and a revival of religion greatly strengthened the congregation. His next place of settlement was Warren, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where the Church was divided, and where he soon effected a complete reconciliation. Subsequently, he raised a considerable amount of money, to be used for the erection of a new church in Woodstown, New Jersey; but, losing his property and residence by fire, he abandoned the work, leaving to others its erection and completion. Soon after his return to the valley of Wyoming, he preached at Plymouth, where a congregation was speedily gathered, a church organized, and a house of worship built; in the beginning the members were few in number, but in a short time their roll increased to a large and unexpected extent. At present, he is engaged in building up a Presbyterian congregation at Larksville, in the eastern part of Plymouth township, where a neat and convenient sanctuary has been completed and paid for, on a superb site given for the purpose by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company; this church possesses also a large Sabbath-school, and an excellent library. The corporation name is "The Snowden Memorial Presbyterian Church of Larksville," this name being adopted as commemorative of the fact that it is the third Presbyterian Church erected by his instrumentality in the valley of Wyoming. He was married at St. Augustine, Florida, to Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Waters Smith, United States Marshal; and after her death, a second time to Caroline Adams, of Newburgh, New York, a distant relative on the paternal side of John Quincy Adams.

RICE, ELLIOTT WARNER, Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General, United States Volunteers, was born at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, November 15th, 1835. On his father's side he was descended from Deacon Edmund Rice, who settled in Connecticut about 1635, and on his mother's side, from the Chapman family, who were among the early settlers of New York State, being of mixed Scotch and Welsh descent. He removed with his parents to Martinsville, Ohio, in 1836. His early education was received at an academy at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the age of eighteen, he entered Franklin College, at Athens, Ohio, where he remained one year. In the fall of 1855, he removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and studied law until 1857, with his brother, who was afterward Attorney-General of Iowa, when he went to Albany, New York, and remained a year at the law school of the Albany University; he graduated in 1858, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York; he then returned to Iowa, and practised law with his brother until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted, in July, 1861, as a private in the 7th Iowa Infantry. From a Sergeant, he was promoted, in August, 1861, Major of the same regiment, and was engaged at the battle of Belmont, November 7th, 1861, where he was severely wounded in the right leg, while leading a charge on the lines. He rejoined his command before his wound healed, and was engaged at the battle of Fort Henry, Tennessee, February 6th, 1862, and Fort Donelson, February 15th and 16th, 1862. In the latter battle he was unable to walk, and participated in the charge of the 15th, on his crutches. Thence he proceeded with the Army of the Tennessee to Shiloh, where he was engaged in the actions of April 6th and 7th, 1862. In the meantime, he had been promoted Colonel of his regiment. He was engaged in the siege of Corinth, April 30th to May

30th, 1862, and after the evacuation of the place pursued the rebels to Boonville, Mississippi. He then returned to Corinth, and was engaged in the action at Iuka, September 19th and 20th, 1862, and in the fights at Corinth, October 3d and 4th. During the winter of 1862–'63, he remained at or near Corinth, and was then engaged in garrisoning the railroad from Lagrange to Memphis until September, 1863. During this period he was at times commanding the brigade, and in July and August was commanding the sub-district, with head-quarters at Bethel, Tennessee. The command at this time was the First Brigade, Second Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, left wing, commanded by General Dodge. In the fall of 1863, the command moved, *viâ* Iuka, to Pulaski, Tennessee, and thence to Chattanooga in November, arriving after the battles at that place. He was engaged in garrison at various points during the winter of 1863–'64, and was actively employed in the Atlanta campaign in Georgia, from April 27th to September 2d, 1864. During this campaign he was most of the time in command of a brigade, and was engaged at the actions of Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Oostanaula River, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochie River, July 3d to 21st; before Atlanta, July 22d till September 2d; and Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st, 1864. During a portion of the campaign he was commanding a division, and just before the fall of Atlanta he was made a Brigadier-General of volunteers. During the famous "march to the sea" he was almost continuously engaged in skirmishing, until the arrival at, and capture of, Savannah. In the march from Savannah to North Carolina, until the surrender of the Rebel Army at Jonesboro', he participated in numerous actions, and at the battles of Lynch's Creek and Bentonville, North Carolina. After the grand review of the armies at Washington, in May, 1865, his command proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, where the troops were mustered out in July and August of that year. In September, 1865, he was mustered out of service, with the additional brevet rank of Major-General, to date from March 13th, 1865, for gallant and distinguished services during the Rebellion. He returned to his home in Iowa, but soon afterward removed to Washington, District of Columbia, where his duties required his presence as a Director of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and as Attorney for the road; and afterward he entered on the practice of the law in that city, where he now resides. He has never married.

WOODWARD, THOMAS CARRINGTON, Principal Examiner United States Patent Office, was born near Westchester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 30th, 1829. His early education was at common schools and academies; subsequently, he entered Union College, New York, and, in July, 1854, graduated under the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL.D., President, and received the degree of A. B. He also studied and practised mechanical and civil engineering, under Professor Foster and W. M. Gillespie, LL.D., both distinguished authors and engineers. Until 1856, he was engaged in various business operations, when he became Associate Principal of Unionville Academy, in Chester county, and held the position until 1858. In that year he moved to Iowa, and established and was Principal of the Ottumwa Seminary, which he conducted until 1861, when his *Alma Mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. In the meantime he was repeatedly elected President of the Public School Board of the city. He also became interested in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1862. Being identified with the Republican party, he became concerned in politics, and, in September, 1862, was appointed by Governor Kirkwood Major of the 36th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and joined the regiment in rendezvous at Keokuk. He was detailed on a Board of Court Martial, at St. Louis, Missouri, in October, 1862; served on garrison duty at Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tennessee, until January, 1863; also at Fort Curtis, Helena, Arkansas, until February, 1863, when he entered the Thirteenth Army Corps, under Major-General McClernand, in General Grant's command. He was engaged on the Yazoo Pass expedition, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg until the assault on Fort Pemberton, when he was so severely injured that he was forced to resign his commission, in June, 1863. He then returned to Ottumwa, and, from 1863 to 1869, was occupied in speculation in Iowa, Pennsylvania and Kansas. In 1864, he was elected by the Iowa Legislature, in joint session, one of the Regents of the Iowa State University, and filled the trust until 1867. He removed to Washington in 1869, and was appointed, in December, Second Assistant Examiner in the United States Patent Office, and assigned to the Division of Hydraulics and Pneumatics. Having studied law from 1858 to 1861, he graduated at the Columbian College Law School, in June, 1870, and was admitted, in October, 1870, to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. In January, 1872, he was promoted to First Assistant Examiner, and assigned to the Division of Mechanical Engineering; in June, 1872, he became Principal Examiner, and was placed in charge of the Division of Railroad Rolling Stock, Traction Vehicles, and Locomotive Engineering.

FRANKLIN, JOHN, Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, one of the earliest settlers in Connecticut, was born in Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, in the middle of the last century. In 1774, he removed to Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, bringing with him his wife and children; and, in all probability, accompanied by his brothers, one of whom, in the following year, was slain at the battle of Nanticoke. Removing thence in the spring

of 1775, he penetrated alone into the wilderness, and on the banks of Huntington creek, now embraced within the township of that name, erected his log cabin, cleared several acres of ground, and sowed them with grain. Later, he participated actively in Plunket's battle; and, at the head of his company, under the famous Sullivan, fought valiantly against those who had slain his friends and relatives on the Wyoming battle-field. Early in 1776, his wife and family removed to the hut which he had prepared for them; and from that time until he was arrested by the Tories and imprisoned at Philadelphia, he resided with them at Huntington creek, surrounded by hostile Indians and Royalists. The following short extract from *Miner's History* presents a characteristic view of his mode of life during this momentous period: "Not long after his removal to Wyoming, his wife died, leaving three small children, one an infant of a week old. Having no person to take care of them, he determined to place them in charge of his kind friends in Canaan. Harnessing a horse to a little cart, he put in the three children, tied a cow by the horns to follow, and drove on, having a cup in which, as occasion required, he milked the cow and fed the babe. Thus he travelled the rough way, more than two hundred miles, in safety, exhibiting all the patience and tenderness that might be expected from a mother." He was opposed to accepting the confirming law of 1787; and, during a meeting held at Wilkesbarre, Jude Hollenback, who was an ardent partisan of this measure, angered by his persistent refusals to advocate the advisability of the law, struck him with a loaded whip. Ultimately, however, his opinions prevailed and were accepted as correct and just by the majority of those interested in the application and operation of that law. When Patterson expelled the Connecticut people from the valley, in 1784, he was advancing in his canoe to meet Congress at Annapolis; upon the return of the patriots they encamped in Kingston, on the banks of Abraham's creek, where they erected four strong log structures for both occupation and defence. When Armstrong attacked this position he met with a strong resistance, and was compelled to retreat; on this occasion, William Jackson, an intimate and valued friend of Franklin, was severely wounded; seeing this, the latter, then Captain and Commander of the fortification, took upon himself an oath full of pathos and solemnity: "I will never lay down my arms until death shall arrest my hand, or Patterson and Armstrong be expelled from Wyoming, the people restored to their rights of possession, and a legal trial guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution, by justice, and by law." Later, at "a parade on Shawnee," he was unanimously appointed Colonel of the regiment, and became one of the most admired and trusted leaders of the Revolutionary heroes. The general scope and tenor of the compromising law of 1799 owed their origin to his efforts; and, as a member of the General Assembly of that year, he evinced admirable qualities of mind and heart. For the four succeeding Assemblies, terminating in 1803, he was also one of the most active and fearless members. Throughout the eventful period elapsing between 1774 and 1831, when he died at the age of eighty-two years, he was ever prominent as a gifted and dauntless exponent and defender of American liberties and rights; possessing an amiable and generous heart, he was easily stirred to wrath by wrong and oppression; and his chronicle as settler, soldier and official, is filled with deeds of nobleness and loyalty and unfailing courage. His was an acute and capacious intellect, and in the exercise of its unerring faculties, when exposing the evil hidden in the fallacies of the Trenton Decree, dealt a death-blow to trickery and corruption. Almost entirely a self-educated man, his natural abilities, developed by stirring experience and keen powers of observation daily exercised, made him more than a match for some of the shrewdest men of his time. In those memorable days, the Legislative body met at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and along the dangerous and rugged route leading thither from his home Colonel Franklin's tall and muscular figure was constantly looked for by the admiring inhabitants, who would greet him with smiles and cheers. Throughout Pennsylvania and Connecticut he was renowned as "the Great Yankee Hero," invincible on the field and in the Assembly.

JONES, ISAAC, President of the Real Estate Saving Bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Steel Manufacturer, was born in Cardigan Spire, South Wales, January 25th, 1807. His parents were natives of South Wales, and possessed the affection and admiration of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His earlier education was acquired abroad, and, in October, 1830, while in his twenty-fourth year, he left his native country and came to the United States. Two years later, in August, 1832, he visited Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and ultimately selected that city as a permanent abiding place. Here he began and completed a more thorough course of studies, and learned the trade of machinist. While occupied in this manner, he evinced those powers of quick perception, the shrewd perseverance, and the technical ingenuity, by whose means he has since acquired such a large share of fame and fortune. In 1840, being at this date thirty-three years of age, he began the manufacturing of steel; and was engaged in this business in Pittsburgh until 1865. During this time he was eminently successful in the production of all grades of the finest quality, and was indefatigable in his efforts to manufacture an article which should eclipse the merits of every other; to achieve this desirable and important end, it was necessary to exercise the closest attention, the minutest research, and the most patient laboriousness; in none of these required qualifications was he deficient, and in due time his commendable efforts met with a signal and deserved success.

The indirect, and also direct good, arising from such operations is scarcely appreciable by those unacquainted with the more important generalities and details of the steel manufacturing industry; but from those who are in a position which enables them to judge rightly concerning the value of his enterprise and experience, he will receive high praise and grateful commendation. For sixteen years he was a member of the City Council; and of one branch was chosen President. While acting in this latter responsible capacity, his actions and deportment were marked by great ability and firmness. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Board for several years, also President of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company. For many years he was on the Board of Directors of the National Bank, and for the past twelve years has acted as the President of the Real Estate Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. In the discharge of the various functions and manifold duties attached to these positions, he has ever distinguished himself by his undeviating integrity and efficient administration; while in his relations with all, whether as business man, official, or citizen, his record is without stain or blemish. He is an able and active mover in matters conducive to improvement in affairs moral, educational and political; and interests himself generously in the welfare of the poor and deserving.

HOUSTON, GEORGE PORTER, Captain and Brevet Major of Marines, United States Navy, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 12th, 1839. His father was Dr. Samuel A. Houston, who was for many years an Examiner in the Auditor's Office for the Post-Office Department at Washington. His mother was a Miss Humes, of Lancaster, a niece of ex-Governor George Porter—after whom the Captain was named—and on both sides his family was descended from old families of the Scotch Covenanter immigration. He was educated at various private schools and seminaries until 1857, when, under orders of Secretary of the Navy, Toucy, he entered the Washington Navy Yard to study naval engineering. After one year of study, he passed his examination and was appointed Third Assistant Engineer in May, 1858. He was attached to the frigate "Minnesota," and made a cruise in that vessel in the East Indies, when, his health failing, he resigned and returned home in February, 1860. October 23d, 1860, he was appointed by President Buchanan Second Lieutenant of Marines, and was ordered to duty at head-quarters of the corps, at Washington. He remained at this point until April, 1861, when he was sent with a detachment on the sloop "Pawnee," under Captain Rowan—now Vice-Admiral—to Norfolk, Virginia, and assisted in the destruction of the property and stores at that yard, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. Returning, he commanded the guard at the Washington Navy Yard until May 30th, 1861, when he was ordered to the New York yard on the same duty. July 1st, 1861, he was ordered on board the sloop-of-war "Jamestown," at Philadelphia; sailed thence to Charleston for orders, and after remaining off Savannah till August, was sent to Fernandina, Florida, where the ship remained until October, 1861. During this time he participated in a boat expedition which chased, captured and destroyed the barque "Alvarado"—a prize of the rebel cruiser "Jeff. Davis"—under the heavy fire of the rebel batteries. He returned North in the "Jamestown," and was thence ordered, in the same vessel, on blockade, off Wilmington, North Carolina. He remained on this station until May, 1862, when he returned North, and in June following was detached and ordered to the head-quarters at Washington, to instruct the newly-appointed officers of his corps. In the meantime, September 1st, 1861, he had been promoted First Lieutenant. In September, 1862, he was ordered to Admiral Wilkes' Flying Squadron, on board the flag-ship "Wachusett," and was in the West Indies in chase of rebel cruisers until July, 1863. During this period, in December, 1862, a slaver was discovered at Muheures, Mexico, which was about being sold to the rebels; Admiral Wilkes sent Houston on board with fifteen marines, and these obtained possession of the vessel and assisted the Lieutenant, who got the ship under weigh and out of port, when she was surrendered formally by Lieutenant Houston to the Admiral as a prize off the coast of Yucatan. He was next, in August, 1863, sent to the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Florida; while there, he commanded in several expeditions up the Blackwater and the Escambia rivers, and destroyed the principal salt and other important works of the rebels. In December, 1863, he was invalided home to Philadelphia from the effects of yellow fever, and, in January, 1864, was ordered to the sloop-of-war "Brooklyn," Captain Alden. He was promoted Captain, February 6th, 1864. The "Brooklyn" was sent, in May, 1864, to the blockading fleet off Mobile, and he participated in the fights with the rebel iron-clad ram "Tennessee," the "Selma," the bombardment and capture of Forts Morgan and Gaines, from August 5th to August 23d, 1864. During these fights the "Brooklyn" was struck fifty-six times, reducing her almost to a wreck, and she was sent North for repairs. In October, 1864, the "Brooklyn" joined Admiral Porter's fleet in Hampton Roads, and participated in the attacks on Fort Fisher, December 24th and 25th, 1864, and in the attack and capture, January 13th, 14th and 15th, 1865. He was detached February 1st, 1865, and ordered to the New York barracks, and in May following to the temporary command at the Philadelphia barracks. In August, 1865, he was ordered to the head-quarters at Washington, and in October, on recruiting duty at Philadelphia. From here, in June, 1867, he was ordered to the frigate "Minnesota," Commodore Alden commanding, on a special cruise to Europe, which lasted until February, 1868, when he was detached and sent to the New York Navy

Yard. December 30th, 1869, he was ordered to command the marines on the Darien Canal Exploring Expedition, under Commander T. O. Selfridge, to determine available canal routes, and was detached in October, 1870, and sent to the receiving ship "Vermont," at New York. In September, 1871, he was ordered to command the marines of the European Squadron, on board the frigate "Wabash," and returned to the United States in August, 1873. In the following November, he was ordered to the command of the Marine Guard at the Washington Navy Yard, where he was stationed in August, 1874.

KING, JAMES, M. D., Physician, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, January 18th, 1816. His father was John King, iron-master, a very prominent and influential citizen and business man. His education was acquired at the Bedford Classical and Mathematical Academy, then presided over by the Rev. Boynard R. Hall, well known for his scholarly attainments and able administration. He subsequently studied medicine in Lexington, Kentucky, under the guidance of Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, the distinguished American Lithotomist and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Pennsylvania University. Upon the completion of a course of studies in this institution, he graduated, and, March 14th, 1838, took his degree in medicine. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania; in 1844, however, he moved thence to Washington, Pennsylvania, where he resided for about six years, securing a large and lucrative practice; during a portion of the time passed there, he was Lecturer, in the College of Washington, on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. His health being undermined by a severe attack of fever, he resigned his chair in the institution, and in 1850 removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Until the breaking out of the Civil War, he practised his profession in that city; then, influenced by ardent patriotic motives, entered the service of the United States as a Surgeon. He was successively Surgeon at Camp Curtin, Division Surgeon of the State, and Medical Director of the Pennsylvania Reserves, a position which he occupied during the major portion of the time elapsing between the date of their mustering in to co-operate with the Government forces and the occurrence of the battle of Antietam. He participated actively in all their battles and operations up to that time, when, at the request of Governor Curtin, he was mustered out of the United States service, in order to take the position of Surgeon-General of the State. This honorable and responsible office he held until August 1st, 1864, when he resigned, desiring to resume his private practice at Pittsburgh. As Surgeon-General, he was charged with the examination of the medical officers sent by the State into the field during that period, and, in the performance of its onerous and important duties, evinced great ability, firmness and conscientious impartiality. He was an influential member of the first Examining Board organized by his predecessor, Surgeon-General Smith. Subsequently, his unequalled reports as Surgeon-General of the State were taken by the Surgeon-General of Ohio as a model for his reports, and their style and method were copied throughout. Not only did he accomplish faithfully the ordinary routine of duties attached to that position, but, in many and various ways, systematized and improved the scope of its management and regulation. After his return to Pittsburgh, he at once entered upon a laborious and remunerative practice, which has, up to the present time, been constantly thriving and increasing in extent. While engaged in the field or hospital, he was distinguished for his entire abnegation of self in the performance of trying and perilous duties, for his indefatigable endeavors to resuscitate the dying and restore to health and strength those stricken down by disease or wounds, and for his exhaustless self-possession and heroism when environed by the most imminent danger, arising from hostile foes or the subtle poison of plague and fever. On several occasions he risked his own life to save the lives of others—suffering and disabled soldiers; and in no instance would he consent to absent himself from his post at the hour of danger, or retire to a place of safety when his services were in any degree necessary. In civil life, he is honored for his thorough scholarship and intimate knowledge of the surgical and medical arts, and for the innate and courteous modesty which prevents many from fully appreciating the weight and worth of his natural talents and acquired abilities. Apart from his acquaintance with professional subjects, he is well versed in the various departments of general literature; is a keen and competent critic when pressed for his thoughts and opinions; and is endowed with unusual perceptive and discriminative powers. He is one of the most widely-known and venerated practitioners and citizens of Pittsburgh, and is ever willing to assist and forward, by his means and influence, all charitable and benevolent undertakings. Although always actuated by a fervid loyalty and love of country, he has never sought public office or political preferment, and repeatedly has refused to allow himself to be drawn into prominence as a politician.

SPENCER, S. SHELDON, Manufacturer, was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, September 15th, 1825. His father, Simson Spencer, of English descent, was a well-known farmer of that section, who also interested himself largely in commercial transactions. Fully alive to the requirements of the age, the father afforded the son every facility for the acquirement of a thorough education. After enjoying the advantages of the common schools and

Jas. King M.D.

academies of his native county, he entered, at the age of fourteen, a cotton-mill in Chicopee, Massachusetts, as lap-boy. In this position he continued during the summer months of each year, attending school in the winter, until he attained his majority. Thoroughly versed in every detail of his business, he was offered at that time the post of Assistant Overseer of the Conestoga Cotton-Mills, located in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He accepted the position, and fully met the requirements thereof until the year 1851, at which date he ranked as General Superintendent. About that time a second mill was built by the company, and he was appointed Resident Agent, General Superintendent and Treasurer of the entire works. These combined offices he still continues to hold, and so thoroughly does he understand and satisfactorily discharge the duties pertaining to his position, that the affairs of the entire interest are committed almost exclusively to his hands. His rule over the small army of employés under his charge is parental in its kindness, just consideration and firmness. He has erected upon the grounds of the company a large building, and established therein an evening school and a lecture and reading-room, all free to the working people under his supervision. While the establishment of this institution would fully exhibit the character of his heart, his interest in public affairs renders him still more marked as an enterprising, patriotic and philanthropic citizen. He was a leading spirit in the construction of the Lancaster Agricultural Park; is a Director in the Ocean Beach Association of New Jersey and of the Lancaster Hotel Company; and is also a Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. During the late Civil War, he aided by every means in his power to retain inviolate the supremacy of the Union. The conspicuous position which he occupies in society has frequently caused him to be urged to accept public office, but he has persistently declined. He was married, in 1851, to a daughter of Jacob Bertz, of Lancaster, and after her death, in 1863, he was united to a daughter of Jacob Foltz, of the same city.

SUTTON, RHODES STANSBURY, A. M., M. D., Physician, was born July 8th, 1841, at Indiana, Pennsylvania. His father, one of the most prominent business men of the State, was ambitious that his son should follow his footsteps in life. His mother, a woman of fine intellectual culture and Scottish ancestry, designed him for a profession. At the age of fifteen he was placed in Tuscarora Academy, from whence he entered the Sophomore class of Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and graduated at the Commencement, in July, 1862, receiving the degree of A. B. In October, 1862, he placed himself under the tutorage of Professor Agnew, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1865, receiving the degree of M. D. Immediately he was chosen one of the Resident Physicians of Blockley Hospital, West Philadelphia, which position he filled for seven months, when he resigned and began the teaching of anatomy to medical students. He enjoyed the patronage of many students, lecturing in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy during the winter of 1865–'66 and summer and fall of 1866. During the latter year Washington and Jefferson College bestowed upon him the degree of A. M. A severe attack of illness, the result of overwork, compelled him to relinquish his teaching, in which he was succeeded by Dr. William Keen. In the spring of the following year, having recovered health and married the youngest daughter of James McCullough, of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, he began the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh, where he has since remained, and has attained a high position in his profession. He is a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society, State Medical Society, and American Medical Association.

KERN, PETER, Merchant, was born in Germany, in 1830. His father dying when he was but four years of age, his mother emigrated to this country the following year, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Until he had attained his twelfth year, he regularly attended the day sessions of a German school in this city, learning, meanwhile, to speak English with a tolerable degree of fluency. For two weeks he attended also the day sessions of an English school, and was then apprenticed to learn the moulding trade. In this business he was occupied until 1866, and during that time was noted for the neatness and elegance of his work. In this year he abandoned his original vocation, and became engaged on his own account in the tobacco business, in which he met with much success. In 1868, he was elected to the Common Council, acting creditably in this capacity for one year; he was afterward re-elected for three terms, and throughout this time was distinguished as a prominent, active and influential member, also as a wise and loyal official, who, while refusing to attach himself to any particular party, opposed inflexibly every measure and movement which he deemed might be harmful or prejudicial to the interests and welfare of the general community. When the Pennsylvania Railroad Company secured the passage of a bill giving to it the right of Grant and Washington streets, Pittsburgh, he inserted therein a clause reserving to the city the right to erect one or more inclined plane railroad, for the convenience of citizens residing on the hill; this clause, highly important in its scope and nature, was adopted, and for his foresight and shrewdness in originating it he deserves great praise. He is an active and earnest mover in all matters pertaining to the commercial and political interests of his adopted city, and is invariably among the foremost of those whose aim is to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes, to improve the resources

of the artisan, and to secure to all a fair share of educational advantages. In public, as in private life, his distinguishing qualities have been uprightness, undeviating integrity, close attention to the matter in hand, and indomitable perseverance in effecting the desired object. He was married, in 1853, to Agatha Zimmerman, daughter of the late Joseph Zimmerman, who participated actively in the Mexican War and was a prominent and influential citizen of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

DUNNING, ABRAM B., Merchant, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, March 21st, 1821. His father was Gilbert Dunning, a well-known farmer and agriculturist; his mother was Catharine Beemer. His primary education was gained in the common county schools of his native place; subsequently, he entered upon a more thorough course of studies at the Wyoming Seminary, in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, an institution presided over by Reuben Nelson, noted for his scholarly attainments, and who at present has charge of the Methodist Book Store in New York. He first engaged in business in the above-named city with the dry goods firm of I. G. Phelps & Co., remaining with them for about eighteen months. At the expiration of this time, he returned to Luzerne county, and opened on his own account, in Providence, a dry goods and general country store, meeting with much success. Two years later, he associated with him in partnership W. W. Winton, this association continuing in existence until 1855. In the fall of 1852, he was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, serving a full term in the House. At that time the question of the division of Luzerne county occasioned in the Legislature a severe and prolonged struggle and great excitement. Being warmly interested in the question at issue, he became the champion of the new county people, and succeeded in passing the bill through the House; but later, its design and scope were frustrated by Charles R. Buckalew in the Senate, and ultimately, through the exertions of this Senator, its adoption was prevented. In the spring of 1858, he removed to Dunning, situated about ten miles below Scranton, the town being named in his honor. In that locality he has since been extensively engaged in lumbering, and also in general merchandising. During his term in the Legislature, he served on the Railroad Committee and on the Committee on New Counties. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, in 1872, and while acting in this capacity evinced much ability, integrity and indefatigable perseverance. He is a widely-known and highly-respected citizen of Scranton, and warmly interested in the speedy and profitable development of the rich resources of the State; in all public movements tending to promote the welfare of the general community and the advancement of its interests he is an active and able worker. He was married, in 1848, to Mahola Heemans.

SCRANTON, HON. GEORGE W., Iron Manufacturer, was born in Madison, Connecticut, May 11th, 1811. He is descended from John Scranton, who was one of the colony which settled in New Haven in 1638. His family was distinguished in the French and Revolutionary Wars, many of its members having been prominent commissioned officers. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and subsequently rendered more thorough by a two years' course of studies, begun and completed in Lee's Academy. In 1828, he moved to Belvidere, New Jersey, where he hired himself as a teamster, receiving for his services eight dollars per month. His perseverance, industry and integrity soon brought him into notice, and he engaged as a clerk in the store of Judge Kinney, with whom he was ultimately associated as partner. In 1835, he became interested in agricultural pursuits, and followed this vocation until 1839. At this date, and in partnership with his brother, Selden Scranton, he purchased the lease and stock of Oxford Furnace, New Jersey; and, notwithstanding the season of great embarrassment which followed the memorable financial crash of 1837, they met with much success in this venture. In 1839, William Henry purchased a large tract of land in the Lackawanna Valley, including what was called Slocum Hollow, now the site of the city of Scranton. He was unable to comply with the conditions of the purchase, and the brothers Scranton, impressed with the evident natural advantages for the manufacture of iron possessed by this locality, entered, with other parties, in May, 1840, into a contract for the property. The practicability of smelting ore by means of anthracite coal was still to be successfully proven, and George W. Scranton determined to solve the problem with little delay. The first experiment, made in 1841, was a failure; the second was not more successful; but, in January, 1842, a successful blast was accomplished. Subsequently, a fruitless effort to manufacture bar-iron, to be converted into nails, was succeeded by the project of a rolling-mill for the manufacture of railroad iron. Being in an embarrassed financial condition at this date, they contracted to furnish rails for the New York & Erie Railroad at a lower rate than they could be procured elsewhere, upon the condition that the road would advance funds to enable them to proceed with their manufacture. Eminent success crowned these indefatigable efforts, and the enterprise originated by George W. Scranton soon developed itself into a firmly established and highly lucrative business. Later, his ulterior projects were more plainly exhibited; and it became evident that

he proposed to change and develop the entire business interests of this section of Pennsylvania, to concentrate outside capital in the Lackawanna Valley, to create outlets by railway east with North and South, and to found a prosperous and industrious city; in all these projects he has succeeded, and lives to behold the wonderful result of his labors and inexhaustible enterprise. Although an interested student of political economy, and, at one time, an Old-line Whig, he has never devoted much time or attention to the manœuvres of political factions. But he was an earnest advocate for protection to home industry, and on this issue was sent to Congress, in 1858, by a majority of 3700; this from a district polling ordinarily 2000 Democratic majority. Throughout that term, he constantly based his actions upon the principle which secured his election, and upon its expiration, was elected a second time. In breadth and persistency of purpose, in shrewd foresight and high capacity, in fertility of resource and in powers of able administration, his equal is rarely to be met with. From obscurity and comparative poverty, he has risen to be one of the wealthiest and most widely-known men in the country, while the city which he founded is famous for its vast manufacturing interests and the industrious character of its inhabitants. He was married, on the 21st of January, 1835, to Jane Hiles, of Belvidere, New Jersey.

DARLINGTON, HON. WILLIAM, M. D., LL. D., was born in Birmingham township, Chester county, April 28th, 1782. He was the eldest son of Edward and Hannah (Townsend) Darlington, and was descended from ancestors, each branch of which, as far back as can be traced, was an unmixed race of English Quakers. In his early life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits; but at the age of twenty he entered on the study of medicine, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1804. He then commenced the practice of his profession in his native county, and soon took a leading position, which he maintained until he relinquished its duties. During his leisure hours he acquired a knowledge of the French language, and subsequently he became acquainted with the Latin, Spanish, and German. In 1806–'7, as Surgeon to an East India merchantman, he made a voyage to Calcutta. A sketch of the observations made during this voyage was published in the form of familiar letters in the thirteenth and fourteenth volumes of the *Analectic Magazine*. In 1808, he married Catharine, a daughter of General John Lacey, of New Jersey, an officer, who had served with credit and ability in the Revolutionary War. In the War of 1812, he was Major of a Battalion, and served in that position until the Corps was disbanded. He was a member of the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Congress, and took an active part in the discussions to which the celebrated Missouri question gave rise, ranking himself with those who were desirous of restricting slavery. He was a member of the first Board of Canal Commissioners, in Pennsylvania, and served two years, the last of which he was President of the Board, and he was Prothonotary of the Courts of Chester county three years. In 1820, he assisted in organizing the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science, of which institution he was President from its origin; and he was also active in forming the Medical Society of Chester County, over which he presided twenty-five years. In 1826, he published a work entitled, *Florula Cestrica*, being a catalogue of plants growing around West Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1830, he was elected President of the Bank of Chester County—of which institution he had been a Director almost ever since its establishment, in 1814—and held that position until his death, a period of thirty-three years. In 1837, he published *Flora Cestrica*, a description of the flowering plants of Chester county, which was a new edition of his former work, much enlarged and improved. It was arranged according to the Linnæan system. A third edition appeared in 1853, revised and reconstructed according to the natural method. This is regarded as one of the most complete local Floras extant. In 1843, he gave to the world a volume entitled, *Reliquiæ Baldwinianæ*, containing selections from the correspondence, with notes and a biographical sketch of the late Dr. William Baldwin, a native of Chester county, who had been passionately devoted to the science of Botany. In 1847, his *Agricultural Botany*, descriptive of weeds and useful plants, was published; it has been enlarged in subsequent editions. In 1849, he collected and published the correspondence of Humphrey Marshall, of Chester county, and John Bartram, of Philadelphia, the pioneers of Botany in Pennsylvania, together with biographical sketches, under the title of *Memorials of Bartram and Marshall*. A *History of West Chester*, including an interesting and valuable paper on the famous *Mason and Dixon's Line*, was written by him and published in the *West Chester Directory* for 1857. In 1853, he published a volume, entitled, *Cesqui-Centennial Gathering of the Clan Darlington*, containing the proceedings of a meeting of the Darlington family at the old ancestral mansion, near West Chester, and a genealogical account of the descendants of Abraham Darlington, the emigrant ancestor. The last work in which he engaged was, *Notæ Cestrienses*, or notices of Chester county men and events—the joint production of himself and his friend, J. Smith Futhey, each contributing a portion thereof. It appeared in numbers, in a county newspaper, and has not yet been published in book form. He was also the author of numerous literary addresses and scientific dissertations, delivered before bodies of that character, many of which were printed. His style was easy, plain, and flowing, mingling wit and humor with knowledge and instruction. Besides the foregoing, in connection with others, he was engaged in the composition of a work descriptive of the objects of the

Natural History of Chester County, in all its branches. His own portion of it is completed and ready for the press. He was a man both of thought and action, of books and deeds, and he spent a busy life in disseminating information among the masses of the people. His constant desire was to educate the public mind to a love of literary and scientific pursuits; and he, therefore, lost no opportunity of communicating his own zeal to the young around him. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws, from Yale College, in 1848, and that of Doctor of Physical Science, from Dickinson College, in 1855; and he was a member of more than forty literary and scientific societies, among which may be mentioned the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and the Botanical Society of the Netherlands, at Leyden. His death occurred April 23d, 1863. He died as he lived, a Christian gentleman of great purity and simplicity of character, whose life was unstained by a single mean, ungenerous, or dishonorable action. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. His extensive herbarium of plants, and his scientific works, he bequeathed to the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science. The following is his epitaph, written by himself twenty years before his death: "*Plantæ Cestrienses, quas dilexit atque illustravit, super tumulum ejus semper floreant!*" (The plants of Chester, which he loved and described, may they blossom forever above his tomb.)

FORD, THOMAS, Merchant, was born in Yorkshire, England, July 20th, 1826. His parents were W. Ford and Jane Ireland, both of unmixed English extraction, and well known and highly respected in their native place. July 4th, 1829, he came to the United States, landing at New York, and subsequently remained for some time in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Thence he moved to Jenkintown, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and remained in this place for several years; finally, he settled in Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1849. In his earlier years, he was engaged in farm labor, acquiring, meanwhile, the elements of an ordinary education in neighboring country schools. In 1846, he was employed as Superintendent for John A. Lloyd, a prominent coal miner of Pittston, and continued to act in this capacity until the spring of 1848. At this date, he associated himself with E. Migh Everitt & Co., leasing the Lloyd mine, and also the mercantile pursuits connected with that establishment. In this enterprise he was actively occupied until 1849, when a change in the form and standing of the firm was effected; he remaining in his original position, however, until 1853, and meeting with great success. Subsequently, he became interested in other and different businesses until 1857, when he connected himself with L. D. Lacoe, who was an insurance agent, and had charge of the water-works and gas-works, and was occupied also in the conveyancing business; in 1863, he became his successor by purchase, and since has continued to operate with much ability and success. At present, he is largely interested in the sale of Dupont's gunpowder, and in the disposition of that article throughout the neighboring counties has acquired extensive and lucrative business relations; he is also interested in the sale of mining and illuminating oils. He was married, in 1853, to Ella Stark, of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He is a prominent and influential business man and citizen of Pittston, and is widely respected for his energy, his many sterling qualities, and undeviating rectitude.

FELLOWS, JOSEPH TURVEY, Coal Operator and Merchant, was born in Providence township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1814. His father was Benjamin Fellows, of England, who came to this country when in his infancy; his mother was Catharine Turvey. His education was acquired in the common schools of his native place, and, until 1855, he was engaged in farm labor. For many years he was actively occupied in coal operations, but subsequently leased to others all of his coal lands, and devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. He is a Director of the Second National Bank of Scranton, fulfilling the various duties of this position with energy, integrity and ability; and, for nine years, was Burgess of Hyde Park, where he resides at present. On one occasion, he was nominated as a candidate for the Legislature, and though failing to secure an election, reduced the average Democratic majority from three thousand to fifty-six. He is one of the most prominent and influential men in this section of our State, and an active mover in all matters of public, general and local importance. As a business man, he has evinced commendable enterprise, shrewdness and uprightness; as a public official, has won many commendations for his ability, and firm and loyal deportment under all circumstances. He was married, in 1835, to Marietta Pettibone, of Wyoming, who died in 1871. His present wife is Frances L. Barton, a former resident of Corning, New York.

GARA, ISAAC B., Journalist and Postmaster of Erie, Pennsylvania, was born at Soudersburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 28th, 1821. His parents, Patrick and Mary Gara, were respectively of Irish and German descent. His entire scholastic education he received at the common schools of Lancaster county. At an early age, he entered the printing office of the *Examiner and Herald*, published by Hamersly & Richards, in Lancaster, and here remained for three years. The establishment being then sold, he became

free, and, at the age of nineteen, started alone in the world to battle for fortune. Moving from city to city, he worked at his trade, first in Philadelphia, then in Lockhaven, and finally reached Galena, Illinois, where he remained for nine months, and where, though but twenty-two years of age—so highly did his employer estimate his talent and ability—he was made Assistant Editor of a semi-weekly paper, called the *Galena Gazette*. Returning to Lancaster, he pursued his profession for some time, but, in September, 1846, removed to Erie, Pennsylvania. Here he became associated with the Hon. Joseph M. Sterrett in the publication of the *Erie Weekly Gazette*, of which he was the Editor-in-Chief until May, 1865. Originally an advocate of the principles of the Whig party, the paper, in 1856, at the formation of the Republican organization, became its organ, and was recognized as such throughout the county. He warmly, through his paper, urged the claims of John C. Fremont, in 1860, and assisted materially in the campaign which made Abraham Lincoln President. He was an outspoken and energetic supporter of the Union during the late Civil War, and was appointed to various positions for the increase of the military forces. He served as Marshal for Erie county, previous to the draft, by appointment of the Governor. In January, 1867, he was appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under Governor Geary, and served in this capacity for two years and three months. He then resigned, in order to assume charge of the Erie Post-Office, which position was tendered him without solicitation, in May, 1869, and to which he was re-appointed in 1873. He was married, in October, 1853, to Calestea Ingersoll, of Erie, Pennsylvania, a lady of superior qualifications and possessed of great artistic ability. He is a Trustee of the Erie Academy, one of the State Trustees of the Normal School of Edinboro', and, by appointment of the Governor, a Trustee of the Marine Hospital. He is a patriotic, high-minded citizen and official, who possesses the confidence and respect of all who know him.

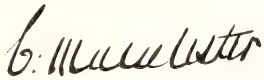
DURONT, WILLIAM L., Real Estate Operator, was born in Washington, Washington county, Pa., May 18th, 1838. His parents were Henry and Mary Duront, of French extraction. His early education was acquired in his native place, and, upon the completion of his course of studies, he became engaged in school-teaching, and continued to occupy himself in this vocation for seven consecutive years. During this time, he neglected no opportunity to add to his own store of knowledge, and through his perseverance and studiousness acquired a large fund of solid and scholarly attainments. June 18th, 1862, he became engaged in the service of the United States, enlisting in the 112th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. While acting in this capacity, he was noted for his calm judgment, his fearless loyalty and his inflexible integrity. In 1871, he entered into the real estate business, and since that time has been actively occupied in its development. Although devoted to the welfare and progress of his country, he has at all times, and under all circumstances, manifested an undisguised aversion to the tumults and agitations attending public and political life. Unwilling to enroll himself as a partisan or ally of any faction or party, he confines his attention exclusively to the careful and able fulfilment of his ordinary duties, and in this finds pleasure and contentment. In his operations in real estate, he evinces rare skill and intimate knowledge of the business in all its ramifications and minutiæ, and not seldom has been cited as one of the most efficient and trustworthy men in Pittsburgh. He is warmly interested in movements, public and private, whose ultimate ends may secure the aggrandizement of his country, the rapid development of its resources, and the advancement of its people; and wherever generous enterprise, or disinterested assistance, is needed, he is never backward or reluctant. As a business man, he has won the entire confidence and respect of an extensive circle of clients; and as a citizen, apart from politics, is one of the most prominent and influential men in Pittsburgh.

LONG, JACOB R., Mechanic, Banker, etc., was born in Manheim, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 17th, 1809. His ancestors were of German descent, and early settlers in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, removing to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about the time of the Revolutionary War. His educational advantages were of the most limited character, his knowledge being self-acquired. In his ninth year he began life as a work-boy on a farm, and continued thus to labor until he arrived at the age of eighteen, when he was apprenticed to Henry D. Huff, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, to learn the trade of a coppersmith. In 1830, upon attaining his majority, he went to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and afterwards, in December of the same year, to Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, working as a journeyman at his trade until 1836. He then engaged in business upon his own account, and continued it until 1856, gaining thereby wealth and reputation. Having been the projector of the Mount Joy Savings Bank, in 1850, he was elected its Cashier, and has occupied that position through all the various changes of the institution:—first to a State Bank, and, in 1864, to the Union Mount Joy National Bank, its present title. Politically, he has ever been an active advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and has represented his section in many of its conventions, including the State Convention which nominated Francis R. Shunk for Governor, and that held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 26th, 1874. He has projected a number of the most valuable and prominent improvements of Mount

Joy, among others, the Water-Works of the town. His success in life is due entirely to his own efforts, and to the industry and integrity with which he has labored.

CARPENTER, HENRY, M. D., Physician, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 10th, 1819, his father (Henry) being at that time a prominent surveyor and conveyancer, and, for a period, one of the commissioners of Lancaster county. His ancestors, of Swiss descent, were among the earliest settlers of that district, primarily residing on the French border of Switzerland, and emigrating to this country with the Huguenots shortly after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. His mother, a lady of rare refinement and high mental endowments, was the daughter of David Cook, whose promising life was cut off in early manhood. Dr. Carpenter was early placed in one of the public schools of his native city, and was thus prepared for a comprehensive course of study in the Lancaster County Academy. Upon the completion of his academic career, he entered the office of Dr. Samuel Humes, and under that able practitioner read medicine until his entrance into the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Few matriculants of that venerable institution ever entered with a more thorough preparation for the studies of its exhaustive curriculum than he did. In 1841, he graduated with high honors, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in his native town, setting up his office in the very building in which he was born, and where he still continues to reside. While very young he expressed a desire to follow the profession which he has since distinguished, and as a student exhibited rare aptitude in the way of familiarizing himself with the intricacies of medical science, of which, by great industry, constant attendance at lectures and clinics, and individual investigation, he soon obtained a profound knowledge. His success as a practitioner is perhaps due more to his inherent love for it than to anything else; for this controlling impulse spurred application, and continuous research into a science which is continually expanding. Five generations of his family have passed since his ancestors located in this country, and each generation has produced one eminent physician. He has from the period of his graduation taken the liveliest interest in matters concerning the improvement of his profession, and has embodied in writing the beneficial results of his careful and laboriously conducted investigations, covering a period of many years. In 1844, he aided in the organization of the Lancaster County Medical Society, becoming its first Secretary, performing the duties of that office for a long period; and, in 1855, was elected its President. He has honorably filled the positions both of Vice-President and Secretary of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and is now one of the Censors for the eastern district of the State. Being a citizen of Lancaster, prominent and enterprising, enjoying popular esteem, he was frequently called upon to perform duties involving much responsibility. As a member of the City Councils, he served for nearly a quarter of a century, and the fact that he continuously served twenty years as President of the Select Branch, being for some time also the presiding officer of the Lower Branch, is a sufficient commentary upon the character of the reputation he has won. As a member of the School Board, he exerted a strong influence in securing many beneficial reforms. He has been also a Director of the Lancaster Gas and the Lancaster Insurance Company. In all these various capacities he has labored with industry and no common degree of intelligence, and has shown himself the possessor of a character for unblemished integrity. He has engaged in many important business enterprises, having been formerly one of the Directors of the Conestoga Steam Mills Company, and lately one of the principal owners; was one of the firm which built the No. 4 Cotton-Mill, one of the originators of the Conestoga Turnpike Company, and eventually its President. He has largely interested himself in railroad affairs, subscribing liberally to all practical schemes having a tendency to confer advantages upon the citizens of his section of the State. In this manner he became a Director of the Lancaster & Quarryville Narrow Gauge Railroad, Director and Treasurer of the Delaware River & Lancaster Railroad, now in course of construction, and Director and Assistant Treasurer of the National Railroad, since purchased by the New Jersey Central & North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. The National is to be the new line from Philadelphia to New York. He is President and Director of the Hamilton Land Association of New Jersey, which owns a large tract along the proposed route of the National Railroad, and which is destined to furnish the site of a flourishing town. Notwithstanding the difference of his political views from those of the National administration, at the time of the late Civil War he gave an immediate and hearty support to the efforts of the Government to preserve the Union. Twice during the war was he called into active service of the Volunteer Surgeons' Department by the Surgeon-General of the State, laboring zealously to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded after the battles of Bull Run (the second) and Antietam. In 1846, he was married to a daughter of the late John Mathiot, for many years Mayor of the city of Lancaster, and has three daughters living.

MACALESTER, CHARLES, Merchant and Banker, was born in Philadelphia, February 17th, 1798. His parents, both of whom were Scotch, came to America some years before, and settled in Philadelphia, where his father (also named Charles Macalester) became widely known as a prosperous merchant. He received a liberal education, firstly at Grey and Wylie's school, and afterwards at the University of Pennsylvania.



While at the latter institution, during the war time of 1812, when fifteen years of age, he commanded a company of forty boys, who worked for two days assisting to make the fortifications upon the west side of the Schuylkill. Early in life he embarked in mercantile pursuits, and, in 1821, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1827, when he returned to Philadelphia, and commenced business there. His force of character, and especially his sterling integrity, soon made him prominent among the principal commercial men of the city, and his relations also became extensive and intimate with the leading statesmen of the country, by whom his advice on financial matters was often sought. He was a trusted friend of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln, and had various political offices of high importance tendered him at different times—among others, a Cabinet appointment—all of which he uniformly declined, preferring the independence of private life. The following memoranda, found among his papers after his decease, may here be introduced, as telling, in his own words, the story of the stirring scenes and times through which he passed, and especially as giving much interesting information about the famous United States Bank, with which he was so conspicuously identified: "The war between General Jackson and the bank had now (1832) commenced, and was brought on in this way: the country was divided, as it always has been, more or less, and the political parties were represented by the Whigs and the Democrats—the Whigs, a formidable party, headed by Clay, Webster and Calhoun. A number of leading Democrats in New Hampshire, headed by Levi Woodbury and others, complained to the Secretary of the Treasury that Jeremiah Mason, President of the branch at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was using that Branch Bank for political objects, proscribing Democrats, etc. Mr. Ingham, then Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Louis M. Lane were the only men in the Cabinet friendly to the bank. Upon the receipt of Woodbury's communication, Ingham enclosed a copy of it to Mr. Biddle in a private note, to give him an opportunity of quietly correcting the abuses complained of, if they existed. Mr. Biddle, probably misunderstanding Mr. Ingham's object, replied in an official letter, repelling any interference in the management of the internal affairs of the bank. To this Mr. Ingham found it necessary to reply in another official letter, and the war began. General Jackson had sent several nominations to the Senate for Government Directors, all of whom were rejected. The General (who repeatedly said that he 'never left his wounded upon the field'), supposing, probably, that politics had some influence in ejecting me from the Board of the bank, then nominated myself and Edward D. Ingraham to the Senate, who confirmed us, and we were the only Government Directors in the Board when the charter expired. On my return to the Board I was received most kindly by the officers and directors, and every possible favor was lavished upon me while the bank continued in existence. The efforts made by the bank to obtain a re-charter were immense. Some of its best friends were opposed to moving for it during the Presidential campaign of 1832, and the late General Thomas Cadwalader (father of Judge Cadwalader) was sent to confer with the leading men at Washington as to the expediency of applying for a re-charter pending the canvass of that year. He was told by 'the triumvirate,' as Clay, Webster, and Calhoun were called, that if the bank expected their support it must throw its influence into the canvass, and assist in defeating General Jackson. The Legislature of Pennsylvania had passed resolutions, with singular unanimity, recommending the re-charter. Mr. Dallas was chosen to bring forward the bill for it in the Senate, and it passed both houses, but was vetoed by General Jackson. The bank and the Whig party continued the battle, which was kept up during 1833–'34 with great fury on both sides. The Administration was supported by the *Globe*, a most powerful newspaper, then edited with great ability by Francis Blair and Amos Kendall; and in the Senate by Messrs. Benton and Forsyth, who urged upon the President the removal of the Government deposits from the bank, which was resolved upon. W. J. Duane was then Secretary of the Treasury, and he refused to remove them. He was displaced from office, and Roger B. Taney was appointed, who soon after carried out the President's wishes. Upon this the bank commenced a regular system of curtailment. Money became extremely scarce, business was prostrated, confidence greatly impaired, and failures were numerous. This was called the 'panic season.' The political excitement also was great. The most popular orators were sent to different parts of the country to rouse the people; among them being Webster, Clay, Preston, and McDuffie. Horace Binney and Daniel Webster spoke in Baltimore, on a Sunday, the latter declaring that 'there was no Sabbath in revolutionary times.' The great object of all this was to compel a restoration of the deposits, which, it was hoped, might lead to a re-charter of the bank. Soon after the appointment of myself and Mr. Ingraham, we received an autograph letter from General Jackson requesting us to obtain from the bank a copy of its profit and loss account for a certain period. As our predecessors had been charged with acting as spies, I insisted upon notifying the Board of this letter, and that we should proceed to obtain the desired information. We did so, and had one meeting, when we were stopped by the refusal of the bank to allow us to inspect the books. In 1835, I had changed my business and become a banker, and was employed extensively by the bank in a variety of operations. After the first suspension, I collected, and had brought from the West and Southwest, in six months, three millions of dollars in specie. I was sent to Washington with a *carte blanche* to kill the first Sub-Treasury Bill, which I did, at an expense of $800. It was done by the tact and influence of the Democrats. I negotiated with Levi Woodbury, then Secretary of the Treasury during Van

Buren's term, $4,000,000 worth of bonds, which the bank had issued in payment of the stock originally subscribed. After the first suspension of the bank, some of the State banks were anxious to resume. Mr. Biddle wished to wait for another cotton crop, in order to make it more difficult for them to do so. I was directed to deposit to my individual credit in several banks, here and in New York, as much as I conveniently could, without exciting suspicion. I had $600,000 in Philadelphia, and a like amount in New York banks, where it remained almost untouched, and several committees called on me to see what arrangement they could make in case it was concluded to resume. This money belonged to the bank, and for it no acknowledgment, even of the most simple kind, was given by me. In 1842, I went to London on a private mission, and on this visit became acquainted with George Peabody, with whom my relations became most intimate, he being always my guest when at Philadelphia or Torresdale. I was also favored, when in London, with two invitations to breakfast from the poet Rogers, who told me of the meeting at his dinner-table of Byron, Moore and Campbell, and showed where each sat. Byron and Moore had quarrelled, and Rogers was anxious to effect a reconciliation. He invited Byron to come and dine with Moore. Byron accepted, saying he would dine or fight with him, he did not care which. At the dinner, Byron was in a very bad humor. He would eat nothing but potatoes, with pepper and a great deal of vinegar. I became acquainted with John C. Calhoun in 1830, when he was Vice-President. He was then in his prime, and was the most fascinating man I have known. John Forsyth was the best debater I ever heard. During the panic of 1833-'34, he fought the combined Whig phalanx in the Senate, almost single-handed, on the Bank question. The Administration was largely in the minority in the Senate. Benton sustained the President with his ponderous, battle-axe kind of speeches, which he sometimes kept going for three or four days at a time. But Forsyth was a *semper paratus* man, who would keep at bay half a dozen assailants while Benton was preparing one of his big speeches. During the above-mentioned panic season, when the bank war was raging with fury, I dined one evening with President Jackson, the company consisting of the President, Major Lewis, and Major and Mrs. Donelson. After leaving the dining-room we went into one of the drawing-rooms, and soon after we were seated, Senators and members of Congress began to come in and talk over the news of the day. All were excited except the President. He had received that morning a letter from General Irwin, saying that he had sent him a young filly of 'gentle blood,' and twice during the evening I heard the President tell Major Donelson to 'go and see if the filly had come.' He had made up his mind on the Bank question, but wanted to see the filly. My life has been a most eventful one. I have lived to see the rise and fall of two Napoleons, the creation and dissolution of the Bank of the United States, the introduction of steam navigation; I have seen a public dinner given to Captain Shreeve, at Louisville, Kentucky, for bringing his boat up from New Orleans in twenty-three days, and have known it to be done repeatedly since in less than five; have witnessed the introduction of railways and the telegraph; have seen the country engaged in three wars beside the great Rebellion; was a Democrat up to the firing upon Sumter, and since then have ceased to be a partisan, and tried to be a patriot." He retired from active business in 1849, occupying himself subsequently with his private affairs, and various trusts and executorships. He was one of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund from its first institution. He was also President of the St. Andrew's Society, and of the Orthopœdic Hospital; a Director (from the time of its organization) of The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company; of the Presbyterian Hospital, and of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, of which latter company his father had been President. In 1873, he gave, for the establishment of a college in Minneapolis, a valuable property, consisting of a large building with extensive grounds attached, then named by the trustees the "Macalester College"; and also confirmed the same by his will. He was twice married; firstly, in 1824, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Eliza A. Lytle, only daughter of General W. H. Lytle, and niece of the celebrated Judge Rowan, the great rival of Henry Clay, and sister of the noted orator, R. T. Lytle; and again, in 1841, to Susan, daughter of the late John Wallace, and niece of the Hon. Horace Binney. By his first marriage he had two children: a son, who died shortly before himself, and a daughter, still living. He died December 9th, 1873, regretted by an unusually wide circle of friends and acquaintances. The event called forth high tributes of respect from the journals of the city and all the public bodies with which he had been connected. Eminently successful himself in all his undertakings, he was always ready to aid by his advice, and by active assistance, those who were beginning life's battle or struggling with adversity. Unobtrusive in all he did, generous in every sense of the word, he was universally beloved and honored. His private character was one of the greatest purity, unselfishness and loveliness; charitable in all his judgments and indulgent to the weaknesses and faults of others, no harsh comments or unkind aspersions ever passed his lips; and the one who knew and loved him best bears emphatic testimony to the fact, that never, even in the most unguarded moments of family intercourse, did she hear from his lips one word or sentiment that did not indicate the true nobleness of his character, or that cannot now be remembered with pride and satisfaction. Such a life is in itself a lesson. Such "footprints in the sands of time" tend to increase the faith in human nature, and in the truth and efficacy of that religion which was always his bulwark and guide.

JENNINGS, COLONEL WILLIAM W., Soldier, Mechanic and Manufacturer, son of William and Elmira Jennings, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was born in that city, July 26th, 1838. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, and here he diligently employed his early years. Arriving at a suitable age, he was taken, at his own solicitation, into his father's foundry to be taught thoroughly all that pertains to that trade. A steady and careful worker, a keen, close observer and student, he emerged from his apprenticeship an accomplished and skilful workman, with not only an excellent practical but also a scientific knowledge of his own branch of the business, together with all other matters connected with the foundry and machine-shop. The opening of the Civil War found him well established in business for himself in a foundry and machine-shop at South and Short streets, Harrisburg. Without hesitating to count the cost to himself, he immediately entered the service as a private in Captain McCormick's Company (the "Lochiel Greys"). Always military in his tastes, and for a long time a member of a cadet organization, his comrades acknowledged his fitness to command by electing him to the First Lieutenancy of the company, and in this capacity he served during the three months' campaign of 1861, in the 25th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Instantly upon his return from the front he was tendered by the Governor the position of Post Adjutant and Drill-Master at Camp Curtin. Accepting the commission, he continued on duty until July, 1862. Anxious to be actively engaged in the field, he applied for and obtained permission to raise a regiment, and the following month found him at the head of the 127th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, with a commission as Colonel bearing date of August 16th, 1862. Proceeding immediately to Washington, the regiment was brigaded and Colonel Jennings placed in command. The brigade remained in camp guarding the Chain Bridge, above Washington, District of Columbia, until the beginning of December, 1862. The regiment was then sent to join Burnside's command in front of Fredericksburg, and was attached, at Falmouth, to Hall's Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, with which it remained during its term of service. In the many and severe battles in which, under Colonel Jennings, it was engaged, the services of his command and its heavy losses fully attest the soldierly reputation which history has accorded to the organization and its gallant head. The term of service of the regiment expiring on May 29th, 1863, it was mustered out of service at Harrisburg, and its commander returned to private life until called upon to again enter the field as commander of the 26th "Emergency" Regiment, during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. How his fellow-citizens appreciated his services is shown by their subsequent action. In the fall of 1863, he was, by a large majority, elected Sheriff of Dauphin county, in which capacity he acted with so much fairness and judgment that he gained the favor of the entire public. Anxious to re-enter actively upon business pursuits, and to attend to his private interests, which he had neglected for public affairs, he abandoned official station and turned his attention to his foundry. Associating in partnership with J. M. Stover, he rapidly gained the business point which he had left, and pushing ever onward, spite of losses and reverses, he has firmly established the Franklin Machine Works and Foundry of Harrisburg as a successful enterprise. In 1870, at the request of the Republican party, he permitted the use of his name as a candidate for Mayor of his native town. Though he received a large vote, yet, the city being Democratic, he was defeated. In the present year (1874) he was a Delegate to the State Republican Convention, the first convention which nominated a Lieutenant-Governor. He was married, December 17th, 1861, to Emma J. Van Horne. His is a bold and progressive spirit well balanced by sound judgment. He has shown himself competent and worthy in every station to which he has been called, making an honorable reputation as a business man, a soldier, a politician, and a citizen.

WALLACE, WILLIAM M., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born, during a temporary residence of his parents, at Erie, Pennsylvania, August 29th, 1808. His father, William Wallace, was a lawyer of prominence in his day, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; his mother was the daughter of the Hon. William Maclay, the first United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and the granddaughter of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg. Dr. Wallace received a thorough English and classical education at the best schools of the country; pursued his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and graduated therefrom, with high honors, in 1830. After practising for about two years, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and its vicinity, in connection with Dr. Luther Reily, he removed to Erie in 1833. In this city, with the exception of an interval of five years, from 1848 to 1853, during which time he was engaged in the manufacture of flint glass in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he has since resided and been actively employed in attending to the large and ever-increasing demands of his extensive private practice. He has been for years recognized as one of the most eminent obstetricians in the country, and in his own section his fame is pre-eminent in this particular, while his success in general practice has added greatly to his reputation. In 1869, he was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and, in 1870, he was complimented with the high honor of being elected by his professional brethren to the Presidency of that body. His learning is great, his ambitions are honorable, and his life having been devoted to the service of others, his name is revered by a large circle of his fellow-citizens.

HOWELL, CHARLES MILLER, Marble-Worker, was born in Philadelphia, April 24th, 1814; his father, Amos Howell, being one of the most extensive coach-builders of that city, carrying on his business at the corner of Eighth and Arch streets. He was of Welsh extraction, and his wife, the mother of Charles, was of Scotch descent. Charles attended a private school until his twelfth year, receiving the usual rudimentary education, and was then sent to an excellent institution in Plainfield, Connecticut, where he remained two years, making very material progress in his various studies. Upon his return, he was apprenticed at the marble trade, under General Peter Fritz; and, under the fostering care of this gentleman, served from his fourteenth until his twenty-first year, having in this time acquired more than ordinary proficiency in the various branches of that business. He commenced then as a journeyman, still for a time remaining with his old mentor, acquiring meanwhile a clear insight into counting-house rules and customs. In 1838, he entered into the trade upon his own account, establishing himself at the corner of Fourth and Race streets, removing, after one year, to the corner of Ridge avenue and Eleventh street. Here he soon secured, by strict attention and prompt and fair dealing, a very large patronage, and continued for some years to prosecute a thriving business. Having occasion to visit Lancaster, he made the acquaintance of a lady of fine culture and pleasing address, who soon after became his wife. After his marriage, he removed to Lancaster, leasing a large property on East King street, and in September, 1841, re-commenced the marble business. His success here, assured from the first, was far beyond his anticipations, and in 1846 he bought a large lot on North Queen street, to which he removed his business, and where he still continues it, having greatly extended the original area of his yard by purchasing properties north and south of it. Being the oldest place of its kind in Lancaster, he has, by careful attention to all its necessities, made it the largest, with a constantly growing patronage which represents every section of that portion of the State. Much against his wishes, he was nominated, in 1856, as the Democratic candidate for County Treasurer; and, despite the fact that the Whig party in that section was greatly in the ascendancy, he was elected to that office by a very large majority. In this canvass he was supported by the better class of voters of both parties, who had learned from a long intercourse to put a true estimate upon his worth as an upright, intelligent citizen. The duties of this office he fulfilled with wise discrimination, succeeding in placing the financial affairs of the county in a very satisfactory condition. Upon the expiration of his term in this capacity, he was earnestly solicited to accept membership in the City Councils, and was thereupon elected. He was successively chosen each year to a seat for a long period, and, as a member of both branches, discharged the functions of his office with a purpose single to the welfare of the community. As a Director, he took an active part in increasing the efficiency of the common-school system, and suggested a number of amendments which were carried out with the most beneficial results. In 1872, he was appointed by the Mayor Chief-Engineer of the Lancaster Fire Department; in 1873, was continued in the same office by the unanimous choice of the firemen themselves, and might have filled the position for an indefinite period if he had not refused a re-election. Many positions of private and public trust were pressed upon him, but in all these cases he felt himself called upon, by reason of his innate repugnance to notoriety and the urgent claims of his own business, to decline. In 1835, he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, connecting himself with Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 155, of Philadelphia; but upon his removal to Lancaster, in 1841, transferred his membership to Lodge No. 43, of that city; was elected W. M. in 1852, re-elected in 1854, and in the same year was appointed D. D. G. M. for the First Masonic District of Pennsylvania, an appointment which he still retains. He has passed through all the chairs, in 1871 being elected R. E. G. C. of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, and re-elected in 1872. He is also an Odd Fellow, having filled all the offices of the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment, and having founded Monterey Lodge, No. 242, of Lancaster, of which he is still a member. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a Trustee in it for upwards of thirty years. On December 28th, 1841, he married a daughter of the late John Michael, the proprietor of the Grape Hotel, Queen street, Lancaster, and has had five children, four of whom are living, the two sons being associated with their father in the marble business. His eldest daughter is the wife of Rev. William D. Le Fevre, now engaged in pastoral duties in Bedford county.

CALDWELL, ROBERT BENTON, Banker, was born in Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, July 18th, 1851. His father, William Caldwell, a resident of the above-named county, was largely interested in the tanning business; his mother, Mary (Lloyd) Caldwell, was originally from Blair county, in the same State. His education was acquired in the common schools located in Sinking Valley, Blair county, and when in his thirteenth year he abandoned school life in order to take charge of the tanning business of his father, the latter being then in a precarious state of health. His father dying at the expiration of a year from that time, he retired from the business, and, leaving his home, obtained employment in a mercantile establishment at Ironsville, a neighboring town, under James McQuade, a prominent and enterprising merchant of that place. He remained there for six months, when,

in 1865, he entered the banking house of Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., in Tyrone, remaining here until 1870, and acquiring meanwhile a thorough insight into the management and operation of banking in all its details and principles. In the opening of 1871, he removed to Renovo, Pennsylvania, and there opened a banking house under the firm-name of R. B. Caldwell & Co., conducting business in the same manner as an incorporated bank. Since the establishment of this institution it has been operated with marked success and ability, and unlimited confidence is reposed in its solidity and integrity by all acquainted with its existence and workings. His settlement in Renovo was due to the advice and encouragement of his uncle, W. M. Lloyd, of the firm of Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., and it is needless to say that he has never regretted the step taken at the instance of that able and efficient business man. The town of Renovo contains about 2500 inhabitants; the main shops of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad being located here, and no banking facilities for the merchants existing in the place, they were formerly compelled to bank at Lock Haven, which is about twenty-eight miles distant; a due consideration of this fact enables a proper appreciation of the value of the convenience resulting from the enterprise of Robert B. Caldwell. In the fall of 1873, he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the Legislature, but, owing to the great prevalence of Democratic principles in this region, he, though reducing greatly the average majority of the opposing party, did not secure an election. Although so young a man, he has already made a mark in the community where he resides, and has a future of greatly extended usefulness before him. He was married, in the fall of 1872, to Emma G. Beebe, daughter of John C. Beebe, an influential and highly-respected citizen of Erie, Pennsylvania, and now deceased.

BAYLEY, WILLIAM COWELL, Merchant, Soldier and Manufacturer, was born in King's county, Ireland, April 30th, 1824. He was educated at a private school in Dublin, and in 1848 emigrated to the United States. Travelling through the country in search of employment, walking the greater part of the way, he finally reached Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Here chance threw him in the way of Edwin Shoenberger, who employed him in the capacity of storekeeper at his Juniata Iron-Works. In a very short time, so soon did his superior capabilities become known, he was placed in a more responsible position at the Gap Forge and Furnace, in Blair county. Here he had charge of the establishment, and remained until the failure of his employer compelled the suspension of the works. Having made the acquaintance of the father of his former employer, Peter Shoenberger, he was by him engaged as bookkeeper and general accountant. After two years, the entire management of the works was intrusted to him, and he filled this highly important post until Peter Shoenberger leased all his property to his sons-in-law. To these gentlemen the ability of William C. Bayley was so well known that he was retained in his capacity as manager, and so continued until 1856. At that date he resigned his post and entered into a partnership with Robert M. Lemon, for the manufacture of iron, at Bennington Furnace, Cambria county, Pennsylvania. This connection endured until the panic year of 1858, when business became so much prostrated that, in order to save his commercial honor, he sold out his interest in the iron-works. The payment in full of all his debts left him almost without a dollar. But he had energy, youth, a good name and unlimited credit. With a small stock of goods he moved to Western Virginia and started business. Soon the Civil War commenced, and trade in the South, as in the North, suffered severely. He was in the midst of the newly-formed Confederacy; he had no sympathy with the movement, but remained where his interests lay. He did not want to stay, and he did not want to go. Even in those times of hot blood, fair dealing and courtesy brought their reward; he stayed in that section of the South when every other acknowledged Northern man had been obliged to leave, and was always well treated. Succeeding at last in disposing of his goods to a Dr. Wilson, he exchanged the money received for Eastern drafts and made his way to the North. He immediately entered the army, enlisting in the 125th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and, after a few weeks' service with his regiment, was appointed Aide to General Thomas L. Kane, in the Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, in which capacity he experienced much active service and participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. His regiment being mustered out after nine months, he was commissioned, by the President, Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster, and returned to duty upon the staff of General Kane. His appointment was subsequently cancelled by the Senate, upon political grounds. He was afterwards offered, and accepted, the position of Quartermaster of the 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry, and with that organization remained upon duty in the field until the close of the war, at which time he was acting as Post Quartermaster at New Creek, in West Virginia. Returning to the North, he settled in Hollidaysburg, and engaged in the lumber trade, entering into partnership with John A. Lemon, now State Senator. The firm bought an interest in 400 acres of land in the Allegheny Mountains, from which, in three years, they cut over 6,000,000 of feet of lumber. Some years since the co-partnership was dissolved, the saw-mill and stock sold, and William C. Bayley became proprietor of a foundry and machine shop. He was married, in 1851, to Maria, daughter of Robert Fitzgerald, of Nanens Town, county Kildare, Ireland.

HEWITT, HON. BENJAMIN L., Lawyer, was born in Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, June 4th, 1833. At an early age he was tutored and partially prepared for college at Tuscarora Academy, under the excellent guidance of Professor David Wilson, distinguished for his scholarly attainments and wise administration. After an additional course of preparatory studies, under the tutorship of Professor L. Williams, at Hollidaysburg, in which he evinced an unusual degree of steadfastness and penetration, he entered the Sophomore class at Princeton, in 1851. Here he labored diligently to perfect himself in the various branches allotted him, and made such satisfactory progress that, in 1854, he graduated, well up in point of scholarship in a large class, and prepared to emerge into active professional life, or at least that portion of it consisting in fitting oneself to cope with the intricacies of the law. A course of legal studies, under the tuition of Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, secured his admittance to the bar, in October, 1856. Immediately after this he engaged in vigorous practice in the above-named town, and soon won an extensive and remunerative clientage. In many of the leading cases affecting the interests of various prominent persons resident at Hollidaysburg and in its vicinity, he was a prime mover, and ever displayed praiseworthy talent and capacity. Having inspired his friends and fellow-citizens with confidence in him as a wise and honorable man, they urged him to launch himself into political life; but, caring little for the troubles and vexations attending such a career, he modestly preferred to live privately and tranquilly. Finally, however, he was elected District Attorney, in the fall of 1857; and, in 1860, was honored by a re-election. During this time he did not fail to realize the anticipations of his friends as an able and efficient criminal lawyer, at all times demeaning himself as a conscientious public prosecutor. During 1864–'65, he was a Major of Volunteers, also Paymaster, positions which were filled with satisfaction to the Government and with honor to himself. From this time forward, until 1869, he devoted himself to his professional duties, and conducted successfully many important and harassing cases. In the fall of 1870, he was elected to the Legislature, was re-elected in 1871; and, during the session of 1872, was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and leader of the House, displaying great parliamentary tact and political sagacity in the management of all questions affecting the policy of the party or public interests. In the preceding session (1871) he was also Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Civil Code. In May, 1873, he was appointed by Governor Hartranft, one of the Fish Commissioners of the State, for a term of three years, having been selected for the position on account of his thorough acquaintance with the subject of artificial fish culture, now commanding so much attention by other States of the Union and the National Government.

WELLES, COLONEL CHARLES F., Jr., Merchant, Railway Constructor, etc., was a native of Bradford county, and was born about the year 1812. He received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and early commenced business life in the pursuits of farming, lumbering, and merchandizing. His first ventures on his own account were in the lumber trade. He was in the habit, in the spring of the year, during the "freshet" season, of constructing "rafts," which he would float down the Susquehanna to Middletown, Columbia, or Port Deposit, where he would find a market. Often, upon his passage down the river, he would purchase other "rafts," thus accumulating large quantities of lumber, and increasing greatly his profit. On one occasion, meeting with an opportunity for an unusually profitable investment, but lacking the capital necessary to embark in the speculation, he concluded to and did make application to G. M. Hollenback, of Wilkesbarre, for assistance. Being known to that gentleman as an industrious, energetic, honest young man, he received, without security, for he had none to offer other than his good name, the required assistance. The investment proved successful, the borrowed money was duly returned, and the borrower and lender, in this instance, became lifelong friends. Having been uniformly prosperous in his transactions in lumber, and having accumulated thereby some capital, he, about the year 1835, purchased the stock for a small country store, the building for which he erected, in his native township, between the time of his purchase of the supplies in Philadelphia and their arrival at his home. Good fortune continuing to follow him in his mercantile venture, he established branch stores along the line of construction on the North Branch Canal, and continued these commercial pursuits until the suspension of that public work. In 1843, he removed to Athens and entered into business on a largely-extended scale, but finally relinquished all connection with trade, in order to devote his entire attention to large and lucrative operations in public works, and the construction of great improvements. Among the many railroad and other enterprises in which he was engaged, the following are but a few: In 1850–'51, he contracted to build a section of fourteen miles on the New York & Erie Railroad, near Hornellsville; in 1852, forty-five miles of the Buffalo & State Line Railroad; in 1854, forty-five miles of the second track of the Erie Road, from Owego to the junction west of Elmira; also the second track of the same road from Deposit to Lanesboro; also the second track on the same road, from Port Jervis to Otisville. One of the largest contracts into which he ever entered was the construction of that part of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad east of Scranton. This was remarkably heavy work, much of it costing in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars per mile to grade; the supplies for which had to be transported from thirty to fifty miles

Pub. Co. Phila.

C. J. Wells Jr

in wagons, over a mountainous road. In the completion of this undertaking he displayed great energy and untiring industry. Immediately after he undertook the construction of a large part of the Warren Railroad in New Jersey, and the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg road, extending from Scranton, Pennsylvania, to Bloomsburg, through the coal regions of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys. For several years he was President of this road. In 1856, he constructed the Brunswick & Florida Railroad, and was its President for two years, when he resigned. The Governor of Pennsylvania refusing to sign an appropriation for the completion of the North Branch Canal, unless a northern connection were first secured with the canal system of New York, he, in 1854, induced several of his friends to join him in furnishing the capital to construct the junction canal, extending from the Chemung Canal at Elmira, New York, to the State line near Waverly. The North Branch Canal being subsequently closed, he and his associates who joined in the enterprise lost the entire investment. In 1856, he, in connection with his partner and cousin, Henry S. Welles, contracted to erect the Brooklyn Water-Works. Previously to this they had undertaken to supply the city of Williamsburg with water from certain lakes and watercourses on Long Island; and, during the progress of this work, the contract was entered into to construct the extensive reservoirs to supply the consolidated city. This important work was completed in the most satisfactory manner at a cost of about five millions of dollars. The energy and financial ability which were required to successfully accomplish this great undertaking in the midst of the money crisis of 1857, when many of the oldest and hitherto most reliable business houses in the country were prostrated, are especially worthy of notice. In 1857, he purchased a half interest in an extensive lumber establishment at Menominee river, on Green bay, which, after holding for about seven years, he disposed of on advantageous terms. In 1859, he bought the entire line of the North Branch Canal, and, having sold the portion extending from Wilkesbarre southward, he organized the North Branch Canal Company, and shipped the first Wyoming coal to Chicago and the West, thus inaugurating a trade which has since had a large expansion. His main object in securing this canal—a purchase he made known to only a few confidential friends—was to change it to a railway route. In pursuance of this project the "Pennsylvania & New York Canal and Railroad Company" was subsequently formed, and its franchises sold, in 1865, to the "Lehigh Valley Railroad Company." Under the auspices of the latter company, the railway, now known as the "Pennsylvania & New York," connecting the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Wilkesbarre, with the Erie at Waverly—one hundred and five miles—was constructed and opened for traffic in September, 1869. He acted as President of this corporation until January, 1870. Securing the construction of the Ithaca & Athens Railroad, and of the extension of the "Southern Central," from Owego to Athens, he completed both works, and accomplished the great ambition of his life, living to see a continuous line of railroads, in great part the result of his own labors, extending from the Susquehanna, at Wyoming, to the Great Lakes. These are some of his principal undertakings, and are evidences of a boldness, foresight, and confidence in the ability to achieve, not often possessed by any one man. Over-attention to business and continuous mental exertion finally impaired his health and shattered his constitution; hence, for several years previous to his death, he was obliged to abstain from great mental exertion. He died suddenly, on October 9th, 1872, while in conversation with his associates of the Southern Central Directory, at Auburn, New York, in the sixty-first year of his age. Thus closed the earthly career of a singularly energetic man, who died as he had lived, "with harness on his back." He was possessed of a marvellously quick perception, a thorough knowledge of finance and industrial subjects, great faculty for organization and control, and an uncommon power of impressing his convictions on others. In 1843, he married a daughter of Hon. John Laporte, who, with seven children, survives him.

M'CLINTOCK, ANDREW TODD, Lawyer, was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, February 2d, 1810. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, his father, Samuel McClintock, having been born in the north of Ireland, but of Scotch origin. His mother was Hannah Todd, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. His preliminary education was received at the schools of his native county, after which he spent three years at Kenyon College, Ohio. He then commenced the study of law under the direction of James Hepburn, a very talented attorney of Northumberland. After about one year, he removed to Luzerne county and completed his legal course in the office of the Hon. George W. Woodward, with whom he was afterwards in partnership. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and has ever since been in the active practice of his profession. He was appointed District Attorney of Luzerne county by Attorney-General Johnson, under Governor Porter, and discharged the duties of that office with distinguished ability and conscientiousness. But public position being distasteful to him, he resigned the office after one year's service. He has frequently been solicited to accept public appointment, but has invariably refused. He has been for a number of years counsel of the Delaware & Hudson, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Companies. He was appointed, by Governor Hartranft, one of the Commissioners to revise the New Constitution, who commenced their sessions in Philadelphia, in August, 1874. In 1841, he was married to Augusta, daughter of Jacob Cist, of Wilkesbarre.

MURPHY, JAMES, Merchant, was born in Ireland, January 28th, 1842. His parents were Daniel Murphy and Mary (McMahon) Murphy, both of unmixed and worthy Irish extraction. He came to this country in 1854, and settled with his family in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. His education was acquired in the common schools of the vicinity, and, though debarred from pursuing his studies in the thorough and complete manner which he desired, he nevertheless succeeded in obtaining a useful and a practical education. In December, 1856, he entered the general mercantile establishment of the brothers Wright, of Lock Haven, and continued to act in their employ until 1861. At that date the original firm was succeeded by Simon Scott, with whom he remained until May, 1865. A branch store was then opened by his employer, at Renovo, and, being extended an interest therein, he took charge of the business at that point; this establishment was known under the name of Murphy & Co., the profits being equally divided between James Murphy and Simon Scott. Ultimately, the branch store became the leading mercantile house in Renovo; the trade, in a fair season, averaging one hundred thousand dollars per annum; this business being accomplished in a place containing but about two thousand five hundred inhabitants, and having no surrounding country to depend upon for profitable relations, as the town lies in the heart of the valley, and is isolated from the neighboring villages and large centres of commerce. Also connected with the house of Murphy & Co. is an extensive clothing establishment, whose business is prosecuted under the name of Logan & Co., James Murphy being largely interested as one of the company. For a long period he was a School Director on the Board of Renovo, and, as one of the first who acted in that capacity when the town was founded, was noted for his energy and generous efforts. He has also been Treasurer of Renovo, and an influential member of the Town Council, exhibiting, in this position, commendable firmness and judgment. As Treasurer of the Building Loan Association, his shrewd enterprise and unerring foresight have contributed materially to its successful establishment. Entering into life without means, he has, unaided, won for himself position and public esteem. He was married, in 1864, to Catherine Keefe, of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania.

PITCAIRN, ROBERT, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was born in Johnstone, a village near Paisley, in Scotland, on May 6th, 1836. His parents, who had emigrated to this country in their early life and returned to Scotland again, came once more to the United States, in 1846, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He received a common-school education, partly in Scotland and partly in this country. In 1850, he entered the service of the Atlantic & Ohio Telegraph Company, as messenger boy, in the Pittsburgh office; soon afterwards perfected himself in telegraphy, and was promoted to operator. In the fall of 1852 or 1853, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as Telegraph Operator and Assistant Ticket Agent at Mountain House, near Hollidaysburg, while that company was yet using the old Portage road over the Alleghenies. In February, 1854, the Pennsylvania Railroad having completed their own line over the mountains, he was transferred to the General Superintendent's office, Altoona, to await a similar position at one of the mountain way-stations then being opened. He, however, was fortunate in being retained in the General Superintendent's office, where he remained, filling different positions, until 1861, with the exception of one year's intermission, he having been sent to the Western Division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, when that road was being completed from Plymouth to Chicago. In 1861 or 1862, he was appointed Superintendent of the Middle Division from Mifflin to Conemaugh. Some time afterwards the road was reorganized, and he was appointed Superintendent of Transportation, a position he held until the spring of 1865, when he was promoted to be Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division. In that responsible position he is still engaged. He has therefore served for twenty-two years, uninterruptedly, in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's interest, rising from the position of messenger to that of Division Superintendent, and growing up with the business of from two to three trains per day to the immense travel now passing over the road. He was married, in 1856, to Elizabeth E., daughter of John Rigg, of Altoona, and formerly of Lewistown, Pennsylvania. Of two younger brothers who started as he did, John Pitcairn, Jr., was lately General Manager of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad, and has now retired from railroad business; and Hugh Pitcairn is now Division Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pan Handle Railroad.

BRIDGENS, R. R., Lumber Merchant, was born in Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, October 10th, 1818. His father, Thomas Bridgens, and mother, Rosanna (Richey) Bridgens, are residents of the same county, and were among its earliest and best-known settlers. In former days, his grandfather also resided in the neighborhood, and acted valiantly as a captain of militia during the Indian war which then agitated this section of the State. R. R. Bridgens lived on a farm until he had attained his seventeenth year, acquiring—in accordance with the primitive usages of those days—the rudiments of the crude and elementary education obtainable in the neighboring log school-house. In the year following his withdrawal from school life, he entered

into the business of contracting on railroads and canals; and from that date down to the present time has been constantly engaged in this occupation, operating on an extensive scale, and in different parts of the county. He is now, and has been for many years, largely engaged in the lumber trade; and the firm of Noyes, Bridgens & Co. are probably the largest dealers in square lumber on the West Branch. He is interested also in the banking-house of Moore, Simpson & Co., of Lock Haven; and, for a number of years, has had charge of the canals in this section of the State, receiving his appointment from the Canal Commissioners in 1857, and holding it until the date of the final sale of the canals. While acting in the above-named capacity, he evinced a thorough knowledge of the many details and duties attendant upon its management and administration, and in every particular gave entire satisfaction to all concerned therein. In politics he belongs to the old Democratic school; and, although never holding, or desiring to hold, any political office, has always been an active and a prominent member of the party. During one period, owing to the warm solicitations of his friends, he was Burgess of the town, and as such deported himself with dignity and capability. At an early date entire success crowned all his efforts, and, acquiring in due time a considerable fortune, he has ever been distinguished for his public and private generosity and benevolence. At the present time, he devotes but little personal attention to any of the mercantile pursuits in which he is still extensively interested, preferring to enjoy the pleasures of a tranquil and unfettered privacy. He is widely known as a skilful and untiring hunter; and, at the arrival of the proper season, proceeds with tents and a pack of hounds, twenty-four in number, to the camping-ground, where, accompanied by his friends, he indulges with great zest in his favorite recreation. In manner and action he is modest and unassuming, in conversation appreciative and interesting, and his undeviating integrity in all things is worthy of high commendation. He was married, in 1850, to Elizabeth Crawford, of Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, a woman of lovable and admirable character.

TRIPP, IRA, Capitalist, was born in Providence, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, January 6th, 1814. His father, Isaac Tripp, and mother, Catherine La France, were of English and French ancestry. They removed to Pennsylvania from Providence, Rhode Island. His education was received at the common schools, and the business of his life, from his early youth to the present day, has been that of a farmer. In connection with his agricultural pursuits, he has also been largely engaged in coal-mining operations, owning large tracts of coal lands which he leases, not working the mines himself. In other real estate he is also heavily interested, and is proprietor of a fine driving-park on the outskirts of Scranton, called "Tripp's Park." In February, 1838, he was married to Rosanna Shoemaker, of Wyoming. His high sense of public duty and patriotism prompted him to enlist, in the commencement of the late war, and although over age, he entered upon an active campaign. At the battle of Falling Waters, Virginia, he was captured, and as a prisoner endured the horrors of Libby Prison for six months. After his exchange, he was honorably discharged from the service. He is a Director in the Trust and Savings Bank of Scranton, also in the Second National Bank of Scranton, and is a high-toned public-spirited citizen, enjoying the high regard of all who know him.

GORMAN, CHARLES R., M. D., Physician, was born at Barkhamsted, Litchfield county, Connecticut, August 4th, 1817. His early education he received at the schools of the neighborhood, completing his course at the academy in Westfield, Massachusetts. Determined to adopt the Medical profession, he entered the Jefferson College in 1844. After attending two courses of lectures, he graduated from that institution in 1846, and immediately removed to Pittston and commenced to practice. Here he has ever since remained, devoting himself entirely to his professional duties and enjoying the confidence of the entire community. Prior to his settlement in Pittston, he had studied for two years under the tuition of Dr. B. F. Throop, in Scranton, a warm personal friend of Dr. J. T. Gorman, his father, who practised in Abington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1848.

MACKEY, L. A., LL. D., Lawyer, President of the Lock Haven National Bank, was born in White Deer township, Union county, Pennsylvania, November 25th, 1819. His parents were Thomas S. Mackey and Catherine (Augstatt) Mackey, both from Berks county, Pennsylvania. His preliminary education was received under the able guidance of the late Rev. David Kirkpatrick, then resident in Milton, Pennsylvania; when that divine, subsequently, removed to Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, L. A. Mackey followed him, and was prepared for Union College, at Schenectady, New York. Among the former students under the above-named scholarly and esteemed preceptor were Governors Curtin and Pollock, with many others who have since become men of note and eminence. So rapid was his progress that, before attaining his sixteenth year, he passed the required examination, and, when admitted to the college, was the youngest member in a class of one hundred and eight. He then took a two years' course, graduated with the highest honors of his class, and was selected to deliver the usual Greek Oration. Subsequently, he entered the law office of

ex-Governor Pollock, where, during the ensuing year, he industriously pursued a course of legal studies; at the expiration of that period, he entered the law-school of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, that chair being then under the charge of Judge Reed, renowned for his scholarship and sterling abilities. While here, he was honored by receiving the degree of LL. D., graduated, and, in 1840, was admitted to the bar of Carlisle. Removing to Lock Haven, he commenced, in 1841, the active practice of his profession, continuing to prosecute it until 1855. At this date he became one of the chief movers in organizing the Lock Haven Bank, with a capital of $200,000—$120,000 paid in. Of this institution he was chosen President, and as such has continued to act down to the present time, while his management and operations have always given entire satisfaction to all connected with the institution. In 1865, the bank was merged into a National bank, and at present possesses the full esteem and confidence of its numerous depositors. In 1870—when Lock Haven became a city—he was chosen its first Mayor, and held that responsible office for three years, during which time he greatly assisted in its progress, and in the profitable development of its industries and resources. For many years he has been closely and importantly identified with all the leading interests in this section of Pennsylvania, and his actions have always been characterized by calm discrimination, matured judgment, and beneficial enterprise. He is President of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, which runs between Lock Haven and Tyrone, and has filled this office for the past ten years. He is also President of the Central Normal School Association of Pennsylvania, and President, moreover, of various other minor enterprises and institutions. In politics, he is of the old Democratic school; in 1868, was the candidate for Congress in his district; and at the present time is prominently named for the same position. He was married, in 1847, to Mary Hepburn, a daughter of Samuel Hepburn, of Milton, Pennsylvania, a distinguished and learned legal practitioner of that place.

MCCLUSKY, A. L., Justice of the Peace for Indiana, Pennsylvania, was born in Alexander town, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, June 23d, 1815. His parents were William McClusky and Jennie (Larimet) McClusky; and he is of worthy Scotch-Irish extraction. His education was acquired in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and, at an early age, he evinced those persevering and energetic qualities which have since conduced to bring him before the public as a prominent and influential citizen and officer. Upon the completion of his course of studies, he engaged in general occupations until 1859, when he was elected Clerk in the office of the Court Register and Recorder. In 1871, he was elected to the position which he occupies at present—Justice of the Peace for Indiana county. While acting in this honorable and responsible capacity, his entire conduct and actions have evidenced commendable ability and shrewd judgment. He is warmly attached to the Republican party, is a firm supporter of its principles and movements, and is esteemed as an industrious and a leading member. In many of the past campaigns which have agitated Pennsylvania and the surrounding country, he has participated prominently, and, though of an unostentatious nature, has, when necessity or emergency required the effort, stood forward promptly and fearlessly to sustain or vindicate views, opinions, and actions, conscientiously adopted and performed. Owing to no one the position and reputation which he has attained, and believing firmly in the value and efficacy of self-assistance, he is worthy of much commendation for his indefatigable industry and the shrewd enterprise that has won him the cordial respect and admiration of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. In all matters involving the interests of his State he is a vigorous mover, and is never backward in assisting in charitable and philanthropic enterprises.

HARVEY, GEORGE T., M. D., Physician, was born in Doylestown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1817. His father and mother were Enoch and Sarah Harvey, who were among the earliest settlers in this section of the State, and were widely known and respected in the adjacent country. His education was acquired in the boarding-school of Bridgepoint, Pennsylvania, and upon the completion of his course of elementary and preliminary studies, he commenced the study of medicine under the efficient tutorship of Dr. Abram Stout, an able and conscientious practitioner and director. At this time he was in his twenty-first year, and, appreciating fully the value of constant and minute research, rapidly prepared himself for his profession, and finally graduated in the University of Pennsylvania. Later he removed to southwestern Missouri, and finding what he deemed a desirable and promising locality, remained in that country for about three years, practising with encouraging success. Subsequently he returned to his native place, and, temporarily abandoning the pursuit of his profession in one branch, established a drug and prescription store. In this enterprise, of which he was sole proprietor and manager, he acquired, by his thorough technical and medical knowledge, and his practical and valuable advice, the confidence and respect of a wide circle of customers and patients. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, actuated by an ardent desire to assist in sustaining the integrity of the Union, he entered the service of the United States Army, in the 25th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers; this organization was enlisted for a term of thirteen months, and he acted with it until the expiration of that time, when it was

duly mustered out. He then re-enlisted in the 104th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years service; on this occasion he was chosen Captain of a company. He participated actively in the battle of John's Island, and was prominently engaged in the first action at Fair Oaks, where he was noted for gallant and serviceable conduct. Later, he accompanied the army to Yorktown, and down the Peninsula, taking an active part in the siege of Charleston, South Carolina. He afterward figured constantly in all the important operations, movements and engagements of the Army of the Cumberland, and was the recipient of many encomiums from his senior officers for his indefatigable energy, his shrewdness and bravery. Although at that date a man well advanced in years, he performed a soldier's part in the most commendable manner, undergoing many hardships and much perilous exposure in the faithful discharge of numerous responsible duties. Upon several occasions he was deputed to accomplish various manœuvres and movements, attended with great and evident danger, and in every instance evinced a cheerful willingness to obey scrupulously any and all commands, repeatedly leading his men through hazardous and perilous encounters, and rarely experiencing a rebuff or defeat. At the termination of the conflict, he returned to Doylestown, and at once resumed the personal management of his former extensive and remunerative business. He is a widely respected and influential citizen of the above-named town, and is noted for his scholarly attainments, his energy and unostentatious benevolence.

LOWRY, HON. MORROW B., Merchant, Legislator and Capitalist, was born at Mabel, Chautauqua county, New York, March 6th, 1813. In 1787, his father, with his mother and nine brothers, emigrated from the north of Ireland and came to the United States; the mother and children belonged to the Covenanter or old-fashioned Presbyterian Church, which fact necessitated their emigration. In 1791, the family moved to Erie county and settled at North East township, where all, with the exception of the two elder sons, who returned to Union county, decided to settle permanently. Soon after moving to Pennsylvania, the family became seriously involved in legal troubles, and were compelled to resort to much litigation in successfully establishing their claim to land, which they had purchased from the State and had patented, but which was subsequently claimed by the Population and Holland Land Company. While in Erie county, Morrow's father was married to Anna Barr, daughter of James Barr, who died in January, 1823, leaving a family consisting of seven sons and three daughters. Removing later to Chautauqua county, he resided there a few years, then left Mabel, transporting himself and family thence in a flat-bottomed boat, built on Chautauqua Lake, and in which the party traversed the French creek upward from Franklin to Meadville. Locating on Watson's run, Sandisbury township, in Crawford county, they found themselves in a wilderness, with no educational opportunities save those furnished by the incompetent master of an old log schoolhouse, whose windows were made of greased paper, and whose accommodations were of the most primitive nature. Even these poor and excessively limited advantages Morrow was not permitted to enjoy for any great length of time, since, the family being in straitened circumstances, the most trivial expenses were a source of discomfort, and he was obliged to contribute toward his own and its maintenance. In 1824, his father married a second time, espousing Mary Gibson, daughter of Andrew Gibson, of Fairfield township. Eventually from this union sprang three sons, viz: Alexander, who was killed at the second battle of Bull Run; Andrew, who resides in Rockford, Illinois; and Israel, living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1826, his father again moved to Youngsville, in Warren county; but in the new home Morrow remained but a few months; already his ambitious spirit began to assert itself, and he was planning a beginning whose end was to be honorable and eminent. Traveling to North East, Erie county, he entered the store of his cousin, Hugh W. Lowry, and remained with him until 1828. He then started for Buffalo; arriving there, he lodged at the Rathbone House, and through the proprietor, Mr. Rathbone, succeeded in obtaining a position in the store of Leonard B. Creary. In this establishment he remained two years, when, his employer dying, he found fresh occupation in a hardware store, continuing in that situation until the spring of 1831. At the expiration of three years, he determined to establish a business on his own account. Although only nineteen years of age, and unaided, he went to New York, and there obtained a stock of general merchandise amounting in value to more than $10,000, giving for this sum notes payable in six months. He then shipped the stock to Conneautville, where he commenced business with what was at that time the finest and largest assortment of goods ever brought to Crawford county. In this enterprising venture he was eminently successful; and, greatly encouraged, he engaged largely in the butter trade, purchasing all that he could obtain in the counties of Crawford, Mercer and Butler, which was packed in firkins and shipped to Detroit, then beginning to be a town of considerable importance. He also traded his goods for cattle of every description, and for horses and mules, which, found on the Western Reserve, were driven to Eastern markets. After concluding a very satisfactory business in Detroit, he returned, and, overtaking his drove of cattle in the Narrows of the Susquehanna, a few miles from Harrisburg, accompanied them, riding on a mule, into the last-named city. Within two days he had profitably disposed of all his cattle, and, with the cash proceeds, arrived in New York on the day when his notes became due. His promptness in meeting

his liabilities increased his credit in that city, and subsequently was of great service to him in various ways. In the fall of 1841, he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected to the Lower House of the Legislature from Crawford county; and in 1842 he was again elected. The Lowry family had always been warmly attached to Democratic principles, siding with the Democratic party on all important issues. His object in going to the Legislature was purely a business one, while also usefully patriotic in its tendencies. He saw that the State needed appropriations for the Erie Extension Canal and for other important purposes, and he was the author of the Bill for the Relief of the Domestic Creditors of the State; he succeeded also in introducing and carrying through a bill for the abolishment of the Nicholson Court, and obtained such legislation as settled the titles to lands in Northwestern Pennsylvania. For many years he attended the State conventions, and was an active and able mover in politics generally. He acted with the Democratic party until James Buchanan became its candidate for the Presidency, when, from conscientious motives, he severed his connection with it; prior to this event he had always been called a Democratic Abolitionist, and with just title. On uniting with the Republican party, he was immediately elected a Delegate at Large to the National Republican Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and was also a Delegate to the convention which renominated him; in both conventions he served on the Committees on Resolutions. He was an old and trusted friend of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, whom he visited after his incarceration. His intended visit was communicated to Governor Wise, who ordered a guard of soldiers to accompany him and then conduct him out of the State. In 1848, he moved to Erie, where he has since chiefly resided. In 1861, on the evening of the day upon which Sumter was attacked, a public meeting was held in Erie, at which he offered $2000 to the regiment which should be the first to leave Northwestern Pennsylvania for Washington. This proved an incentive, and in a short time the "83d" became a reality, and the promised $2000 was directed to be justly shared among the families of the indigent volunteers. During the course of the speech delivered at that meeting, Morrow Lowry enunciated the following opinions, then considered rash and daring in the extreme: "I would enlist the blacks everywhere. . . . This war must end in emancipation, and the sooner we have emancipation the sooner we will have peace." In the fall of that year, he was elected to the State Senate, to represent the counties of Erie and Crawford, and was retained by an admiring constituency in this position for nine consecutive years. During the Rebellion, many positions of trust and honor were offered him by the General Government, but these he invariably declined, preferring to occupy the position conferred on him by Governor Curtin—to care for the sick and wounded soldiers of Pennsylvania. In this latter noble employment he organized a system acknowledged by all to be the best and most effectual in accomplishing the desired ends. At the close of the war, he differed with his party on the Currency question, believing that the national banking system was a war measure, and that the "banks should be mustered out with the troops." In 1867, he published a letter, which, full of political truths and original ideas boldly and ably expressed on the positions and questions of the day, created considerable excitement in public circles. In this he spoke strongly and eloquently concerning the License question; Mrs. Surratt, whose execution he declared to be "the most wanton State murder on record"; the Naturalization of Foreigners; and Negro Suffrage. During his last term in the Legislature, he was stricken with paralysis in his right side, but fortunately the attack was not attended with fatal results. In 1870, after returning home from his legislative labors, over 2000 citizens of Erie united in a request to him that he would become their candidate for Congress, an honor he firmly declined in a letter full of pathos, loyalty and manliness. "Taxes levied for the war," he wrote, "should have been reduced when the war ended, so that the interest should be paid, public credit maintained and the people relieved and encouraged. Make banking on public securities free—reduce the taxes, and specie payments will be the inevitable result." Again, speaking of Negro Suffrage: "Clans and classes are opposed to Christian fraternity, are odious to republican equality and justice." He now enjoys the seclusion of private life, giving his whole time to the management of his large estate, consisting of immense tracts of land in and around Erie and elsewhere. He was married, in the spring of 1832, to Sarah Fletcher, of Lansingville, Tompkins county, by whom he had six children, all of whom, with their mother, are deceased. He was married again, in 1848, to Harriet I. Henderson, of Springfield, Erie county. Finally, more than forty children have, at different times, been educated and cared for tenderly through his bounty, while, during the war, he gave largely from his private fortune to preserve the integrity of the Union and to promote entire emancipation.

BRYDEN, ANDREW, Miner, etc., was born in Scotland, January 10th, 1827. In May, 1843, he emigrated to the United States, and until 1850 was engaged in the mines at Carbondale, Pennsylvania. Receiving a more advantageous offer from the Pennsylvania Coal Company, he removed to Pittston and entered the service of that company in the capacity of Boss Miner. Here, with the exception of the year 1863, when with the Baltimore Coal Company, Wilkesbarre, he has continued, and now fills the highly responsible position of Mine Superintendent. The operations of the company are most extensive; it produces over 12,000,000 of tons of coal per year, and employs about

2600 hands in and around its works. His position is one which requires the possession of peculiar faculties to properly fill, and his long tenure thereof fully attests the competence with which he discharges his duties. What education he has acquired was obtained by chances, and his success in life is due to his own honest, steady and self-reliant exertions. He was married, in 1845, at Carbondale, to Ann Law; and, after her death, to Isabella Young, of Dunmore, in 1857. He is a School Director in Pittston, a Director of the Miners' Savings Bank, and for six years was an Overseer of the Poor in East Pittston.

WILSON, WILLIAM R., Lawyer, was born in Reamstown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 20th, 1826. His father, John Wilson, was a prominent local politician, and a direct descendant of the famous Daniel Boone, who figured so largely as settler, backwoodsman and patriot soldier. His mother was of German extraction, and widely admired for her many womanly graces. He commenced the acquirement of a preliminary education in the common schools of his native town, but, owing to various circumstances, was able to attain to but a limited degree of proficiency. Subsequently, by a persevering course of self-education and well-directed industry, he fitted himself for that profession in which he has since risen to honorable position. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the law under the direction of the late Colonel Reah Frazer, and in 1850 was admitted to the bar. Immediately commencing the active practice of his profession in Lancaster, he soon obtained a large and highly remunerative clientage. Rapidly attaining popularity, he became a member of the City Councils, and was chosen to fill the position of City Solicitor, fulfilling the duties of that position with marked ability. Although opposed in politics to the Administration during the late war to suppress the Southern Rebellion, he was, nevertheless, a strong and inflexible supporter of the Government, and delivered several ardent and eloquent speeches favoring a prompt suppression of the outbreak by force of arms, and encouraging enlistment and voluntary subscriptions. Throughout that memorable and trying epoch he ever manifested a fearless loyalty in the enunciation of his opinions, and advocated the cause of the Union in an able and energetic manner. He was a Director of the Inland Insurance and Deposit Company, of Lancaster, and for some time acted as its Solicitor. For more than twenty years he has practised with marked success in the Supreme Court, and is recognized as one of the leading members of the bar, commanding respect and admiration for his many natural and acquired talents. For more than fifteen years he was an influential and industrious member of the School Board of Lancaster, and occupied himself incessantly and zealously in enlarging beneficially the principles governing school establishment and direction, evidencing in this particular a shrewd comprehension of the proper mode of management, and a commendable energy in carrying his conclusions to a practical and needed end. As a religious man, he is attached to the Presbyterian Church, and is generous in his donations for philanthropic and charitable objects. He was married, in January, 1852, to a daughter of Frederick Oberlin, a well-known merchant and politician of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and has a thriving family consisting of three children.

BREWER, HON. FRANCIS B., Physician, Merchant and Politician, was born in the town of Keen, New Hampshire, October 20th, 1820. Though not a native of, or at this time a resident in, Pennsylvania, he has been conspicuously identified with the producing interests of this State. He received a thorough English and classical education in the schools of his native State, and graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1843. He then entered upon the study of medicine, and after pursuing a course of study at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he received his diploma from that institution and entered upon the practice of his profession at Barnet, Vermont. In 1850, he removed to Titusville, Pennsylvania, and embarked in the lumber business on an extensive scale, becoming a member of the firm of Brewer, Watson & Co. He was also deeply interested in the petroleum trade, and was largely instrumental in developing the great industries of which that product is the centre. The first well ever sunk for that oil was on the land of the firm of Brewer, Watson & Co., at the junction of Pine and Oil creeks, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. For a number of years he was one of the largest operators and dealers in this commodity in the country. Having realized a very large fortune in his various enterprises, he retired to Westfield, in the State of New York, and there established the First National Bank of Westfield, and became also the proprietor of the Westfield Locks Works, a most extensive manufacturing establishment. He has several times been elected to the New York Legislature, where his record is in every way honorable; and in 1874 he was appointed by the President of the United States a Government Inspector of the Pacific Railway.

KINTZING, GRAVENSTINE, Cashier of the First National Bank of Lock Haven, was born in Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, February 10th, 1845. His father is I. C. Kintzing, a prominent and influential citizen of this section of the State; his mother is Mary (Dunn) Kintzing, whose family was one of the earliest to settle in the valley. Availing himself of the advantages offered by the

daily common schools of his native town, he acquired an ordinary, but useful and practical, education. When in his eighteenth year, he became actively engaged in business life, and since has met with far greater success and honor than usually falls to the lot of the majority of business men. His first essay was made in the lumber trade, the main business of this region of Pennsylvania. Acquiring an interest in a remunerative mill, he undertook its entire charge and conduct; attending to the whole of the manifold duties entailed in operating it, and also to the financial department of the establishment. In this capacity he continued to act for two years, when he sold out his share in the concern, and shortly after entered the First National Bank as an employé. In March, 1866, he was appointed to the position of Teller, filling it for a period extending a short time over six years. How satisfactorily, and with what ability, he performed his duties is amply testified to by his subsequent appointment to the Cashiership of the institution. This event occurred in October, 1872, a vacancy having been caused by the decease of his predecessor. He is probably the youngest bank cashier in the State; and in the First National Bank of Lock Haven the cashier really holds the management and supervision, the President, occupied by other important interests, being unable to give much time or attention to the direction of its affairs; accordingly, upon the cashier necessarily devolves an important and onerous trust, and one requiring the constant exercise of great vigilance and careful discrimination. He is also a Director in the Lock Haven Shoe Company, a concern which does an extensive trade throughout the lumber region, and particularly in Clinton county. In addition to this, he is an influential Director in the Great Island Bridge Company, an establishment possessing a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. Although under thirty years of age, he is already one of the leading men in this section of western Pennsylvania; occupies several responsible and prominent positions, and bids fair, by his remarkable energy, shrewdness and enterprise, to take high rank among the wealthy, useful and eminent men of the State.

JONES, COLONEL DAVID M., Register and Recorder of Blair county, Pennsylvania, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, April 24th, 1838. His family was one among the earlier settlers of the State, and of Welsh descent. After receiving an ordinary common-school education, he learned with his father the trade of potter. In 1860, he joined a corps of civil engineers, but at the outbreak of the war, in 1861, was among the first of the loyal men who enlisted in the service of the United States to crush the Rebellion. Upon this occasion he served three months with the militia company of which he had been a member and a non-commissioned officer (Company D, 3d Regiment). He then assisted in raising and organizing a company of three years troops, and by them was elected First Lieutenant; before receiving his commission, however, his captain became Lieutenant-Colonel of the regimental organization, and through this he received his commission as Captain of Company A, 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the completion of this company at Harrisburg, the troops were assigned to active service in Maryland, and, in June, 1862, joined the command of General Lander in West Virginia, participating in all his operations. After his death, they were placed under General Shields until after the battle of Winchester, March 23d, 1862. Subsequently, they were transferred to McDowell's Corps, and afterward participated in Pope's campaign, and with McClellan in Maryland, and, finally, participated with the main army in its advance on Fredericksburg. He was wounded severely at the second Bull Run battle; was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, and confined for three weeks in Libby Prison. In 1862, he had been commissioned Major of his regiment, but the Colonel in command having been killed in battle, he in due course assumed command, and was finally appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. At Gettysburg he was wounded again, and lost a leg; by this he was rendered unable to take further part in active service, and, October 9th, 1863, was mustered out of the service on account of disability resulting from his wound. In 1864, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Tyrone, Pennsylvania, continuing to live thus until elected to his present position in the autumn of 1865. Relinquishing business at this period, he entered upon the duties of his office, December 1st, 1865; in conclusion, we may add that to this position he has been four times elected, a convincing proof that his record is fair and unspotted.

GILLMORE, GEORGE F., Lawyer and Journalist, was born in New Hampshire, in 1812. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and fought in the Revolutionary War. He was for some time a teacher in the State of New York, and came to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1835. He was engaged to organize the first public school in Pittsburgh, under the then new common school law, and was soon after a teacher in the Western University, where he remained two years. He then read law for nearly three years, with the late Hon. Walter Forward, and was employed as a writer in the office of Lowrie & Todd. Admitted to practice in 1841, he was soon in the enjoyment of a large business. Though almost disabled for active work for two months of each year by periodical catarrh, he had yet in twelve years become one of the most successful lawyers at the bar. The winter of 1853 he spent at Harrisburg as a member of the Legislature. At this time he became a proprietor and the editor of the *Pittsburgh Post*, and left it four years later with largely increased subscription lists. He was a candi-

Galaxy Pub Co Philadelphia.

F. C. Negley.

date for Judge in 1859, but not elected. When the war broke out, he was an earnest advocate for the cause of the Union, and has never been a party man since, nor sought any office. In 1865, he retired from his profession, bought a farm, and settled down to the long-coveted enjoyment of rural life. All his life he has been an enthusiastic student of the natural sciences; and on such subjects his pen has not been quite idle, though his name has not appeared as a writer. He has a work almost finished on an interesting scientific subject, which those of his friends who have read portions of it strongly advise him to publish. He is a gentleman of fine culture, and throughout his career has been esteemed as an upright and honorable man.

BUCKINGHAM, THOMAS LEA, D.D.S., M.D., Dentist, was born March 9th, 1816, at Delaware, near Stanton, his parents being James Buckingham and Mary (Oliver) Buckingham, of English descent. He received his early education in a common school near Brandywine Springs, and on leaving that assisted his father in the milling business, at which he remained until he was twenty years of age. He then followed the occupation of a farmer, and continued at that until 1843, in which year he removed to Wilmington, and began the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. A. C. Reynolds. In 1845, he left Wilmington and came to Philadelphia, where he entered into partnership with Dr. Lee, who had for many years been established on Walnut street. This partnership ceased in 1846, since which date he has continued to practice his profession alone. He was one of the founders of the old Philadelphia Dental College, in which he took the chair of Mechanical Dentistry. This college ceased to exist under its original constitution, and became merged into the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, which was established, in 1856, with an entirely new charter. In this latter college Dr. Buckingham at first held the same chair which he had previously held in the old college, but, in 1857, exchanged it for that of chemistry, which he still retains. He was Dean of the Faculty of the College from 1857 to 1859, and again from 1865 to 1871. He received his M. D. degree, in 1851, from the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and that of D. D. S., in 1853, from the Baltimore Dental College. He was one of the promoters of the *Dental Times*, and during its whole existence contributed regularly to its columns. He also assisted in the establishment of the Pennsylvania Dental Association, the oldest dental association, with but one exception, in the United States. In 1860, he was the President of the American Dental Convention, and, in 1874, of the American Dental Association, which met that year at Detroit. He is one of the oldest established dentists in the city of Philadelphia.

JORDAN, THOMAS R., Engineer, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, February 12th, 1822. His parents were Thomas R. Jordan and Mary Ann (Johnston) Jordan; both widely known and respected for their many estimable qualities. His education was acquired in the schools of his native place, and he early manifested great perseverance and shrewd foresight. In 1843, he entered the United States Navy as landsman; but after remaining in that position for one year was discharged at the instance of his father. Returning to Lancaster subsequently, he worked at the trade of carpenter for a limited space of time, but found it an uncongenial employment at that point in his life. In 1846, he entered the army of the United States, then departing for Mexico. After serving for a short time as private, he was appointed Sergeant in the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Roberts, until the decease of that estimable officer, an event which occurred in Mexico; the regiment was afterward commanded by Colonel Gray. While acting in this capacity, he upon all occasions conducted himself with marked ability, and won many encomiums for his gallant, useful and meritorious services. He was ultimately discharged on account of disability arising from various causes, and returned to Pennsylvania *viâ* New Orleans. He then became engaged anew in the carpenter's trade; occupied himself in millwright work of iron and wood; and was employed as an assistant in the building of railroad bridges, and in the manufacture of turning-tables, etc. In the spring of 1857, he secured a position on a railroad as Private Engineer, fulfilling the duties attached to this place until the fall of 1860. In the ensuing winter, he forsook this employment and became engaged in the hotel business, a venture which he has continued to prosecute with great success down to the present time. He is a prominent and influential citizen of Towanda, and noted for his solid business capacities, his skilful enterprise, and his undeviating integrity and uprightness. His qualifications for the business in which he is at present engaged are well known to a wide circle of travellers and resident men of wealth and business, with whom his courteous demeanor and attractive presence make him very popular.

NEGLEY, MAJOR FELIX C., Coal Operator and Capitalist, was born in Butler, Butler county, Pennsylvania, February 28th, 1825. His father, John Negley, participated actively in the War of 1812, and was noted for his gallant and meritorious services; his mother, Elizabeth (Patterson) Negley, was a daughter of General James Patterson, a prominent and influential citizen of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His grandfather took an active part in the memorable movements and struggles of the Revolutionary conflict, and distinguished himself by his intrepid and tireless

efforts in aiding to sustain the Patriot cause, to secure a separate and free Government. On the paternal side he is of Swiss descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Switzerland to America at a period contemporary with William Penn; while in their native country these progenitors were rendered extremely conspicuous through the zealous support which they gave to the great Reformation and the renowned theologian and divine, Dr. Ulrich Zwingle. The early education of Felix C. Negley was acquired at Butler Academy, in the town and county of the same name; upon the termination of the usual course of studies, he abandoned school life, and became engaged in engineering and general surveying. This occupation he pursued until the breaking out of the California gold excitement, of 1849, when, catching the general infection, he assisted in raising and organizing a company to search for gold in the new El Dorado. Being fully completed in numbers and outfit, this company left Pittsburgh in the spring of 1849, traversed the Plains, crossed the Rocky Mountains, and, in the following fall, arrived safely in California, without having been subjected to more than the usual amount of hardship and peril generally attending such a journey. Here the associates placed themselves in a desirable location, and Felix C. Negley was soon actively engaged in mining for gold; possessing shrewd administrative ability, he was appointed to control and manage the business affairs of the company, and eventually succeeded in acquiring a considerable amount of the precious metal. At the expiration of two years, passed chiefly in mining and minor trading operations, he deemed it advisable to move eastward, and shortly after arrived in safety in Pittsburgh. Here he associated himself with a firm which was the first to embark in the enterprise of mining and shipping coal by railroad to the above-named city; that initiatory essay proving highly successful, various other capitalists connected themselves with it, and, within a remarkably short space of time, the business was developed into one of great magnitude and importance. Until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he was constantly and busily occupied in mining and shipping coal; but, at this date, actuated by a fearless and an ardent loyalty, and desirous to aid in sustaining the integrity of the Union, he determined to tender his services to the Government as a volunteer soldier. He immediately contributed $50,000 from his private means to assist in suppressing the Rebellion; and subsequently the major portion of this gift was employed in organizing and equipping a battalion of cavalry, with which, holding the rank of Major, he hurried to the scene of conflict. Thereafter, while arduously engaged for two years in the performance of perilous duties, he earned for himself the reputation of an able and intrepid soldier. At the conclusion of the war, he returned to Pittsburgh and resumed his operations in mining and shipping coal, an occupation in which he is still extensively and importantly interested. Although heedful when any leading or vital question arises, Major Negley has always refused to allow himself to become embroiled in political agitations and partisan movements; solicited repeatedly to accept the candidature of various offices of trust, honor and emolument, he has always met such solicitations with a dignified but resolute refusal. In the system of the common schools, however, he takes the warmest interest, and for more than nineteen years has been an esteemed and influential Director of the public schools.

EBERHART, GILBERT L., Civil Engineer and Lawyer, was born at North Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, June 15th, 1830. His father, John Eberhart, was a prominent business man of the above-mentioned county, and well known as an upright and enterprising citizen. At the completion of the preparatory course of studies commenced in Mercer Academy, he entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, and, in 1852, graduated from that institution. After graduating at Civil Engineering, he was engaged on the Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad, and also in the city of Pittsburgh, until 1856. At this date, he was appointed County Superintendent of Mercer county, for one year; and subsequently filled the position of Principal of Public Schools, in Greenville, Pennsylvania, and, later, at Conneautville, Spring township, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, until April, 1861. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he entered the service of his country, enlisting in Company D, known as the "Erie Regiment," for a term of three months; he was then enrolled in the 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, as Commissary Sergeant. In 1862, for efficient and meritorious service, he was promoted, on the field, to fill the position of Quartermaster of the 8th Reserves, and, prior to the receipt of his commission, was detailed as Commissary of Subsistence, on the staff of General Meade. During the progress of the rebellion, he continued to officiate in that department, and fulfilled the duties attached to his position with marked and acknowledged ability and integrity. At the fall of Richmond and the termination of the conflict, he was appointed by General Howard, as Superintendent of Education of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the State of Georgia, remaining in this office for about two years. He then returned to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where, upon the completion of a course of legal studies, he was admitted to practice in the courts of the above county, in June, 1872. Through his shrewdness, enterprise, and scholarly attainments, he has gradually acquired a considerable clientage. In politics, he is a warm advocate of the principles governing the Republican party, and is one of its most energetic and influential members; at the present time (August, 1874) he is a prominent candidate for the Assembly on its ticket.

GARRISON, ABRAHAM, Manufacturer, was born in the year 1804, in Orange county, New York, near West Point. His father had been for many years engaged as a navigator upon the Hudson river, and his early days were passed in the old homestead, his education being obtained in the common schools of his native county. He assisted his father until he attained his majority, when he decided upon learning a mechanical trade. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1826, and entered the foundry of his uncle, Lawrence Kingsland, of the firm of Kingsland, Lightner & Co. Here he remained for two years, industriously applying himself and succeeding in mastering the business of his choice in its every detail. Returning to his home upon the Hudson, he resumed his former life and continued thus employed for about five years, when, at the solicitation of his uncle, he again removed to Pittsburgh and rejoined the firm of Kingsland, Lightner & Co., as manager. So valuable were his services that, in 1836, he was received into partnership with his former employers and the connection continued until 1839. He then, in association with H. L. Bollman, purchased the interest of the original owners, and continued the business under the firm of Bollman & Garrison until 1851, when a junior partner withdrew. In 1864, he bought the interest of H. L. Bollman, and has been the head of the establishment since, the present firm consisting of A. Garrison, J. H. Ricketson and William Holmes. He has worked himself by energy, honesty and intelligent application to his proud position as head of one of the most extensive industrial establishments in Pennsylvania, which, to his sagacity and prudent management for years back, owes its present high success. He is a most active and public-spirited citizen, his high character and influence being fully recognized in the community in which he resides. He is the President of the Diamond Savings Bank, fills the same official post in the Pittsburgh and Monongahela Bridge Company, and has occupied many other positions of high honor and responsibility.

KAUFFMAN, COLONEL CHRISTIAN S., Iron Manufacturer, etc., was born in Manor township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 12th, 1826. He is of direct Swiss descent from both parents; his father, Andrew J. Kauffman, was a farmer, well known and highly respected in the county. His scholastic education he received entirely in the common schools of his native township. At the age of ten years, he entered a country store as assistant, in which employment he continued for three years, when, his health beginning to give evidence of failing, he abandoned his situation and returned to his father's farm. Here he remained until he was sixteen years of age, aiding in the routine duties of home labor during summer and attending the district common-school during the winter months. With increased knowledge and improved health he returned to the commercial establishment he had quitted, for two years, when he engaged in the mercantile business upon his own account. Meeting with fair success, in 1849 he disposed of his business with the intention of emigrating to California. Sober second-thought resulted in his remaining in the East. In the spring of 1850, he resumed mercantile pursuits in Columbia until 1854. At this date, in connection with Hugh M. North and General B. A. Shaeffer, he purchased a furnace and proceeded to the manufacture of iron. After some time, Mr. North retired from the firm, and, at the death of General Shaeffer, Mr. Kauffman purchased from the estate his interest, and thus became the sole proprietor of the works, which he has been successfully operating ever since. Some time after obtaining sole control, he rebuilt and enlarged the establishment, rendering it complete in every department, and introducing all the most approved appliances in order to enable him to produce the best qualities of iron. In 1856, he was elected to the State Legislature and served for one term with credit to himself and full satisfaction to his constituents. He is a member of the town council and has been connected with a large number of corporations and companies as an officer and director, and having always taken a lively interest in the building of railroads and other internal improvements, he has done much to develop and build up the section of country in which Columbia is situate. He was appointed aid to Governor Pollock, and thereby received the title of Colonel. A strong supporter of the United States Government during the late Civil War, he contributed many thousand dollars to aid in the preservation of the Union. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and deeply interested in every movement for the advancement of religion and morality. He was married, in 1852, to a daughter of the late Jacob Strickler, a prominent farmer and miller of West Hempfield township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

ZAHM, EDWARD J., Merchant and Manufacturer, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 24th, 1831. The family is of Swiss-German origin. His great-grandfather, Right Rev. Michael Zahm, was a Bishop in the Moravian Church. At the time of the Reformation in Germany, there were two brothers of the family living: one remained with the Catholic and the other enlisted in the Protestant Church; of the latter, Edward J. is a direct descendant. His father, Mathias Zahm, occupied various positions of public trust for nearly sixty years in Lancaster, and died August 25th, 1874, aged eighty-five years. The resolutions of the Lancaster Bar and School Board bear high testimony to his worth and integrity. Edward J. is the youngest of five sons and four daughters. His education, acquired at the public

schools of thirty years ago, was not particularly advanced, though he enjoyed for one year the benefits of the instruction in the High School of Professor Kirkwood, since eminent as an astronomer. At the age of fourteen, he entered the watch and jewelry store of his brother, as an apprentice. Here he continued for eight and a half years, mastering all the delicate details of the art. In December, 1854, in connection with his brother, H. L. Zahm, he engaged in business on his own account under the firm-title of H. L. & E. J. Zahm, in Lancaster. Some years later, they purchased the property directly opposite their original location, known as the Hubley Corner, and refitting it handsomely, removed their establishment thereto. In March, 1870, he purchased his brother's interest, designated the location Zahm's Corner, and has continued to enjoy uninterrupted prosperity. Through his intimate personal relations with the late Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D. D., of the Reformed Church, he became actively attached to that denomination, and has filled several places of responsibility therein; for many years he has been a prominent member of the Board of Trustees of its Theological Seminary, and was mainly instrumental in changing its location from Mercersburg to Lancaster. For a long time he has also been one of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, located near his home. His zeal in the cause of Christian education and the interests of his denomination has rendered him prominent in its Synods and widely known and respected in the church throughout the United States. He was of the first Board of Directors of the Lancaster Inquirer Printing and Publishing Company, aiding largely in the organization of that important business interest; was connected for one year, as a Director, with the Lancaster County Mining Company, and assisted in bringing into operation the means for the development of the rich mines controlled by this corporation. Recently, he accepted the Presidency of the Adams & Perry Watch Manufacturing Company, the parties associated with him in the enterprise only engaging in the undertaking upon the condition of his assuming that position. He was married, April 5th, 1855, to Margaret, daughter of Jacob Kuhns, brickmaker, of Lancaster, and has three sons and four daughters.

BIDDLE, GEORGE W., Lawyer, was born in the city of Philadelphia, January 11th, 1818. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and, on the completion of the usual curriculum, devoted himself specially to the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar, January 11th, 1839, and has continued actively and successfully to follow his profession in his native city up to the present time (1874). He is one of the most eminent lawyers of the Philadelphia bar, and fitly represents the ability, sterling integrity, and solid learning which have made that bar famous. Devoted almost exclusively to his private practice, which is very large, he has held but few public positions; his services in this direction having been confined chiefly to the offices of School Director, member of Common Council, Trustee of the Gas Works of the city of Philadelphia, and member of the Fourth Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania of 1872 and 1873, in which latter body he was particularly prominent, representing the First Senatorial District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, and Twenty-sixth Wards of the city of Philadelphia. He was a regular attendant at its sessions, and a frequent, powerful, and earnest speaker, especially in the discussions on the subject of the "Judiciary;" he served also on the Committee on Impeachment and Removal from Office, of which he was the Chairman, and on that on Executive Departments. In politics, he is attached to the Democratic party.

HAMPTON, HON. MOSES, LL. D., Lawyer, Judge, etc., was born near Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, October 28th, 1803. His father, Moses Hampton, was one of the early pioneers of western Pennsylvania, whence he removed from the State of New Jersey, where he had resided for many years. He was of English descent, but served in the cause of freedom during the war of the Revolution. About 1812, the family removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, where they built a log cabin, cleared ground for farming purposes, and, in the midst of the surrounding wilderness, toiled hard to build a home. In all these labors the son bore a willing part, adding to his farm work the trade of blacksmithing, which was his father's occupation. He left his home when seventeen and entered an academy at Burton, Ohio, where, his father being too poor to assist him in gaining an education, he supported himself by manual labor for one year, in which he acquired considerable proficiency in the English branches and had commenced the study of Greek and Latin. Leaving Burton, he visited his home, and then, journeying on foot through the trackless forest, made his way to Washington College, Pennsylvania. Here he entered upon a regular course under the instruction of Dr. Wylie. In the last year of the session, 1826, he was tendered, and accepted, the post of Principal of the La Fayette Academy, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. This position he creditably filled for two years, during which time he commenced the study of law with John M. Austin, of Uniontown. Here he was admitted to the bar in the early part of 1829, and immediately engaged in the practice of the profession. In 1829, he removed to Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and became the colleague of Jeremiah S. Black and Charles Ogle. For one year he held, from Governor Ritner, the appointment of Prothonotary of the Courts of Somerset, and then resigned. He gained much reputation in this place, and ranked as

one of the leading members of its bar. In 1838, he removed to Pittsburgh, where his practice became greatly extended, and he engaged with zeal in the field of politics. In the Ritner campaign of 1837, he was among the most active and efficient advocates of Whig principles, winning thereby great popularity and adding largely to his professional connection. Since the age of seventeen, he has been a regular member of the Presbyterian Church, and is one of the senior elders of that denomination. In 1846, he was elected to Congress as the representative of Allegheny county, and, in 1848, was re-elected. During his first official term, he was a member of the Committee on Commerce; in the second session, on the Committee of Ways and Means. Returning to Pittsburgh, he proposed to devote himself to his practice, but, in 1853, was nominated for and elected President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county. Re-elected as President Judge of the same court in 1863, he served with distinction until December, 1873, when he retired to private life. While in Congress, he obtained an appropriation for the building of the Marine Hospital, on the Ohio river, below Pittsburgh, and also secured an appropriation of $75,000 for the building of the Pittsburgh Post-office; this being the first money ever granted for such purpose to any city except New York. During his term of service as Judge, he organized and perfected the system of the Allegheny County Work-house, now a great benefaction and a self-supporting institution. He was an original member of the Republican party.

BLACK, JEREMIAH S., Lawyer and Judge, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 10th, 1810. His father was a man of influence and considerable prominence, and, from 1814 to 1818, was a member of the Legislature; afterward, for several years, an Associate Judge; and, at the time of his death, a member of Congress. After acquiring a thorough classical and mathematical education, he abandoned school-life and adopted temporarily the occupation of a farmer. When in his seventeenth year, he entered the law office of Chauncey Forward, in Somerset, and, in 1830, while still in his minority, was admitted to the bar. In 1831, he became Deputy Attorney-General for Somerset county, and, in 1842, was elevated to the bench, becoming the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Judicial District composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, and Blair. In 1851, he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to which he was re-elected in 1854. In 1857, under the administration of President Buchanan, he was the Attorney-General of the United States; in 1860, Secretary of State; and, in 1862, Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania of 1872 and 1873, as a Democratic delegate at large, and took an active part in all its deliberations until he resigned his seat on October 2d, 1873.

SHOCK, SAMUEL, Lawyer and Financier, eldest son of John and Salome Shock, was born in Harrisburg, May 28th, 1707. His ancestry was purely German, and his grandparents immigrated to this country at an early day, settling near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father, removing to Harrisburg in 1792, filled the office of Commissioner and Treasurer of Dauphin county, and, in 1810, was selected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania as a Commissioner with Robert Harris, Adamson Tannehill, William McCandless, and Nathan Beach, to survey the northern and southern roads from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, to discover the best route for a turnpike between the two places. After a thorough course in various preparatory schools, he, in 1815–'16, studied at the West Nottingham Academy in Cecil county, Maryland, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Magraw and the distinguished linguist, Daniel M'Cremmer. In 1812–'13–'14, he was Recorder of Patents under John Cochran, Secretary of the Land Office, and Recorder of Surveys in the office of Andrew Porter, then Surveyor-General. In September, 1814, he joined the Harrisburg Artillerists, a volunteer company formed within twenty-four hours after the British had burned the Capitol at Washington. This company, commanded by Richard M. Crain, marched to York, and thence to Baltimore, where they remained until the enemy abandoned the intended attack upon that city, and concentrated their forces near New Orleans. In May, 1817, he began to study law with Hon. Amos Ellmaker, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and, under his auspices, was admitted to the bar in March, 1820. In the same year, he was appointed Solicitor of the Harrisburg Bank, which post he filled for many years, being later made Solicitor for the Directors of the Poor. In 1825, he took an active part in an unsuccessful effort to impeach Samuel S. Frank, President Judge of the Dauphin and Lebanon District. In the early part of his professional career, he was both a teacher and a superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Lutheran Church, and, by personal labor and generous contributions, aided materially in the erection of a Sunday-school house. In 1825, he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, by a union of the Whig and anti-Masonic members, as successor of Francis R. Shunk, the Democratic candidate. In 1837, he was made Secretary to the Convention to amend the Constitution, and, at the close of the labors of that body, he was unanimously thanked. In 1839, he was elected Cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company under no very favorable circumstances; its nominal capital being $150,000, but, actually, not more than from $80,000 to $100,000, as a bridge costing more than $175,000 had, in 1832, been

carried away by an ice-freshet, and the loss sustained had not been made up; no dividend had been made for five years, while the stock was selling at $35 per share for $100 paid in, and few buyers; the capital was afterward increased to $250,000 by converting $100,000 of bridge capital into bank capital, which only enlarged the banking privileges without adding a dollar of money to its resources. In 1837, the capital was increased by subscription and purchase of new stock at $115 per share to $322,500, with a change of title to that of the Columbia Bank; in 1865, the charter as a State Bank was surrendered, and it became the Columbia National Bank, with a capital of $500,000, and the stock is now selling at from $145 to $150 per share; he still retaining charge of its interests as Cashier. In 1848, he was appointed aid to Governor William Johnston, which, by courtesy, conferred upon him the title of Colonel. In 1860, he was a member of the State Committee of the Republican party, and a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. Through his exertions and liberal donations, an excellent library has been established in the common-school building, in Columbia, for the free use and benefit of the pupils of the common schools, and is known as the Shock Library; also, in various other educational enterprises he has labored efficiently. During the Rebellion, he was noted for his loyalty, and presented to the company of volunteers first formed in Columbia a handsome and costly flag. At one and the same time, he served as President of the following named companies and organizations: the Common-School Board, for ten years; the Columbia & Marietta Turnpike Road Company; the Columbia & Chestnut Hill Turnpike Road Company, all of which he aided in constructing; the Columbia Water Company, and the Columbia Gas Company. He was Treasurer of the Reading & Columbia Railroad Company, but resigned that position in 1862, preparatory to embarking for a continental tour. He was also a Director of the Poor of Lancaster county, and of the Wrightsville, York & Gettysburg Railroad; a Trustee of the Normal School at Millersville; and was twice elected Auditor of Lancaster county. He still fills the major portion of these offices, and, in addition thereto, is President of the Old Columbia Public Ground Company. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church in full communion, and President of the Board of Trustees. In politics, he has been uniformly anti-Democratic; in 1818, he cast his first vote with the Old School party, which, under Michael Leeb and others, was an offshoot from the Democracy. In 1824, he was one of thirteen citizens of Harrisburg who supported John Quincy Adams for the Presidency; in 1829, he joined the anti-Masonic party, and prepared the first political pamphlet issued by that party in Pennsylvania. He was a great admirer of Thaddeus Stevens. He was married, in 1842, to Hannah, youngest daughter of Amos Slaymaker, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, noted as the proprietor of the famous "Good Intent" stage line of coaches that ran from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. She dying in March, 1860, he was married again, in 1865, to Annie E., daughter of Robert Barber, a descendant of Robert Barber, one of the first settlers of Lancaster county, who took up one thousand acres of land, on a part of which the town of Columbia now stands.

DUFF, JAMES KNOX POLK, Lawyer, was born in Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, September 10th, 1844. He is of Irish extraction, and in 1833 his family settled in Western Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Joseph Lawson, emigrated from Ireland in 1811, and, upon landing in the United States, settled in Delaware county. His father, Samuel A. Duff, removed with his grandfather, in 1833, to Allegheny county, each remaining there subsequently until his death. James acquired his education in various schools, including the Bethel Academy, of Allegheny county, presided over by Dr. George Marshall, noted for his talents and scholarly attainments. His course of studies he completed finally at Mount Union College, in Stark county, Ohio, where he evinced unusual discriminative powers and quick perception. Leaving this institution in 1861, he engaged in the study of the law under the guidance of General Shiras, Sr., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Upon the completion of his course of legal studies, he was admitted to the bar, in 1865. He immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession in Louisville, Kentucky, but in six months returned thence to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he has since practised with success. At an early period he became warmly interested in the various political movements agitating his State and country; and, participating actively in all affairs touching the interest of the Democratic party, was early recognized as an able and energetic member. Public operations and enterprises he has uniformly supported. He is Solicitor for various banks, railway companies and financial organizations. In 1872, he received the Democratic nomination for the Legislature, and in 1874 was, by universal acclamation, nominated for District Attorney, a position he is well fitted to fill.

BROWN, A. M., Lawyer, was born in Middlesex, Butler county, Pennsylvania, August 3d, 1829. His father, born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, was a descendant of one of the Revolutionary heroes who participated actively in the struggle for Independence; his mother, Mary Marshall, born in the county of Derry, Ireland, came with her father's family to Pennsylvania when in her in-

fancy, and at the present time is noted for her cultured intellectual powers and her womanly graces; she is a descendant of the renowned Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, whose offshoots form one of the most valuable and admirable elements of our present population. A. M. Brown was primarily destined by his parents to pursue a mercantile life, and when quite young became the recipient of a thorough business training, which was subsequently of great value to him as a lawyer practising in a large commercial centre. Later, he abandoned commercial pursuits, and, in accordance with his earliest and most ardent desires, entered upon the study of the law. Having diligently and profitably studied the legal science and practice under the able guidance of the Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he was, by "special allocatur," granted by the Hon. William B. McClure, President Judge of the Courts of Allegheny county—upon the certificate of the Board of Examiners—admitted to the bar in 1853; he was thus duly qualified to practice without having pursued the period of probation almost invariably required of law-students. He was then admitted to partnership with his learned and able preceptor, and the law firm of Marshall & Brown soon attained high rank in the profession; the members, individually, also became prominent leaders in local and State politics; not, however, as holders or seekers of office and emolument, but as public-spirited and loyal citizens. From the date of his admission to the bar down to the present time A. M. Brown has actively pursued the practice of his profession, for many years associated in partnership with the Hon. T. M. Marshall, and since 1865 individually and for himself alone. At this date he is widely recognized as an eminent and influential practitioner and an upright lawyer, distinguished by ability and scholarly attainments. Although he has never sought nor held any political position of profit, the characteristics which have ensured him success in his profession and his oratorical powers have conduced to render him popular and powerful as a political mover. Few men have contributed so materially to the success of the Republican party, yet at all times he has been prompt and fearless in unveiling and suppressing every species of trickery and injustice emanating both from his own and from the opposing party. As an energetic member of the Republican National Convention, at Baltimore, in June, 1864, and at Chicago in 1868, he acquired a national reputation. During the war to suppress the Rebellion, his best energies were contributed to maintain the integrity of the Union; and, by his warm and well-directed efforts, the enlistment of volunteers for the army was greatly furthered. Although often urged by the people and the press to become a candidate for Congress, for judicial and for various other responsible positions, he has invariably and resolutely declined to accept the proffered honors. In seeking a candidate, in 1874, for Mayor of the consolidated city of Pittsburgh, under the new charter, the people and the newspaper press presented with rare unanimity the name of A. M. Brown for that office. The *Pittsburgh Dispatch* first publicly advocated his election in an able and lengthy editorial containing the following: "We are well convinced that ninety-nine out of every hundred tax-payers will, at the mere mention of his name, feel satisfied that, if the whole directory were searched over and carefully pondered, a fitter nomination could not be made." Speaking further of the new charter and of the increased importance, power and dignity attached to the above-named office, the same well-known journal says: "It will be seen at a glance that the place, under these conditions, cannot be properly filled save by a person fairly conversant with city affairs, possessed of good judgment, firm will, and, chiefest of all, unbending honesty. It is no fulsome laudation, but a simple statement of fact, to assert that these attributes, one and all, are possessed by A. M. Brown. Certainly the most active member of the bar to-day; intimately acquainted with the past history and present status of Pittsburgh; of unyielding fidelity to the fulfilment of any duty reposed in him, he would not be merely a Mayor enjoying public confidence in his personal worth, but one capable of using at all times intelligently and for the best interests of the city the large authority reposed in his office." The *Chronicle* (Independent) also promptly and cordially endorsed the nomination, as did also the *Leader*, the *Gazette* (Republican), the *Telegraph*, and the *Post* (the only Democratic organ in Pittsburgh), and the *News Item* (a literary journal), with many other newspapers, all of which spoke in glowing terms of him and advocated earnestly his nomination and election. He has been offered the position of Judge of the District Court by a majority of the bar, and twice firmly declined to enter upon the onerous duties of that office. He is distinguished for his liberality and benevolence; has ever been energetic and efficient upon all occasions of public and private emergency, and deservedly enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him.

CURTIS, HON. CARLTON B., Lawyer and Congressman, son of John Curtis, was born in Madison county, New York, December 17th, 1811. Having received an academic education, his talents and taste led him to select the legal profession, and he entered the office of the late Judge Mullet, of New York. Soon after he moved to Pennsylvania, and there continued his studies with D. C. Barrett, of Erie, until his admission to the bar. In 1834, he settled in Warren, Warren county, Pennsylvania, and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession. In some features of legal knowledge he is almost without superiors, while his reading has been so extensive and so carefully conducted that few jurists have a more profound knowledge of the general law. In 1836, then but twenty-five years of age, he was sent to the Legislature, serving

meritoriously; and in 1837 and 1838 was twice re-elected; during his term there he warmly and ably supported the Common School Law, then being enacted. Returning home he resumed his practice, and was thus occupied until 1850, when he was elected to the Thirty-second Congress. He was an upholder of the Democratic party and principles until 1855, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed; and since that time has affiliated with the Republican party, exhibiting himself as an able champion when it was sorely in need of competent leaders. In 1861, when President Lincoln issued his call for troops, he was in the enjoyment of a large practice, but his regard for his country's safety influenced him more strongly than did his desire to advance his personal interests, and he immediately commenced recruiting soldiers for the army. His efforts created the 58th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and of this organization he was appointed Colonel. The regiment was soon after ordered to North Carolina, and there did efficient duty for a lengthy period. In 1863, his health began to fail, and he was required to resign. After his return home, and when reinstated in his former good health, he re-engaged in his professional duties, and since that date has continued to practice with great success. In 1872, the Republicans of the Nineteenth District unanimously nominated and elected him to the Forty-third Congress, where he has made an honorable record and labored with zeal and efficiency as a member of the Committees on Territories, and Expenditures of the War Department. He is one of Erie's most talented and enterprising citizens, and has always been foremost in all public improvements. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Erie, and was the chief and most energetic organizer and builder of the Dunkirk & Venango Railroad; and to him must be credited a large share in the origination of those wise measures which have since contributed to render that enterprise so extensive and remunerative. He was married, in 1835, to Ann Sargent, of Warren, Warren county, Pennsylvania.

HOLLENBACK, MATTHIAS, Pioneer, Revolutionary Soldier, Judge, Merchant, Indian Trader, etc., was born February 17th, 1752, at or near Jonestown, in Lancaster (now Lebanon) county, Pennsylvania, and was the second son of John Hollenback—of Saxon descent, but believed to be a native of Virginia—and Eleanor Jones, a lady of Welsh parentage. Being thus of mixed German and Welsh descent, nature appears to have selected for him some of the strongest and best traits of both characters. His education was limited to a few weeks tuition in a common school; but to him, as to other men who have risen from obscurity by the force of their own abilities, the world was a life-long school, and experience and observation his skilful tutors. He emigrated to Wyoming Valley about the latter part of the year 1769, with a party of young men from his native county, for the purpose of settling under the Connecticut laws; and at once embarked in trade in a small way. In the long and bloody dispute which followed, known as the "Pennamite and Yankee War," though himself a Pennsylvanian, he steadily adhered to the cause in which he had embarked, until the question of jurisdiction was decided in favor of Pennsylvania by a competent tribunal, in the Decree of Trenton. "From that moment," says the late Judge Scott, "he yielded obedience to the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, and contributed all in his power to quiet the turbulent and reconcile the disaffected to the legitimate authorities." On the 17th of October, 1775, he was commissioned an Ensign in the 24th Regiment of Connecticut colonial Militia. On the 26th of August, 1776, he was appointed by Congress to serve as an Ensign in Captain Durkee's Company of Wyoming minute-men, for local defence. The Wyoming companies were, not long afterward, drawn into co-operation with the main Revolutionary army; and Hollenback served eighteen months, being engaged in the battles at Millstone, Bound Brook, Mud Fort, Brandywine and Germantown. His daring conduct at Millstone was specially commended. Early in June, 1778, representations of imminent danger to their homes caused the resignation of the commissioned officers of the Wyoming companies, and their return to Wyoming with a portion of their men, Hollenback among the number. They came just in time to die. As the fatal day approached, scouts were sent up the Susquehanna to reconnoitre the approach of the enemy. At Exeter, fifteen miles above Wilkesbarre, Hollenback and one companion found the bodies of the two young Hardings, freshly murdered and scalped by the savages. These they placed in a canoe and brought down the river. The foe was now known to be near at hand, and the settlers were roused for self-defence. The greater part of the Wyoming minute-men being still in the main army, the defence devolved mainly upon the aged, the young and the undisciplined, poorly armed and equipped: yet they went forth with a constant mind, and the most of them sealed their devotion with their blood. The story of the day of July 3d, 1778, is well known. Ensign Hollenback fought upon the right wing; and says the historian Miner, "Fear was a stranger to his bosom. I have heard several say who recognized him in the battle that a braver soldier never marched out to meet an enemy." When the day was lost and the rout became general, he escaped to the river, throwing off his outer clothing and securing some valuables to his queue. Thus he swam the river, diving under as long as he could, and coming to the surface occasionally for breath; a bullet once grazing his head so closely as to cause an involuntary gasp, by which he lost a gold piece out of his mouth. Resting for an hour on the eastern bank, under cover of the forest and the darkness, he pressed on to Wilkesbarre, reaching home about one o'clock in the morning of July 4th. After some hurried

Matthias Holdenbach

consultation and preparations, by four o'clock he was in the saddle and on the way to Bear Creek, where he met Captain Spalding with his company, and urged him to press on to the relief of the fort at Wilkesbarre. That officer declining the risk, with a few men whom he induced to join him, Hollenback started on the return. On regaining the verge of the valley, however, he found that he was too late, the town and his own house being in flames and the fort already in possession of the savages. He now devoted his exertions to the relief of the fugitives, and supplying them with bread in their flight to the Delaware; in which his untiring energy evoked the gratitude of many sufferers. After tranquillity was restored, he was of the party who returned to the valley and battle-field, and attended to the burial of the slain, whose bones now lie under the monument at Wyoming. He now again embarked in trade; marrying one of the widows of the battle, by whom he had three daughters and a son, the late G. M. Hollenback. The house and store which he then erected, and in which he laid the foundations of an ample fortune, is still shown on Main street, in the city of Wilkesbarre. In the year 1791, he established the first trading-post at Newtown—now Elmira, New York—upon the occasion of Colonel Pickering's treaty with the Indians at that place. About six years before, or somewhat earlier, he established stores at Tioga Point—now Athens, Pennsylvania—Wysox and elsewhere. All the goods for his numerous stores were brought in wagons from Philadelphia to Middletown, and then "pushed" up the Susquehanna in Durham boats; which, returning, brought down the various articles of barter, furs, produce, etc., received from the settlers and Indians in exchange for goods. As his ventures prospered, he extended his operations with wonderful vigor. No amount of hazard, travel, or fatigue, seems to have daunted this daring and energetic pioneer. At each of his trading-posts he acquired land, and carried on also the cultivation of the soil. Clearly foreseeing the progress of the country, he invested his earnings in the purchase of farms and unseated lands, thus becoming ultimately one of the largest landholders in the valley of the Susquehanna. Upon hearing of peace with England, in 1782, he gathered and took to Niagara a drove of cattle, for the purpose of supplying the garrisons there. But so prompt were his movements, that he preceded by some weeks the official news of peace, and was held as a prisoner by the British garrison. Upon his return, in 1792, from his last enterprise of this kind, he narrowly escaped from a plot of the Doane gang of desperadoes to waylay and kill him for his money; his relation of this trip and of his adventures upon the return is said to have been full of thrilling interest. His journeys were made in the saddle; his money, often large sums of gold and silver, being carried at the pommel. A sword-cane, attached to the saddle when on the journey, was generally his weapon of defence; it is still preserved and shown in his only portrait. His life was often in imminent peril. On one occasion a worthless Indian threw live coals upon the top of a keg of powder in one of his stores, with the purpose of blowing him up; but the courage and address of a clerk averted the explosion. The Indian is said to have lost his life afterwards in an encounter with the same clerk on a foot-bridge across the river. Many similar anecdotes were related, but the memory of them is now lost. A few years after the war, when the renowned chief Red Jacket passed through Wyoming on his way to Philadelphia, he paid Hollenback a friendly visit, accompanied by his braves; the host's surviving daughter, now in her eighty-seventh year, still remembers the visit and the courtesy of the noble savage. In July, 1788, Hollenback was present at the treaty of Buffalo, between the Six Nations and the State of Massachusetts, represented by Oliver Phelps. At the same treaty were present also Colonel John Butler, the British leader at Wyoming, and Capt. Joseph Brant, the celebrated Mohawk leader. In 1787, Hollenback was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel by Benjamin Franklin, President of the Supreme Executive Council; two later commissions are dated 1792 and 1793. In 1787, he was also commissioned Justice of the Peace and of the Court of Common Pleas; and in 1791, upon the adoption of the new State Constitution, an Associate Judge, which position he filled with honor and respect throughout the remainder of his life, a period of thirty-eight years. Prominent in public affairs, as in private business, his house was the home of a generous and courtly hospitality, where were entertained many eminent persons on their visits to Wyoming. For many years it was his custom to give an annual dinner to the bench and bar of Luzerne county; at which "the Madeira flowed like water, and the cares of business were laid aside for the pleasures of hospitality and social enjoyment." In politics, the sympathies of Judge Hollenback were with the Democratic party. His last vote was cast for General Jackson, in November, 1828, only three months before his own death: the ballot was taken from his hands by the election board as he sat in his carriage, the incident calling forth enthusiastic cheers from the Democratic spectators. He died on the 18th of February, 1829, aged seventy-seven years, leaving to his children a large estate and an honorable name. He was a man of strong mind, indomitable energy and unconquerable will; "a patriotic man and brave soldier, a true type of that representative class of Americans who subdued the wilderness and founded the Republic." In person he was of the middle stature, with a compact and vigorous frame, capable of the extremes of exertion and exposure. His habits were simple and abstemious, and his dress plain, but worn with a careful regard for personal neatness. He was not a member of any Christian church; but was attached to the Presbyterian denomination, of which he was a constant and liberal supporter.

MOORHEAD, HON. JAMES KENNEDY, Manufacturer, Corporation President, and ex-Congressman, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, September 7th, 1806. His father, William Moorhead, came to this country from Ireland, in 1798, and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Young, whose maiden name was Kennedy; she belonged to the Scotch-Irish family of that name, whose members were well known as early settlers in the Pequea Valley, of that county. In 1806, he purchased and removed to a farm situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, in Halifax township, Dauphin county, where his son James was born. William Moorhead was an enterprising and talented man, and took an active part in the political movements of the day; in 1814, he was appointed by President Madison, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania, fulfilling its duties with marked ability and judgment; in 1815, he removed to Harrisburg, where he died in 1817. In the following spring, Mrs. Moorhead, with a family of six young children, returned to the farm on the Susquehanna; and on James Kennedy, while in his twelfth year, devolved its management, and also the duties connected with a ferry established by his father, and widely known as the Moorhead Ferry. At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to William Linville, of Lancaster county, to learn the art of tanning and currying leather. After the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, he pursued his trade as a journeyman tanner for a short time; and, in 1827, engaged as a Contractor on the Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, when he became an ardent advocate of the Internal Improvement system. In 1828, he obtained contracts on the Juniata Division of the above-named canal, and removed to Huntingdon in order to facilitate his business. Upon the completion of his contracts, he was appointed by the Central Commissioners, Superintendent of the Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Canal; and held that position until 1838, when he resigned it to take charge of the Pioneer Packet Line, an enterprise established through his instrumentality for the carrying of passengers from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. This responsible interest necessitated his removal to the latter city in 1836, where he has since chiefly resided. In the meantime, he had become an active, ardent, and influential member of the Democratic party, and was recognized as an eminent ally and astute leader. In 1839, he was appointed by Governor Porter, Adjutant-General of the State of Pennsylvania; and, in the summer of 1840, President Van Buren appointed him Postmaster, at Pittsburgh, which last office he held until the accession, in 1841, of the Harrison administration. At this date, the improvement of the Monongahela river by dams and locks was commenced; to him was awarded the first contract therewith connected, and he became a stockholder in the company. In 1846, he was elected President of the company, and still retains the position after twenty-eight years of continuous service. In the *History of the Company*, recently written by a distinguished lawyer of Western Pennsylvania, appear the following lines: "It is so obvious as hardly to justify its mention here, that much of this company's success and efficiency is owing to the energy, skill, and unceasing vigilance of its President. . . . . Indeed, so completely has he become identified with the 'Slackwater,' that it has given to him his most familiar sobriquet, 'Old Slackwater.' To what extent this Slackwater navigation of the Monongahela river has contributed to the growth and prosperity of Pittsburgh, and the development of the great interests in the Valley of the Monongahela, need not be told in Western Pennsylvania." In 1840, he established the Union Cotton Factory, in Allegheny City, but in 1849, it was devastated and entirely ruined by fire. From 1849 to 1873, he was largely interested in the Pittsburgh Novelty Works. At an early date, he became identified with the telegraph enterprise, and, for many years, was President of the Atlantic & Ohio Telegraph Company; and of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & Louisville Telegraph Company; he was also, for a number of years, President of the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company. For a lengthy period, he served as one of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary; and has been a Director and Manager of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and of the House of Refuge at Pittsburgh, since their establishment, and still holds a position in the former. To the founding and support of these two institutions he contributed largely, both by pecuniary assistance and personal effort. He is one of the Trustees of the Western University, and also one of its most active and efficient upholders. While a member of the Democratic party, he was distinguished for his Anti-Slavery Extension and Protective Tariff Doctrines. On the formation of the Republican party, in 1856, his principles and convictions induced him to side with that organization; and, in 1858, he was elected a Representative to Congress from the Pittsburgh District, and subsequently was re-elected four times. In 1868, he declined a renomination, and at the end of the Fortieth Congress withdrew from active public life. In the Thirty-sixth Congress, he served on the Committee of Commerce; in the Thirty-seventh, on the Committee of Naval Affairs, and was made Chairman of the Committee of National Armories. In the Thirty-eighth Congress, he was continued on the Committee of Naval Affairs, and appointed Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. In the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, he was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, while retaining the last-named Chairmanship. Throughout his various terms, he distinguished himself as a shrewd and brilliant orator; and delivered able speeches on the subjects of the Tariff, Finance, Reconstruction, Impeachment of ex-President Johnson, and other engrossing subjects of the day. He

possessed, in the highest degree, the respect and confidence of Abraham Lincoln, and of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, the latter having been, for twenty years prior to this time, his intimate friend and legal adviser. During the progress of the Civil War, he was noted for his untiring and generous attention to the wants and interests of the Pennsylvania soldiers; and ever evinced a fearless loyalty and an inflexible determination to sustain the rights and honor of his State and country. While actively engaged as a contractor, manufacturer, political leader, as President of a Navigation Company, of one Railroad and two Telegraph Companies, he has managed to devote much time and attention to charitable movements and enterprises of a philanthropic nature; and has always been an energetic participant in all movements calculated to advance the welfare of the State and country. His leading traits of character are indomitable energy, strength, talent, and ability; in its tendencies his clear and vigorous intellect is eminently practical, and his nature is aspiring and progressive. He was married, in 1830, to Jane Logan, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

RIDDLE, SAMUEL, Merchant and Cotton-Mill Operator, was born in the township of Parkmount, County Antrim, Ireland—situated two and a half miles from Belfast—in the year 1800. After acquiring a varied and useful education in a private academy, he became employed, when in his fourteenth year, in a cotton factory at Belfast. During the nine years which were passed in this establishment, he was a shrewd and attentive observer, losing no opportunities to obtain an insight into the principles and details involved in the business, and he rapidly acquired a practical and valuable knowledge of the art of cotton manufacture. Judging that the new country offered more ample fields for profitable operations, he sailed for the United States in May, 1823, but was shipwrecked, while *en route*, at Sable Island. In the ensuing August, however, he landed safely at Philadelphia, with a capital consisting of the meagre sum of four Spanish dollars. Possessing an exhaustless store of hope and energy, and animated by strong self-reliance, he visited Manayunk; immediately obtaining work in one of the large cotton factories located there, he was industriously occupied until stricken by fever and ague. Upon regaining his health and strength, he moved to Pleasant Mills, New Jersey, where, obtaining similar employment, he worked diligently for more than three years. In 1827, he decided to invest his earnings in some remunerative enterprise, and commence business on his own account. Moving to Springfield, Delaware county, he rented a building in that place, and began the spinning of cotton yarns, with nearly 500 spindles, employing about ten hands. Prospering greatly in this venture, he removed his establishment to a more extensive building situated on Chester creek, and began operations there with 3000 spindles, and all the necessary machinery. Ultimately, he became one of the largest manufacturers in the State, and established, in 1842, the well-known Glen Riddle Mills. His success in life is attributable to his energy, perseverance, prudent and far-seeing enterprise, and an undeviating integrity in all relations with his fellow-men. He is one of the most prominent and influential men in that region of Pennsylvania where he resides; and as a business man has the entire confidence of a wide circle of merchants and capitalists, who find in him a prompt, trustworthy, and generous associate.

BARR, MATTHEW ROBINSON, Merchant and Stove Manufacturer, was born at Harbor Creek, Erie county, Pennsylvania, December 25th, 1817. His grandfather, James Barr, emigrated from Antrim county, Ireland, in 1755; was married to Elizabeth Kirk; and lived in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, until 1802, when he removed to Erie county with his father, James Barr, Jr.; in 1812, the latter was married to Polly R. Kelly, and acted as a Captain in the War of 1812; subsequently, April 1st, 1830, the two last-named persons moved to Mill Creek, Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, John Kelly, was a Revolutionary soldier, and noted for loyalty and intrepid bravery. After completing his early education, Matthew R. Barr, then in his nineteenth year, became engaged in teaching school, and pursued this occupation for several years. His father dying, in April, 1835, he attended to the management of his mother's farm, continuing to teach meanwhile until 1842. In 1845, he was elected Constable of Mill Creek, and was re-elected for the terms of 1846 and 1847, at whose expiration he declined a re-election. He was subsequently connected as salesman with the principal business men and mercantile firms of Erie; notably with Lester, Sennett & Chester, who prosecuted the foundry business in that place. In the summer of 1848, he became general salesman, time-keeper and overseer for the above firm, receiving for his services $300, later $400, and, finally, $600 per annum. The copartnership of Lester, Sennett & Chester expiring March 1st, 1851, he, in conjunction with Conrad Brown, purchased the interest of the firm, and at once commenced business under the name of Sennett & Co. In 1856, he became interested with others in a contract to build sixty miles of the Philadelphia & Erie Road. They were instructed to begin operations in September of that year, in order to influence certain desired legislation; the company failing to secure this legislation, however, in the following June the President, S. V. Merrick, instructed them to cease work until further notice. Much dissatisfaction arose, and Matthew R. Barr was appealed to for advice regarding the

inability of the company to comply with its original engagements. On this occasion he advocated earnestly the continuance of the enterprise; "determined to aid in building a road to Philadelphia," he encouraged his associates to proceed, and trust in the ultimate success which it seemed probable the company might secure. Acting in concert with him, the building was constantly prosecuted, the desired legislation was obtained in 1858, and, in 1859, the contract was successfully completed. In 1855, the style of the firm was changed to Sennett, Barr & Co. In 1857, the partners lost heavily by the failure of their Western customers, and later, by fire, over $10,000, the Insurance Companies failing to comply with their agreements; they lost also an additional sum of $10,000, by the sinking of a cargo of stone in Lake Michigan. These heavy losses involved them so seriously that, in 1858, it was necessary to demand an extension of time, and their indebtedness was not entirely liquidated until after M. R. Barr received the profits arising from his railroad contracts. In 1858, Brown and Sennett retired from the firm, when the copartnership of Barr & Johnson was formed. The real estate was then sold at Sheriff's sale, and purchased by John R. Cochran; in 1862, it was redeemed from him, and ultimately, after acquiring by purchase his partner's entire interest, M. R. Barr retired from active business in 1872. Prior to 1862, the usual and general mode of payment for workmen consisted in supplying them with provisions and dry goods kept in store; but, believing that it would be to the benefit of his employés to pay them in cash, he did so; the beneficial results arising from this measure far exceeded his expectations; and subsequently produced a long and sorely needed revolution in the relations existing between the employer and the employed in that region. In 1852, he was elected a member of the City Council, occupying that position for nearly ten years; he was also for several years President of the Common Council. He has been an influential member of the Board of Trustees of the Erie Academy; and, in 1866, was elected a School Director, being appointed, in 1866, 1872, and 1873, President of the Board. To the latter position he declined a re-election in the present year, and he is now a member of the Water Commission. He was married, in the spring of 1842, to Laura W. Wright, of Mill Creek, Pennsylvania, and has a family consisting of three children.

BAUMGARDNER, THOMAS, Coal Merchant and Miner, was born in York, York county, Pennsylvania, December 20th, 1816. His father, Thomas Baumgardner, was a well-known and wealthy hatter of that city; his mother a daughter of Jacob Gartman, a prominent coachbuilder of the same place. On both the paternal and the maternal sides he is of German extraction. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native county, whence, after a short course of ordinary but practical studies, and while in his thirteenth year, he moved to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and entered the store of Thomas C. Lane, in the capacity of clerk. At the expiration of five years passed in this employment, he became engaged at Lancaster, in the dry goods establishment of Henry B. Carson, a widely-respected merchant of that city. Eighteen months later, he purchased an interest in the business, and, until 1840, continued associated in partnership with his former employer. Purchasing, in the above-mentioned year, the property at the northwest corner of North Queen street and Centre Square, he entered into the dry goods business on his own account. Subsequently, he associated himself with his brother Henry in the coal trade, prosecuting that calling in connection with the other. In 1852, he disposed of his original business, and greatly extended his field of operations in the last-named trade, opening his present extensive yard, on North Prince street. Since that date, his trade has rapidly and constantly increased and prospered until he is now recognized as the largest and most enterprising coal merchant in the city. He is also engaged extensively in mining coal in the Shamokin District, and has an office at 311 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, his sales in this city alone amounting to 18,000 tons per month. He is importantly interested in the Sand Mining Industry of Lewistown, Mifflin county, and furnishes to consumers the finest glass sand obtainable in the United States; and, moreover, is a holder of various large interests in the iron founding business of Pulaski county, Virginia. He is a member of the firm of Shenk, Bausman, Carpenter & Co., owners of the "Number 4 Cotton Mill, in Lancaster." He built and was the principal owner of the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, in Delaware, an enterprise he recently sold to the Old Dominion Steamship Company, while retaining an influential share in its management, and acting as Director. In the Lancaster County Bank, in the Lancaster Bank, and in the Lancaster Savings Institution, he has been a valued Director; and, at the present time, occupies that honorable position in the Northumberland County National Bank, in the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company, and in the Reading & Columbia Railroad. He is the President of the Enterprise Coal Company, and has held that position also in other similar corporations. He built the Enterprise Railroad Company, and, until it was consolidated with the Reading Railroad, officiated as its President. In the Philadelphia & Sunbury Railroad he has been an influential Director; and at this date is engaged in milling on a very extensive scale. He was married, March 5th, 1840, to a daughter of John Hoff, a prominent citizen of Lancaster, at one time Cashier of the Farmers' National Bank. From this union sprang seven children, six of whom are now living, five girls and one boy. The son is associated with his father in the coal

Th. J. Baumgardner

trade, and evidences great shrewdness as a business man and operator. One of the daughters was married to the late Howard P. Smith, Treasurer of one of the prominent western railroad companies; another was married to the late James R. Patterson, son of the well-known Colonel D. W. Patterson

NOYES, HON. AMOS C., Lumber Merchant, was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, September 17th, 1818. His parents were Rufus Noyes and Hannah (Clark) Noyes, both residents of the above-named State, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. Until he had attained his majority, he was occupied in agricultural pursuits connected with his father's farm, acquiring meanwhile the rudiments of a useful and a practical education. He was then actively engaged for a few years in general mercantile pursuits, meeting with varying success. Removing to Emporium, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, in 1847, he occupied himself in the lumbering trade; and in this business has since continued, meeting with great and merited prosperity; the firm of Noyes, Bridgens & Co. being at the present time the largest square-lumber dealers on the West Branch. In 1849, Colonel Noyes (taking that title from a militia colonelcy which he held some years before) left Cameron county, and took up his abode at Westport, Clinton county, where he has since chiefly resided. During the following twenty years his time and attention were almost exclusively engrossed by the cares and responsibilities attendant upon a very extensive and prospering business; also by a growing interest in the momentous public and political questions then agitating the country, and which culminated ultimately in the civil conflict. During the Rebellion he was an active and warmly interested Unionist, and exerted himself to the utmost in aiding to uphold the rights and honor of his State and country. In 1869, he was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and so satisfactorily and efficiently did he fulfil the important duties connected with this position that, at the following election, he was once more returned. While acting in this public capacity, he served on several prominent committees, viz.: the Committees on Ways and Means, on Corporations, and Education, besides various others of less magnitude and importance. While engaged in those responsible positions he evidenced, at all times and under all circumstances, the possession of many needed and admirable qualities. When the internecine struggle was at its fullest and most menacing development, he was bold and fearless in speech and action, while he labored incessantly to increase the means and resources of the Government, and effectively denounced the trickery and corruption of faithless partisans and officials. Although devoted to the interests of his party, and an energetic and able ally and leader, he has always sternly refused to use his talents in serving it when conscientiously opposed to its measures and operations. As an orator he is curt, incisive, logical, and convincing; while his plain and unlabored delivery is forcible and impressive. At present he is a valued member of the Board of Public Charities, and is tireless in his efforts to render that organization prompt and effectual in its workings. Generously interested in all matters of progress, improvement, and philanthropy, he has done much to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes in the section of Pennsylvania where he resides, and is always ready to co-operate vigorously in all charitable movements. He was married, in 1854, to Rebecca Stewart, of Westport, Pennsylvania, the descendant of an old and honorable Scotch family.

BRANDES, CARL, M. D., Physician, was born in the kingdom of Hanover, March 29th, 1818. His parents were Friederich and Johanna Brandes, both of German extraction. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native country until he had attained his fourteenth year, when he entered the Caroline College of Brauschweig; at the expiration of four years, passed in that institution, he pursued a further course of studies in an anatomical institute situated in the same place. In 1838, the King of Hanover required his services in the army for one year; subsequently, a petition was forwarded to the court requesting his release from further service in order that he might complete his professional studies. The petition being granted, he entered the University of Guttengen, remaining as a student in the halls of that famous resort of learning for more than four years. Later he entered the University of Leipsic for one year, and remained for one year also in the Frederick William Institute of Berlin. In 1845, he left his native country and embarked for the United States. Upon landing, he moved to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he has since chiefly resided, and acquired wide renown as an able and learned practitioner. Immediately after his settlement in this place, he commenced the active practice of that calling in which he had served so long and so arduous an apprenticeship. His technical and scholarly acquirements rapidly gained him the esteem and admiration of those qualified to appreciate his true worth; but, for a long time, his efforts were constantly frustrated by jealous rivals, and it was not until he had struggled long and manfully that he was able to conquer his rightful position as a skilful and erudite physician. In 1848, he visited California, and remained in that country until September, 1850; while there, his leg was accidentally broken, and great prostration of health resulting in consequence thereof, he deemed it advisable to return to his home. In 1853, still suffering from ill health, he visited Europe, residing there for about one year. At the expiration of that time he returned to the United States, settled again in Erie, where his family was living, and resumed the practice of his profession, rapidly securing an extensive and

remunerative business. In 1862, he was appointed Examining Surgeon for civilians claiming exemption from the draft, and for more than a year efficiently discharged the duties attached to his responsible office. In 1864, he visited the Southern States, touched at Cuba during his travels, and in the ensuing fall returned to western Pennsylvania. In 1870, he again visited the Continent; made a very extensive tour of eighteen months in various parts of Europe; witnessed many of the battles occurring during the progress of the Franco-German war; was at Sedan, Metz, and Strasburg, when those important actions took place; met Von Moltke in the Prussian camp; and came in contact with Napoleon III while he was a prisoner of war. After his return he again resumed his position as a medical practitioner, and is now recognized as a leading member of his profession. He has been importantly identified with many of the chief enterprises connected with his adopted home; is a Director of the Erie Rolling Mill, also of the Keystone Shoe Factory, and is the Vice-President of the Humboldt Bank. He was married, February 19th, 1846, to Katherine Shank, of Erie, Pennsylvania.

EMERSON, JAMES E., Mechanic, Inventor and Manufacturer, was born at Norridgewock, Maine, in 1853. Brought up on a farm, and used to its labor, he still found time to acquire a good English education at the common schools of the neighborhood. At his own request he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade, and for several years after attaining his majority he worked thereat, in Bangor. In 1850, he removed to Lewistown and erected the first manufacturing building in the place. Here also he invented a single machine for making cotton bobbins. In 1852, he was induced to emigrate to California by the glowing reports that came from its golden fields. He landed in San Francisco, January 7th, 1853, sick and without money, his rigid temperance, as he believes, alone saving his life from a fearful fever. Once in California, he went to work in a saw mill, without wages. He "wanted to show them what a circular saw could do." In five days he had charge of the mill, at ten dollars per day. He remained nine months at this occupation, then erected a mill of his own, and during his proprietorship of the establishment conceived and completed some of his most remarkable inventions connected with circular saws. These improvements were the results of individual necessity pressing upon an inventive mind, and the remedy has revolutionized that branch of the trade. After seven years residence in California he returned east and settled in Trenton, New Jersey, and engaged in the manufacture of edged tools. During the civil war, the firm of which he was a member filled large contracts for swords and sabres, and the last especially were regarded as the best furnished the Government. After erecting the buildings and machinery of the Mercer Coal & Iron Company in Pennsylvania, he returned to Trenton and became Superintendent of the American Saw Company, organized to manufacture his patent circular saws. In 1872, he removed to Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, and, entering into partnership with Henry P. Ford, established the large saw-manufacturing works which are now in successful operation, and which specially produce the circular saws bearing his name. He has received over thirty different patents for labor-saving machines; has conducted successfully several large business enterprises; travelled from Maine to the Pacific, and through the continent of Europe; and has never used liquor or tobacco in any form. He is a man who has made his mark in the world, and whose numerous inventions will remain as monuments to his patient, intelligent, and successful mechanical genius.

TOWER, CAPTAIN JOHN, Builder and Proprietor of the First Mill in Manayunk, Revolutionary Soldier and Shipwright, was born in Philadelphia, September 10th, 1758, in a house occupying a portion of the site where Dr. Jayne's building is now situated, then the third door below Third street in Chestnut. He was of worthy Scotch-English extraction, and, as the date of his birth evidences, one of the earliest settlers of the outlying and virginal country adjacent to his birthplace. Unable to secure many or thorough educational advantages, owing to the undeveloped state of the country and to other causes, he compensated for a lack of systematic culture and training by his natural talents, clear intellect, and admirable powers of calculation in geometry and mathematics. At a proper time he was apprenticed to learn the art of ship-carpentering; subsequently, after acquiring, in Philadelphia, a complete and practical knowledge of that business, he became owner of several vessels, which, commanded by him in person, gained for him his title of Captain. After pursuing this business on an extensive scale for some time, he engaged successfully in various mercantile pursuits, in manufacturing, farming, and in building operations. While interested in the latter occupation, he visited Manayunk, and shrewdly foresaw the importance to which that locality might aspire as a future manufacturing town. Through his unaided enterprise and efforts the first mill was there erected; his were also among the earliest homes built there, and it is to him that the present flourishing town of Manayunk, with all its great interests, owes her first development. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary conflict, he, though a minor at this date, served with discretion and intrepidity, under Smith, in Mud Fort, at Trenton. Subsequently, he was actively engaged in manufacturing, at Germantown, during the war of 1812; and while this second conflict was in progress furnished the Government with large quantities of kerseys and woollen goods of various descriptions. In 1814, he moved to Rock Hill, and there

built two substantial mills; by his enterprise and generosity aiding greatly in the rapid development of that region. Thence he returned to Manayunk, where he remained during the greater part of the years 1818–'19, continually occupied in building, manufacturing, and other beneficial industrial employments. In early manhood he was married to Susan Leake, a daughter of one of the earliest pioneers in southern New Jersey. He died in Manayunk, Pennsylvania, April 25th, 1831, leaving a record wholly honorable and patriotic.

SANFORD, GILES, Merchant, was born in Norwich Farms, now Franklin, New London county, Connecticut, September 18th, 1783; removing thence to Herkimer county, New York, with his father's family in 1801. The origin of the family can be traced back directly to John Sanford, President of Rhode Island in 1655, who, in 1637, had been disarmed for sympathizing with Wheelwright in his famous opinions; and who, in connection with Coddington, Hutchinson, and other well-known colonial men of wealth and eminence, purchased Rhode Island, and resided at Portsmouth. On the maternal side, Giles Sanford is descended from Richard Edgerton, who, in 1655, was one of the Thirty-eight Original Proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut. After a residence of several years in Herkimer county, New York, Giles removed to Erie in 1810, and there decided to settle permanently. In 1814, he associated himself in partnership with R. S. Reed, and with him was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1824. In 1823, the firm, in his name, became contractor for supplying the military posts of Fort Dearborn (Chicago), Mackinaw, St. Mary, and St. Howard (Green Bay). An original contract for the first-named station, with George Gibson, Commissary-General of Subsistence, found among the family papers, is curiously instructive in view of the present extent and greatness of modern Chicago; it was for the whole consumption of the one hundred men stationed at Fort Dearborn, and was intended for a three years supply, the entire amount being forwarded at two periods, eighteen months apart. The following is an exact and faithful copy of the original document:

"120 bbls. of Pork @ $8.00
250 " " Fine Flour @ $4.00
1400 gallons Proof Whiskey @ 25c.
110 bushels of Beans @ $1.00
1760 lbs. Hard Soap @ 5c.
860 " Tallow Candles @ 16c.
28 bushels of Salt @ $1.40
450 gallons of Cider Vinegar @ 25c."

Truly, here in the annals of the past is found the measure of the greatness of the present. In 1824, Giles Sanford was chosen Delegate to the Canal Convention which met at Harrisburg in that year; and in this important organization which gave the initiatory impetus to internal improvements in the State, he distinguished himself by his ability, acute foresight, and tireless energy. Throughout his life, and up to the latest moment of his sojourn on earth, he was a zealous and generously disinterested supporter and leader in all enterprises and movements concerning the furtherance of public improvement, or the prompt and profitable development of the resources of his State and country. He assisted substantially in the promotion and practical elaboration of local agricultural and horticultural interests; and contributed liberally to benevolent and Christian objects and missions. During the exploring voyages undertaken by the Hon. Henry R. Schoolcraft to the northwestern part of the country, he was often associated for weeks with that eminent geologist while engaged in scientific researches; from this constant and intimate contact resulted a lasting friendship, and, subsequently, a protracted correspondence, with mutual exchange of specimens of natural curiosities and scientific sayings and doings. He was married at Aurelius, Cayuga county, New York, October 6th, 1816, to Laura Goodwin; and died February 13th, 1866.

SAW, WILLIAM, Miner, was born in Scotland, December 8th, 1824. His early education was very limited, his parents being engaged in the mines in their native country. He determined, at an early age, to seek his fortune in the New World, and, in June, 1842, landed at New York. For one year he worked as a day-laborer on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, when, making his way to Carbondale, he entered the mines as a common miner, and continued thus occupied until June, 1850. For twelve months subsequently, he filled the post of boss miner at the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Dunmore, and from there he removed to Archbald, where, until June 1st, 1854, he had charge of the mines at that place. Since the latter date, he has been with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, where his thorough knowledge of all details connected with the mining of coal renders his services of great importance. He has under his direct charge some 250 men. He was married, September 28th, 1847, to Catherine Bryden, of Scotland. He is a member of the Town Council, and a School Director, of Pittston, and is ever active in aiding to advance the moral and social welfare of his fellow-men.

SPENDER, THOMAS A., Assistant United States Marshal of Pittsburgh, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 4th, 1834. His parents were Thomas Pender and Mary (Hines) Pender; the former having been a well-known contractor in his native place; on both the paternal and the maternal side he is of worthy Irish extraction. He was the recipient of an ordinary school education, and, after attaining

a certain degree of proficiency in the usual branches of study, abandoned school life in 1846. Subsequently, he was engaged for a short time in the express business; and later became a Steamboat Agent, in which capacity he acted for several years, evidencing much shrewdness, enterprise and efficiency. In 1869, he entered the employment of the Government, and since has continued to serve its interests faithfully down to the present time. During the Rebellion he was importantly connected with the United States Army, holding a responsible position in the Quartermaster's Department. During the major portion of this time he was actively occupied in forwarding and delivering arms and ammunition to the various headquarters of the Union forces, and during that period received many deserved encomiums for his capable and meritorious services. Although disinclined to participate as an active partisan or leader in public and political movements, he is warmly interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare and improvement of his State and county, and is firm and decided in his opposition to governmental corruption, and in his support of loyal and beneficial measures. At the outbreak of the war, he espoused the cause of the Government, and during its duration exerted himself to the utmost in aiding to sustain its integrity and suppress the Rebellion, never failing, under any circumstances, to exhibit himself as an intrepid and patriotic citizen.

PHELPS, BELA D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Herkimer county, State of New York, June 15th, 1823. His father, Benjamin Phelps, a well-known farmer and agriculturist who was noted for the thorough knowledge which he possessed regarding his vocation, was a native of Connecticut, but for many years resided in the above-named place, where Bela first saw the light. His mother was Sarah (Greenfield) Phelps, also a resident of Herkimer county, New York, and widely esteemed for her many womanly graces and admirable character. After acquiring a preliminary and rudimentary education in the daily schools of his native place, Bela entered the Fairfield Academy, situated at Fairfield, in the county of Herkimer, and devoted himself zealously to an academic and varied course of studies. Upon the completion of the usual probationary term required by that efficient institute of learning, he entered, when in his twenty-second year, the Castleton Medical College, located in the thriving town of Castleton, Vermont. At an early age he had evinced a decided inclination to embrace the art of medicine as his profession; and during the four months passed in this establishment repeatedly evidenced the possession of those sterling traits and qualifications which ultimately enabled him to take an eminent and enviable position among his fellow-practitioners. He was then admitted to the Albany Medical College, in the State of New York, where he also completed a course of the same duration as that passed in the Castleton institution. Subsequently, inspired by an ardent desire to perfect himself in a thorough manner in all the principles and manifold details involved in the medical profession, he entered upon a third and final course of four months in the Buffalo Medical College, in the same State; at its termination, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him, when he returned to his native county and commenced the active practice of his profession, meeting with gratifying success. In the following year, however, he removed to Pennsylvania, and settling in Crawford county remained there for about five years, acquiring meanwhile a remunerative and extensive practice both in the town and the adjacent country. At the expiration of this time, he moved to the county of Erie, residing for a short period in Union; but, in 1864, shortly after the opening of the town of Corry, he deemed that this locality might furnish a larger field for more honorable and lucrative operations, and there established himself. The result testified to the shrewdness of his judgment, and, in a remarkably short space of time, he was widely recognized as a learned, efficient and leading physician. Especially as a Surgeon has he secured a durable and merited renown; to this branch of his profession he has given his most earnest attention and an application incessant and acute. An extensive reputation as a surgical operator has naturally resulted from these efforts, and at the present time each and every railroad centring in Corry—viz., the Atlantic & Great Western, the Philadelphia & Erie, and the Oil City & Allegheny—has secured his services as Surgeon for this section of its road. Not only is his fame spread abroad throughout western Pennsylvania—where he has often been called to attend to serious cases more than a hundred miles distant from his home—but his services have been sought after by the famous Indianapolis Surgical Institute, which is now urging him to assume a responsible position in its management. This offer he will ere long probably accept; in that case, his son, a talented young practitioner, will inherit his practice. The above-mentioned institution is one of great importance in the West; it was founded for the treatment of natural and acquired deformities, and also for that of chronic diseases. At the present time, there are in it more than two hundred patients under treatment; and connected with it is a systematically arranged workshop, where the manufacture of required splints, braces, crutches, and various other needed articles, is constantly carried on. The high position held by Dr. Phelps has been won entirely through his own indomitable will and unaided exertions. Starting in life with the scantiest means, and having no influential friends or relatives to push him forward, his success is attributable solely to his professional skill and attainments, and to the undeviating perseverance and promptness characterizing his actions. Although in his fifty-first year, he is still hale, vigorous and indefatigable in his efforts to benefit humanity and add to the lustre of his profession. At this date, he occupies

the position of City and County Physician, fulfilling its numerous duties with marked ability. He was married, in 1846, to Lewilla Sweezy, a resident of Herkimer county, State of New York.

CARNAHAN, ROBERT B., Lawyer, was born in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 23d, 1826. His grandfather, David Carnahan, came to Pennsylvania from County Antrim, Ireland, before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and settled in the county of Cumberland. Throughout the memorable struggle for independence he served actively in a company of artillery; and at its termination purchased a tract of land in the present county of Allegheny, adjoining the Manor of Pittsburgh, removing to it with his family in 1784. His second son, William, inherited a portion of this farm, and continued to reside on it until his decease, in 1838; and it was here, about four miles southward from the old city of Pittsburgh, that Robert B. Carnahan was born. His preliminary education was acquired in the Western University of Pittsburgh, where he graduated in August, 1845; subsequently, he entered the law office of the Hon. Walter Forward, under whose able guidance he pursued a course of legal studies. In December, 1848, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, meeting with lucrative and honorable success. In 1854, he was nominated by the Whig party, of which he was an active and influential member, for the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of the State; in conjunction with the major portion of the ticket, however, he was defeated, in consequence of the "American" or "Know-Nothing" movement, which in that year carried the State almost entirely. During this exciting time he was noted for his tireless and efficient energy, his ability, and his shrewd but loyal tactics. On the formation of the Republican party, in 1856, he became one of its most zealous and prominent members, and was a leader in the Presidential campaigns of 1856 and 1860. On the 12th of April, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and occupied that honorable position until February 1st, 1870. In the performance of the various and onerous functions attached to this office, he displayed unusual capability and sterling judgment. Prior to the period of his appointment as District Attorney, that post was one demanding but a limited exercise of attention and discretion, and involving but few important responsibilities. Later, however, the Rebellion, and the increased Congressional legislation necessitated in order to organize an army and maintain it in the field, rapidly rendered the position one of the most laborious and responsible places under the Government, calling for ceaseless attention, energy and undeviating vigilance. This district embraced territorially three-fourths of the State of Pennsylvania, and within his province came constantly many of the most vitally important and delicate questions ever considered within the jurisdiction of the United States Courts. Ultimately, the business attached to the office developed itself to such an extent as to engross his whole time and attention. He acted in this capacity under the administrations of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Grant, serving, meanwhile, under five different Attorney-Generals. In August, 1866, tired of the incessant toil and tumult attending public life, he tendered his resignation; and, on this occasion, was pressingly solicited by Attorney-General Stansberry to reconsider his determination, and to retain a position for which he was so eminently qualified by his natural and acquired abilities. At the end of his second term, desiring to return to his private professional occupation, he voluntarily retired, leaving a chronicle reflecting high honor upon himself and upon all connected with him. Immediately upon resuming the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh, he secured an extensive and remunerative clientage; and since has pursued his vocation there with constantly increasing success and renown, having been many times engaged upon cases requiring a thorough knowledge of the subtilties and complications of the law, and involving issues of great importance. Upon such occasions he has never failed to win the esteem and admiration of all by the exercise of those various qualities which, natural endowments, have been strengthened and improved by study, observation and wide experience. He enjoys the entire confidence of the court, the bar, and the general community; is a clear, logical and forcible advocate; and, as a citizen, is trustworthy, scrupulously just and honorable, and warmly interested in all movements having for an end the advancement of social conditions and the speedy development of his State and country's vast resources.

FESSENDEN, JAMES M., Mechanic and Manufacturer, was born in the year 1816, at West Cambridge, Massachusetts, near the historic battle-ground of Lexington, which engagement was witnessed by both of his parents. His father was a prominent merchant of the Revolutionary times, and was largely engaged in the grain trade. His early education was complete, and he enjoyed every possible advantage to be obtained at the schools and academies of his native section. About the year 1833, he was apprenticed to learn the file and saw making trade, and, after fully mastering the mysteries of these arts, he was appointed Manager of a hardware manufacturing company, located at Woburn and Boston, Massachusetts; from Clerk he rose to the position of Director in this corporation. He subsequently bought a saw factory, located at the same place, with sales-rooms in Boston, in which enterprise he remained for two or three years. For the following ten or twelve years he was particularly engaged in the manufacture of

files at West Cambridge and Boston; a portion of this time he resided in Rochester, New Hampshire, and was honored by being elected to the Chairmanship of the Select Council and to the post of Treasurer of that town. About 1859, he assumed the direction and charge of the Whipple File and Slate Works, and here he remained for ten years, closely engaged in bringing to perfection machinery for the complete manufacture of files, and he was entirely successful. Prior to this time files had been cut by hand labor exclusively, but these remarkable inventions have caused machine-cut files to entirely supersede those made by hand. The most successful inventions of this kind are of American origin, and quite a number of the machines have been exported to England, France and other parts of Europe. In 1869, in company with David Blake, he founded the Western File Works, removing his residence to Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. The prosperity of this enterprise has been continuous, and they are now the largest works of the kind in the world, doing an annual business of over half a million of dollars. He is the father of the machine file-cutting trade in this country and the oldest manufacturer now engaged therein. He is public-spirited and ever active in advancing the interests of the localities in which he resides. He is at present Chairman of the Committees on Finance and on Roads in the Council of the Borough of Beaver Falls; is also a Director of the Beaver Falls Gas Company. He was married, in 1843, to Eliza, daughter of James Lebbets, a wealthy land-owner of New Hampshire, and sister of Judge Noah Lebbets of the Supreme Court of that State.

BRANSON, COLONEL DAVID, Mechanic, Soldier, Merchant and Politician, was born in Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1840. His parents, both honored members of the Society of Friends, removed to Philadelphia while he was quite young, and in this city he received a thorough scholastic education. At an early age he voluntarily apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a carpenter, and after acquiring it proceeded to travel. He was working in the State of Mississippi in 1860, when the Civil War commenced. His sentiments upon the Slavery question were most pronounced and his patriotism unbounded. Through much peril he gained the borders of the Free States, and at once enlisted as a private in the Union army. In his regiment, the 28th Illinois, his promotions were rapid and all earned. In the battles of Fort Henry, Pittsburgh Landing, Siege of Corinth, Hatchie river, Hudsonville, Siege of Vicksburg and numerous other engagements, he gave ample evidence of his valor as a soldier and ability as a commander. Upon the organization of Colored Troops, he, as a matter of principle, appeared before the Board of Examination as an applicant for a position, and though but twenty-three years of age he was recommended by them for a Colonelcy of the first class. After organizing and drilling several battalions at Benton Barracks, Missouri, he was assigned to the 62d United States Colored Infantry, and served with it during the entire war, commanding it at the last fight of the conflict, Palmetto Ranche, on the Rio Grande, May 12th and 13th, 1865. Through 1865-'66 he was Regimental, Brigade and Post Commander on the Rio Grande frontier, and in the latter part of 1865 he made a tour of observation into the interior of Mexico during the Franco-Austrian invasion, the report of which was most important. He quitted the army only when his military services were no longer required. His regiment, during its term, he educated in general knowledge as well as soldiership. The Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Missouri, for the education of colored teachers, now in successful operation, was founded and endowed by himself and command. At the close of the war he returned to Philadelphia and engaged in the coal business, and by his energy, system and ability soon became one of the most prominent dealers in the city, having at one time three different establishments directly in his charge. He was married, December 18th, 1866, to Sallie L. Woolman, of West Philadelphia, and has a charming young family. His reputation is national; his friendships are wide-spread; by a number of papers of the Western States his name was brought forward, in 1872, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and there was a strong feeling in his favor. Since 1866, spite of the demands of his extensive private business, he has been active in public affairs. He has travelled over the entire Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and also in a literary and editorial way (through a trade newspaper published by him) has taken a prominent and able part in the discussion of the great questions of the day, especially that of resistance to corporation monopolies. He is one of those men who always desire to be in the front of the fight for the right. He is a politician in the best sense of the term; his ambition is not solely for his own aggrandizement. At this time his friends and the best portion of the citizens of the First Congressional District are urging his election to Congress from that district. The election to the National Legislature of such men—the industrious mechanic, brave soldier and honest merchant—would insure to the country a new lease of prosperity and glory.

WOOD, E. A., M. D., Physician, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1834. His parents were both honored members of the Society of Friends and were fully alive to the value of knowledge as a means of success in life. He was afforded every opportunity for the acquirement of a thorough education, and after the completion of his scholastic course at the seminary in California, Pennsylvania, he decided upon the adoption of the

medical profession. With this object in view, he matriculated at the Western Reserve College, at Madison, Ohio, and, after devoting himself for two years to his medical studies, received his diploma from that institution. Immediately upon his graduation he removed to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, located himself in Pittsburgh, and proceeded to establish himself in the practice of his profession. His industry, social qualities and devotion to his art soon brought him into notice, and he quickly built up a large and lucrative connection. Not only among the citizens of his section did his attainments receive their full measure of credit, but he rapidly rose to distinction and gained a front rank amongst his professional brethren. In 1872, he was honored by political preferment, being elected to the Common Council of the city, and in the same year he attained the high position of President of the Allegheny County Medical Society. He is devoted to the science which has been the study of his life, is a prominent member of all the principal medical societies and holds a post of honor or trust in most of them. He is conspicuous in every good work, and his reputation as a man is fully equal to his high rank as a Physician.

BARTHOLOMEW, HENRY LUZERNE, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, was born at Mendon, Illinois, September 21st, 1841. His parents, Darwin F. and Sarah H. F. Bartholomew, were of Connecticut origin, and early instilled into his mind the lessons of that thrift and morality which have marked his life. He was afforded ample opportunities for the acquirement of knowledge, his scholastic and classical education being received at the academy at Galena, the Mendon Academy, Cooperstown Seminary, Illinois College and Dartmouth College. Thoroughly prepared in such schools as these to enter upon the study of any profession, he chose the career of a physician. He matriculated at the Dartmouth Medical College, and after pursuing the prescribed course of study he graduated with honor from that institution in 1860. With a view to gaining a practical knowledge of his profession, immediately after graduating he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and entered the Deer Island Hospital as an Assistant, and here remained for one year. Anxious to participate in some way in the struggle in behalf of the Union, he entered the army in 1862 as an Assistant Surgeon, and in that capacity served in the field during the campaign of General Grant along the Mississippi river. Unable to stand the exposure incident to field life, and suffering from illness contracted therefrom, he was obliged, reluctantly, to resign from the army. Immediately upon his recovery to health he accepted an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the navy, and was at once assigned to duty as Surgeon-in-Charge on the "Hendrick Hudson" Hospital-boat, stationed off Key West, Florida. After about three years service in the navy, he resigned his commission and settled in Westfield, New York, where he remained for a year and a half, engaged in professional practice. He then removed to Warren, where he is now located, busily engaged in a successful practice. His abilities are acknowledged not only in private but in professional circles, and he ranks high among the leading physicians of the country. He is Censor of the County Medical Society, and is also a member of the State Medical Society.

McCAMANT, HON. JOEL B., Lawyer and Legislator, was born in December, 1828, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His father was a very prominent physician of that county, as well as an influential politician, having at one time been a candidate for Congress against the Hon. James Buchanan. The son was afforded every opportunity for the acquirement of knowledge, and finished his education at Churchtown, in Lancaster county. After serving for some time as clerk in the Farmers' Bank, of Schuylkill county, he entered upon the study of law under the tuition of the Hon. Thomas H. Walker. He was duly admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession. His ability being quickly recognized, he soon formed a large and valuable business connection. The active interest which he ever exhibited in regard to all local or general political questions gained him prominence as a leader and a great reputation as a thinker. The Democratic party have elected him to all conventions where wise management or mental ability of a high order were required. He was a member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and his services in that body and in the committees upon which he was appointed were most valuable to his party and to the citizens of the Commonwealth in general. In 1870, he was appointed Cashier of the Shenandoah Valley Bank, located at Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where his financial ability adds greatly to the reputation which the institution enjoys for stability. He is an influential politician, a fine lawyer, a thorough business man, and a worthy, high-toned citizen.

WOODS, ROBERT, Lawyer, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, February 19th, 1814. He is the oldest practising attorney at the bar of Pittsburgh. His grandfather, Thomas Woods, was a well-known resident of Chester county, and died of yellow fever at Philadelphia during the prevalence of that epidemic at the close of the last century. His son, the father of Robert, was born and educated in Chester county, and emigrated to Washington county in 1806,

where he followed the profession of surveyor. He was surveyor for the State, and surveyed nearly all the land in Washington and Allegheny counties. He was widely known in the western part of the State. Robert, in 1828, while yet a boy, was employed in the post-office at Washington, Pennsylvania, from which point was distributed all the mail matter for the West, and he made up the first package of letters for Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He is a graduate of the class of '34 of Washington College, Pennsylvania. After leaving college he taught in an academy at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, for a short time, and studied law with N. P. Hobert, one of Governor Ritner's State officers. Having finished his reading of law with Walter H. Lowry, of Pittsburgh, he was admitted to the bar in April, 1837, and was Chief Clerk in the Pittsburgh post-office for several months after his admission. In October of the same year he associated himself with Thomas B. Beale, and opened a law office in the "Diamond." This partnership was dissolved in a year, and he then formed one with Richard Biddle, a brother of the well-known Nicholas Biddle, and they continued together until the death of his partner, in 1847. For over twenty years and up to the present time his brother, Stephen Woods, Jr., has been associated with him under the firm-name of R. & S. Woods. In politics, he was a Democrat until the firing upon Fort Sumter, but has never been active in politics. He is thoroughly devoted to the practice of his profession. He was President of the Pan Handle Railroad for two years and during the panic of '57; the road was laid out under his management. In 1842, he was married to Sarah L. Christy, daughter of Robert Christy, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has had fifteen children, nine of whom are living.

GETZ, REV. HENRY STYLES, Clergyman, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, April 6th, 1826. His mother was the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution; his father, George Getz, was an officer in the navy of the United States during the War of 1812, and also a prominent citizen of Reading, Pennsylvania, who established the first English newspaper ever printed in Berks county, and which is still published. He is the brother of the Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, who for six years represented the district of Berks in Congress. He received a thorough academic education at the well-known schools under the direction of the Moravian Society at Litiz, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Upon starting in life he at first engaged in the book business, and for a short time was connected with the publishing trade in Philadelphia. But commercial life was not suited to his tastes or nature, and in 1856 he became a candidate for Holy Orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Following the prescribed routine he was ordained to the Diaconate by Bishop A. Potter, in 1857, and to the Priesthood by Bishop Samuel Bowman, in 1858. He was assigned to and had charge successively of the parishes of Christ Church, Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; of St. Peter's Church, Smyrna, Delaware; of the united parishes of the Church of Faith, Mahanoy City, and St. Peter's Church, Hazleton. At present he is the Rector of Trinity Memorial Church, Warren, Pennsylvania (Division of Pittsburgh). He is now Dean of the Warren Deanery, one of the Clerical Deputies from the Diocese to the General Convention, and is also Editor of the Diocesan Missionary paper, *Our Diocese*. He was married, December 27th, 1852, to Caroline, daughter of Thomas Desilver, a prominent bookseller of Philadelphia.

OTTINGER, DOUGLASS, Captain in the United States Revenue Marine Service, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, December 11th, 1804. The Ottinger family are, as the name would imply, of German extraction. The father of Douglass was Second Lieutenant of Infantry during the Revolutionary War. Having received an education in a common school of the city of Philadelphia, young Ottinger entered the Merchant Marine service when a boy, and rose rapidly to the post of Commander. When, in 1832, the Revenue Marine was reorganized, he accepted the appointment of Second Lieutenant on the cutter "Benjamin Rush," and in the following year was transferred to the cutter "Erie." Having given much attention to the invention of life-saving implements for the use and rescue of ocean travellers, he was appointed, in 1848, to establish and equip the first life-saving stations in this country and put in methodical working order eight on the coast of New Jersey, for rescuing persons from wrecked ships. In 1849, by special request of a company of gentlemen, he was granted leave, without pay, to take their ship to San Francisco; and after reaching the California coast he was engaged by a company to explore the coast, and discovered and named Humboldt Bay, which he promptly reported to the Government, though at the time out of the service. For nearly two years he was a Commander in the Pacific Mail Line of Steamers between San Francisco and the Isthmus of Panama, and resigned this lucrative position to obey the orders of the Government and take a command that paid him but $1200 per annum, the Secretary of the Treasury having informed him the Government wanted his service, not his resignation. From 1851 to 1853 he commanded the cutter "Frolic," having the onerous task of protecting the revenue on the whole Pacific coast, and the maintenance of order in the harbor and settlement of San Francisco, his being the only authority capable at all times of protecting the shipping and city from the lawless herd gathered there from every quarter of the globe. From 1853 to 1856, Captain Ottinger was stationed in the Gulf of

Mexico and on the coast of Florida and Georgia; afterwards he was ordered to Lake Erie. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he took the Revenue Fleet of five vessels from the Lakes down the St. Lawrence and around to Boston in midwinter. In 1862, he commanded a Revenue Fleet in the waters of North Carolina, enforcing the embargo on goods contraband of war and re-establishing the civil law. In 1864, receiving orders from the Treasury Department to superintend the construction of a vessel for the Revenue service, after the model he might think best, the "Commodore Perry," a vessel of great speed and seaworthiness, was built. In 1870, he was one of the Commissioners appointed to decide on the class of vessels best suited to the service, in which capacity he served nearly one year in Washington; his dissenting report is on record in the Treasury Department. He was then ordered to Lake Erie to take command of the "Commodore Perry," and afterwards to the coast of Massachusetts. He is the inventor of the "life-car," which may be described as a covered, sheet-iron compartment, capable of passing through the heaviest breaking waves, and holding three persons, and designed for the rescue of persons from stranded vessels in storms, where the ordinary open life-boat could not be used. On its first trial it was the means of saving two hundred and one lives from the British immigrant ship "Ayrshire," stranded on the coast of New Jersey in the month of January, 1851, during a dreadful gale, and soon afterwards of two hundred and seventy-one passengers and a crew of eighteen from the ship "Georgia," driven ashore at another point on that coast. It has since been introduced into the life-stations in Europe, and an unofficial estimate places the number of lives already saved by it at over four thousand. This record places the name of the inventor beside that of the noble Sir Humphrey Davy as a benefactor of his race. The "Commodore Perry" is equipped with an outfit of this kind presented to the Government by her Commander. Captain Ottinger abandoned this valuable implement to the free use of mankind, under a manly conviction that the usefulness of inventions calculated to save human life should not be restricted by patent. But, in the year 1858, Congress recognized the importance of the "life-car," etc., by voting him the sum of ten thousand dollars as a testimonial of his great service to mankind. His contrivance is at once so simple and efficient that it will probably continue to rescue the shipwrecked as long as there are tempests on the sea.

CARRIGAN, CHARLES WESLEY, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, on April 23d, 1827. On the paternal side his ancestry were Irish; his mother was an Englishwoman. He was prepared for college partly in the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and partly at Pennington, New Jersey, afterwards graduating at Dickinson College; he read law with Hon. John Read at the same place. In 1849, at the early age of twenty-two, he was nominated for the State Senate, but was defeated. In 1855, he was elected Register of Wills and Judge of Probate of his native city, and served with ability for three years. He received the nomination for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, in 1862, and was defeated by only sixty-two votes, his opponent being Judge Thayer, Republican. He contested the seat, but after a long investigation his claim was disallowed. He has been an active politician during the past twenty years, and has served in many National and State Conventions of the Democratic party. He was a Delegate to the Convention that nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency; to the Charleston Convention that nominated Breckenridge; to the Chicago Convention that nominated McClellan, and was one of the twenty-seven delegates who voted against and bitterly opposed the ratification of the nomination of Horace Greeley at Baltimore, in 1872. In 1874, he was appointed a Notary Public by Governor Hartranft. Always an earnest advocate of street railways in his native city, he was for a number of years a Director of the Second & Third Streets Passenger Railway. He was married, in 1857, to a lady who is connected with some of the first families of Virginia, and at present resides at Germantown.

DICKINSON, SANDFORD, M. D., Physician, a distinguished practitioner of Erie county, Pennsylvania, was born in Norwich, New York, September 7th, 1808. His parents were Josiah and Prudence (Taylor) Dickinson; on the paternal side he is of English, and on the maternal of Scotch extraction. His elementary and preliminary education was acquired at the Norwich Academy, and, upon the completion of the usual course of studies in that institution, he decided to turn his attention to the study of medicine, a calling for which he had evinced a warm attachment. When in his twenty-fourth year, he entered upon a course of medical studies, subsequently perfecting himself under the able instruction of Dr. Henry L. Mitchell, with whom he was connected as a pupil for about three years. He afterwards graduated from the old College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, in the class of 1831–'32. After duly receiving his degree of M. D., he visited Erie county, and deeming it a desirable and promising locality, began there the practice of his profession. Steadily acquiring patients he ultimately became one of the most prominent and highly respected practitioners in that section of Pennsylvania, and since has made it his permanent place of residence. In 1867, he became the purchaser and proprietor of a large drug and prescription store in Erie; of this establishment his son is at present the owner and manager, although he still holds a controlling interest in its direction himself, and, by his wide experience and thorough technical

knowledge, tends to endow its affairs with that gravity and carefulness so essential to success in such a business. For more than twenty-five years he has been invested with the charge of the Poor-House patients, and to him has been allotted the honorable duty of caring for the sick soldiers and marines of Erie county. He is a man of unusual culture, and possessed of a large fund of varied scholarly attainments, and a medical knowledge that evinces thorough training and constant studiousness. To him is owing the valuable introduction of the alcoholic and opiate treatment in cases of poison by vipers, and punctures in the operation of dissecting, preparing and embalming; this treatment he introduced into his practice in 1845, and since that date many learned and eminent practitioners have availed themselves of the result of his provings. He was married, in 1833, to Rebecca Judson, daughter of Judge Judson, of Columbus; she dying of consumption, he was married again, in 1838, to Harriet Maxwell, who is still living.

MARTIN, BARTON B., Lumber Merchant, was born in West Earl township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1821. His father, John Martin, was a prominent farmer and agriculturist of the above-mentioned place, and prominently identified with the various progressive movements chronicled in the history of his county. Barton was the eldest of a family consisting of nine children, all of whom are now well known in their respective communities as men and women of integrity and worth. He was the recipient of the ordinary common-school education, and, at an early period of his existence, found that the limited circle and circumstances of the farm-home were too confined for his views and purposes; he, accordingly, determined to seek elsewhere a wider field offering greater opportunities for the prosecution of profitable enterprise. Removing to the village of Millersville, in Lancaster county, he there became engaged in mercantile pursuits, meeting with great and rapid success. A large family gathering around him, and noting anxiously the meagre array of educational advantages presented in this locality, it suggested itself to him that the origination and firm establishment in Millersville of an institute of learning would be highly advantageous, not only to that town, but also to the country adjacent. Acting promptly and ably upon this idea, he, in the summer of 1854, at the head of a self-constituted committee consisting of five of the most influential and energetic men of the town, succeeded in laying the foundation of the celebrated State Normal School of Millersville; ultimately, in connection with other residents, and acting as leader and prime mover, he, by his strenuous efforts and generous donations, raised the institution to a position which entitled it to State aid, and since that date its affairs have become a part of the common-school history of the State. During the past fifteen years he has been actively engaged in the lumber business at Columbia and Lancaster; possessing in the former place an extensive wholesale yard, and at the latter a large retail establishment. In Clinton and Cambria counties he is the proprietor of various mills, and of important tracts of timber and coal lands; in the last-named county he is one of the largest individual land-owners in the State. In addition to these properties, he owns over three thousand acres of bituminous coal lands, situated near Portage Station, on the Pennsylvania & Central Railroad, and is about to build a branch road from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to his properties, purposing to commence mining operations on an extensive scale. In the lumbering business, wholesale and retail, he is the largest operator in this section of Pennsylvania, his last year's (1873) business having exceeded six millions of dollars. "Westlawn," his residence at Lancaster, is admittedly the handsomest specimen of architecture in the city, and, as a villa residence, one of the most elegant in the State. He has been a Director in the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company, and also in many other organizations and corporations; while as a warm and generous patron of the Young Men's Christian Association, he has done much to further its interests. In religion, he is intimately connected with the Lutheran Church, and contributes materially to its well-doing both by Christian deportment and munificent donations. During the Rebellion he evinced great loyalty and energy in the support of the Government, and sent his two sons to battle for the integrity of the Union. The eldest, E. K. Martin, now a graduate of Amherst College, enlisted, when but fifteen years of age, in the 79th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in September, 1861, and participated actively and perilously in many actions until the close of the conflict. His other son, Lieutenant J. C. Martin, entered the army in 1862, also while in his fifteenth year, as Second Lieutenant in the 145th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and eventually served on General Tyler's staff in the Army of the Potomac. B. B. Martin married a daughter of Christian Rohrer, a prominent citizen of Millersville, Lancaster county.

MAGEE, CHRISTOPHER, Lawyer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 3d, 1829. He is descended from old Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock of western Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather was Alexander Thompson, of Chambersburg, whose descendants emigrated to and settled in Allegheny county. He is connected with the Wiley family of Philadelphia, and is also a relative of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Being prepared to graduate in the Western University of Pennsylvania, he was persuaded to defer it and to pursue a higher course of studies in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia,

B. B. Martin

where he graduated in 1849. Undecided as to what profession to adopt, he took a course of instruction in the medical department of the University. Afterwards determining upon the study of the law, he entered the office of William B. Read and Alexander McKinley. During the time he was in the office of these distinguished gentlemen, he also attended the law lectures of Judge Sharswood, and was a graduate of the first law class under this eminent jurist. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, in 1853, and, by virtue of his high degree as a graduate, to practice in the Supreme Court. In the same year he returned to his native city, and was admitted to its bar on motion of his cousin, Colonel Samuel A. Black. Two years later he was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat, and was the youngest member of that body at the time. In 1856, he was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, but was defeated by a small majority, his youth—he being then but twenty-seven years of age—contributing not a little to his non-success. In 1874, he was nominated, against his wishes, for Judge of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county. As a lawyer, he enjoys an excellent reputation, but is too reserved to take an active part in politics, and is only ambitious to quietly and honorably practice his profession. He is married to a daughter of the late Rev. John N. McLeod, of New York, a prominent clergyman of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Committee appointed to revise the Bible.

LYON, Rev. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, D. D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 1st, 1806. He was the son of Samuel Lyon and Pety W. (Broom) Lyon, daughter of the Hon. Jacob Broom, of Delaware, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His ancestors came originally from the north of Ireland, and settled in Pennsylvania; his grandfather having laid out and surveyed the town of Carlisle; and since that time, by frequent inter-marriages, many of the most distinguished families in the country have become connected with the Lyon family. Dr. Lyon's boyhood was passed principally in Wilmington, Delaware; and his education was acquired at Dickinson College, whence he graduated, in 1824, at the age of eighteen. He then entered the Theological Department of Princeton College; upon the completion of his studies in that institution, he moved to Carlisle, and in the following year (1828), crossed the Allegheny mountains on horseback, arriving in Erie in the fall of 1828. Having received calls to the Presbyterian Churches at the above place, and also at Fredonia, New York, he spent the winter of 1828–'29 between those two places. In the following spring, he accepted the call to the First Presbyterian Church, at Erie, and, September 9th, 1829, was ordained and installed by the Presbytery, as Pastor of that church. In this capacity, he thenceforward acted with distinguished ability and success, until his decease. While officiating at Erie, he led the denominations over the whole of the western part of Pennsylvania, that section of the State lacking, at this date, any regularly appointed and ordained pastors. In 1847, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Dickinson College, and afterward also by Princeton College. For a period extending over forty years, he was the loved and revered Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Erie, and it was his first and only ministerial charge. Introduced there during a season of ardent revival, he evinced an indefatigable ardor in his pastoral duties, and, through his constant exertions, many effective religious revivals added greatly to the strength and prosperity of the church. He was a wise and zealous laborer; and his undivided time and talents, as well as much of his own private means, were cheerfully given to advance the precepts and the institutions of the Gospel throughout the State and elsewhere. As a pastor he was distinguished for the grave, affectionate, and instructive nature of his addresses and discourses, by his powerful and trenchant intellect, cultivated taste, and a warm and practical charity, manifested repeatedly in both public and private actions. He was married, in Carlisle, in 1828, to Mary Sterritt, by whom he had six children; one of these survivors is now the wife of the Hon. J. W. Douglass; another, George A. Lyon, is well known as a prominent citizen holding the rank of United States Paymaster. He died at Avon, New York, where he was residing in order to strengthen his failing health, on March 24th, 1871. On Tuesday, March 28th, his body was placed in the tomb in Erie Cemetery; the funeral ceremonies performed in the church upon that occasion being of the most solemn and impressive character. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. J. O. Denniston, of Park Presbyterian Church, and the funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Craighead, of Meadville.

LYON, GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Jr., Lawyer and Paymaster in the United States Navy, was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, December 23d, 1837. His father was the Rev. G. A. Armstrong, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian minister of Western Pennsylvania. His early education was acquired in the Erie Academy, whence he entered Dartmouth College, graduating from that institution in 1858. Returning to his native place, he pursued a course of legal studies, and, upon its completion, was admitted to the bar of Erie county, March 12th, 1861. He subsequently pursued the practice of his profession, until June, 1862, meeting with fair success. He then entered the United States Navy as Assistant Paymaster; joined the Mississippi squadron in

the following July, and participated actively in all the battles of the Mississippi until the surrender of Vicksburg, taking part also in that memorable action. In September, 1863, he was detached from that squadron, and in April, 1864, joined the United States ship "Pontoosuc." While connected with this vessel, he participated in both of the attacks on Fort Fisher, and in the ensuing actions and operations on the James river, and at Cape Fear, being constantly engaged up to the time of the surrender of Richmond, the event which terminated the conflict. In the fall of 1865, he joined the frigate "Potomac," at Pensacola, Florida, remaining at this station until the summer of 1867. Moving to Philadelphia shortly after, in the ensuing fall he joined the United States ship "Idaho," and sailed with her to Japan, where he was stationed until the spring of 1870, when he returned home. In the commencement of the following year, he was ordered to the United States ship "Worcester," detailed by the Navy Department to carry supplies to the French after the Franco-German War, and with it proceeded to Southampton, Liverpool, and various other points on the English coast. Returning again to the United States in August of the same year, he was ordered, in September, to the United States ship "Michigan," doing duty on the Lakes. In 1866, he became Paymaster, with the rank of Major, which position he still fills.

WETMORE, HON. LANSING D., Lawyer and Judge, was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, October 18th, 1818. His father, of the same name, was a native of New England, but had early moved to Warren and was a prominent lawyer of that place. His mother, Caroline Ditmars, was descended from "Holland Dutch" ancestors. The means of his father enabled him to obtain a thorough education from the most approved sources of the day. His preliminary instruction was received at the academy of his native town, and after a preparatory course at Washington College, Pennsylvania, he matriculated at Union College, New York, and graduated with honor from that institution, in 1841. For a year and a half after quitting college, he was engaged as a teacher in an academy; then, entering the office of Johnson & Brown, of Warren, for the purpose of reading law, he applied himself with such diligence that he was enabled to pass a most creditable examination, and gain his admission to the bar in the fall of 1845. Immediately commencing the practice of his profession with all his characteristic energy, industry, and ability, he soon formed a large and lucrative connection in the county of his birth and those adjoining. To his ever-increasing business he devoted his entire attention until his well-earned reputation as a jurist caused him to be elevated from the ranks to a position of honor and trust. In the fall of 1870, he was elected President Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Erie, Warren, and Elk, and in these courts he continued to preside until 1872. At that date, by a change in the constitution and law, Erie was made a single district, and Judge Wetmore chose the Thirty-seventh District, composed of the counties of Elk, Warren, and Forest, as the scene of his future labors, and upon this bench he still continues in his high capacity. Prior to his elevation to the Judiciary, he had occupied the post of President of the First National Bank of Warren, and is now President of the National Lumberman's Association. He has been twice married; first to Miss Weatherby, of Warren, who died in 1856, and, in 1858, to Miss Shattuck, of Massachusetts.

REED, COLONEL SETH, the Founder of the City of Erie, and the head of a family which for four generations has been the most important one in northwestern Pennsylvania, was a native of Rhode Island, but at an early period of his life removed to Uxbridge, Massachusetts. He was a physician by profession; and in the battle of Bunker Hill held the rank of Colonel. In 1790, he acquired a large tract of land in Ontario county, New York, known as the "Reed & Ryckman Location," of which he disposed, in 1795, and with a stock of Indian supplies came to Erie and established a trading-post on the site of the old Presqu'ile stockade, long before desolated by the famous Massasawba massacre. He had four sons and two daughters, all of whom with his wife followed him hither. He died, in March, 1797, at the age of fifty-three. His wife survived till December, 1821, dying at the age of seventy-three.

MILES, ROBERT, Merchant and Capitalist, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, April 2d, 1793. His parents were both Pennsylvanians; the father, Robert, with the mother, Katharine (Watts), passed with the three-year old son, through the town which is now his home, when on their way to settle on lands near Sugar Loaf. What education he received was obtained from private tuition, and at a proper age he was obliged to do his share of work upon his father's farm, which had been put into cultivation in 1797, the family being about the first who settled in Warren county. He continued upon the home farm until the death of his father, when he engaged in the lumber trade, and continued to be most actively and extensively connected with that interest until very recently. In 1833, he was elected Prothonotary of the Courts of Warren county, being the second person to hold that office after

its creation. He has been also identified, very considerably, with mercantile and real estate transactions, most of them involving large amounts. His business tact and sound judgment have almost invariably caused his investments to turn out to his advantage. He was married, January 16th, 1817, to Sallie Smith, of New York. He has been an active, thinking business man during his long life, and as the result of his labors is now quietly enjoying the fruits of the substantial fortune he has accumulated. He is public spirited, patriotic, and liberal, and to his efforts much of the prosperity of Warren county is to be ascribed. The town in which he now resides he has seen grow up from the very first, and he takes keen delight in aiding and advancing its interests.

GEORGE, J. P., Journalist, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1832. His mother was a connection of the Patterson family of this State. His grandfather (paternal) was born in Ireland and emigrated to the United States, about 1790. He moved to what was then the "Far West," and for some time made his home in the State of Kentucky, being, while there, an associate of the noted Daniel Boone. He removed finally to Pennsylvania and settled in Westmoreland county, where he married and raised a large family. The second son of this pioneer was Thomas George, born in 1800, and the father of the subject of this sketch. He lived in Westmoreland county until 1832, when the son was born; he then removed to Clarion, and afterwards to Armstrong county. J. P. George received his entire early education in the common schools of Clarion county. His father being a farmer, he passed his time in labor on the farm and in study, until he reached his eighteenth year, when he entered the office of the *Clarion County Democrat*, then under the management of Colonel William P. Alexander. Here he remained for about two years engaged in mastering the details of his art; and, in 1852, removed to Jefferson county, where he entered a printing office and quickly rose to the post of foreman, remaining in the position for seven years. Upon the commencement of the late Civil War, he at once responded to the calls of patriotism. He enlisted, early in 1860, in the 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and was at once appointed First Lieutenant of a company in that regiment commanded by Captain Brady. He served faithfully and bravely in every field, and upon all occasions proved himself a valuable and efficient officer. In 1862, he was honored with a promotion to the rank of Captain. After leaving the army he returned to Brookville, and purchasing the paper upon which he had formerly been employed, assumed editorial charge, which he continues to the present. He has honestly and conscientiously served the Democratic party, and that organization fully acknowledge their obligation to him. Though often solicited to accept public office, he has ever persistently declined so to do. He is a journalist of ability, an honest and fearless editor, a public-spirited, unselfish, and valuable citizen.

WILKINS, HARVEY LORENZO, M. D., Physician and Druggist, was born in Victor, Ontario county, New York, March 6th, 1815. His ancestors came originally from the north of England; his great-grandfather, on the paternal side, having arrived from England as a missionary to the present city of Boston. His grandfather was one of five brothers, all of whom fought valiantly at the battle of Bunker Hill, and he was an active participant throughout the Revolutionary struggle; at the expiration of the war, he was married to a sister of the father of the Hon. Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General under General Jackson. Subsequently, he settled at Wilkins' Falls, Franklin county, Vermont, and for a long time was a member of the Legislature; in that place he raised a large family, five sons and four daughters; and the youngest, James, the father of Harvey Lorenzo, served with his brother in the War of 1812; he, marrying in 1814, became the father of eight children, Harvey Lorenzo being the eldest. The preliminary education of the latter was acquired in the common schools of Chautauqua county, New York, whence, in due time, he entered Fredonia Academy. Abandoning school life when eighteen years of age, he moved to Canada, and there began the study of medicine under the able instructions of Dr. Luther Cross. While engaged in pursuing his medical studies, he held the position of Collector of Tolls and Deputy Collector of Customs; after fulfilling the duties of these offices for three years, he resigned, and returned to the United States. Entering the Geneva College, he ultimately graduated from that institution, after which he settled in Charlotteville, Niagara county, New York, practising his profession there until 1861, and meeting with much success. Owing to the precarious state of his health, he then deemed it advisable to discontinue the active prosecution of his vocation. The Oil Fever dawning into existence at that period, he started for the Oil Regions, and there became successfully interested in various enterprises. Moving to Erie, Pennsylvania, he, in connection with John W. Hammond, invested in several oil refineries, and secured profitable returns. In this business he was actively occupied for several years, meeting with varying success, and becoming noted as an industrious and enterprising operator. Subsequently, he disposed of his oil interests, and established an extensive drug store in Erie, which he is at present conducting with great success. He has always been prominently identified with the Public School System, and is now an influential member of the Public School Board. Although warmly interested in the

chief political questions of the day, and a firm and loyal citizen, he is neither a seeker nor holder of political office; and has repeatedly refused to accept various positions which have been tendered him by admiring friends, a school trusteeship being the only office which he has consented to hold. He is noted for his scholarship, his undeviating integrity and his fearless maintenance of that which he espouses from conscientious motives. He was married, in 1837, to Miss Reed, of Canada, a daughter of one of the oldest and most honorable English settlers, and has a family consisting of two daughters.

REED, RUFUS SETH, son of Seth Reed, the founder of Erie, was born at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, October 11th, 1775. In 1798, he married Dolly Oaks, of Palmyra, New York, who died the same year; and, in 1801, he married Agnes Irwin. His career is so identified with the early growth and prosperity of Erie, that the record of either is the history of both. He died June 12th, 1846, leaving a large fortune, and only one child, the late General Charles M. Reed, who became one of the greatest financiers of the country. Mrs. Reed survived her husband many years, dying in 1864.

ALLISON, HON. JOHN, Register of the United States Treasury, was born in Beaver, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, August 5th, 1812, and is the son of James Allison, now deceased, formerly an able and distinguished attorney-at-law. His grandfather, the late Colonel James Allison, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was one of the pioneers of western Pennsylvania, having removed to that territory in 1773, and made his settlement in the last-named county in the ensuing year; he was of Scotch descent, and was born in North Carolina, in 1744, whence he moved to Cecil county, Maryland, where he was married to a member of the Bradford family. Subsequently he was one of a small company of pioneers who left the eastern settlements and crossed the Allegheny Mountains to find and people new lands and homes in the wilderness. His biographer says of him: "He was a man of great moral worth, combining the personal courage so necessary in those trying times and circumstances with the ennobling Christian principles. He was one of the late Rev. Dr. McMillan's first Ruling Elders of the Presbyterian Church. After the Revolutionary War had closed and Washington county become organized, he represented that county in the State Legislature almost continuously from 1786 till 1793. He took an active part in advocating the abolishment of slavery, and voted for the final Act which passed the Legislature in 1788. . . . Was a member of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolishment of Slavery, which was incorporated by the Legislature of the State in 1789. . . . At the time of his death, which occurred in 1821, he was one of the Associate Judges of Washington county, a post he had held for many years." Some of his descendants still own and reside upon a part of the land which he purchased and settled upon in 1774. His son, James Allison, commenced the study of law under the late David Bradford; completed his researches under the instruction of Mr. Purviance, then a lawyer of Washington, Pennsylvania; and, in 1795 or 1796, was admitted to the bar. Upon the organization of Beaver in 1802, he removed to that county and was there engaged in the practice of his profession until 1846, when he retired, having completed his half century in full and successful practice. In 1822, he was elected to Congress from the Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler and Mercer District, and re-elected in 1824; owing to a strong distaste for the agitations attending public life, however, he resigned at the close of his first term. Thereafter, he continued to reside at Beaver until his decease at the age of eighty-two, in 1854. John Allison was the recipient of a common-school education at Beaver, his native place. When a boy, he conceived an intense desire to enter the army or navy, and, in 1828, his father applied for a warrant of admission to the Military Academy at West Point, but failed to secure the desired object. In the first year of General Jackson's administration, he again filed his application, but the cadetship was, for political reasons, given to another, and John, greatly disappointed, cared little concerning what should be his pursuit in life, since his most ardent desires had been thwarted. He was afterward, by means of his elder brother James, apprenticed to learn the hatting business with the once celebrated firm of McKee & Graham, of Diamond street, Pittsburgh. He remained in this employment until the spring of 1833, when the establishment was sold and he returned to Beaver, where he commenced business on his own account, opening a store in April, 1833; that business he prosecuted for some time, meeting with considerable success. In March, 1839, he removed to Marietta, Ohio, continuing in the hatting business until June, 1843; at this date his father and brother William prevailed upon him to return to Beaver, in order to begin the study of law. Complying with their wishes, he entered upon a course of legal studies, purposing to enter into partnership with his brother, as his father intended to retire from the bar upon his admission to practice. Their plans were frustrated, however, by the death of William, an event which occurred in 1844; but, continuing his studies under the guidance of his father, he was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1846. Subsequently, he remained in active practice for a sufficient length of time to terminate the affairs and business of his father, but abandoned all idea of practising on his own account—"a step which in latter years he has greatly regretted." In 1846, he accepted the nomination by the Whig party for a seat in the Assembly, and was elected, and re-elected in 1847, also in 1849; and,

in each session that he served, ranked high as a debater. The last session, that of 1850, was notable for the number of very able men acting as members, among whom were Hon. James M. Porter, Judges Conyngham and Beaumont, D. M. Smyser, A. K. Cornyn, R. Rundle Smith, Craig Biddle, Jesse R. Borden, and John S. Bowen. His most admired speeches were that in vindication of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was fiercely assailed at the session of 1847, when an applicant for a supplement to its charter considered essential to its success; and that delivered at the session of 1850, in favor of an elective judiciary. At that period he was an advanced Anti-Slavery Whig and member of a Committee appointed to consider the Federal Relations of the State; associated with him were Judge Beaumont, G. W. Scofield, Souder and John S. Bowen. The compromise measures of 1850 were then before Congress, and excitement ran high throughout the country. Judge Beaumont submitted the majority report advocating strong Pro-Slavery Doctrines in regard to slavery in the Territories; John Allison submitted a report signed by him and John S. Bowen, asserting substantially the doctrines afterward adopted by the Republican party. This report greatly increased his popularity with his constituents, and in the fall of 1850 he was elected to Congress. In 1852, he was again nominated, at the time when General Scott was nominated by the Whig party for the Presidency, and placed upon a Pro-Slavery platform—a measure which greatly damaged that party—but was defeated by less than forty votes. In 1854, he was again nominated, and elected by a large majority over the candidate who had formerly defeated him in 1852. He was known in Congress as a determined opponent to the spread of slavery into our Territories, and, in 1856, delivered an admirable and eloquent speech upon that subject, which, with Colfax's speech upon the Kansas Laws, were ordered to be printed for distribution in the ensuing campaign. Seeing the urgent necessity for the organization of a party based upon Republican principles, he signed the first call for a convention to assemble in Pennsylvania for that purpose. He was a member of the First National Convention, which was convened at Pittsburgh, February 22d, 1856, to organize a National party, and represented Pennsylvania in the Committee on Platforms and Resolutions. In May, 1856, he was President of the First State Republican Convention that assembled after the National organization; was a Delegate from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention which assembled at Philadelphia two days after the State Convention; was Chairman of the State Delegation in that Convention; and, at the request of the Illinois Delegation, nominated Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for Vice-President. In 1860, he was elected a Delegate to the National Republican Convention which met at Chicago, and was instructed to vote for the late W. H. Seward. In 1857, he entered into the lumber business, at Keokuk, Iowa, but the financial collapse of that year greatly depressed Western activity, and lumbering proved to be an unprofitable enterprise. Before the breaking out of the war he returned to Pennsylvania, and November 1st, 1861, entered the United States service as a Paymaster, serving with fidelity and acceptability until the close of the Rebellion. During that time he received and paid out some millions of dollars, and was among the first paymasters who settled and closed their accounts, thereby relieving their bondsmen from all accountability. After leaving the army he resided for a time upon a farm in Mercer county, Pennsylvania; and, during the campaign of 1868, was noted as an energetic and talented leader, addressing a great number of Republican meetings and conventions, and laboring earnestly for the public welfare. On April 1st, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant, Register of the United States Treasury, and still continues to discharge the duties of that honorable and responsible office. He is possessed of many and varied scholarly attainments; is a fluent and forcible speaker; and is one of the most valued supporters of that party in whose origination and successful establishment he was a prime and indefatigable mover. He was married, in March, 1836, to L. A. Adams, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Milo Adams.

WELSH, CAPTAIN JOHN H., was born in the county Tipperary, Ireland, December, 1839. He came to America with his parents, in 1848, and settled in Erie, Pennsylvania. After obtaining an education in the public schools of that city, he entered the Commercial Marine of the Lakes, serving in almost every capacity from cabin-boy to commander. When the war of the Rebellion broke out in 1861, he enlisted as a sailor in the United States Navy, but his perfect knowledge of seamanship soon engaged the attention of his superiors, and insured him rapid promotion. He served principally in the Mississippi squadron, participating in many of the hardest-fought naval battles of the war. In the summer of 1864, the United States gunboat "Undine" was sunk at Clifton, Tennessee, and although the vessel was surrounded by a force of rebels outnumbering her crew six to one, through his untiring energy and skill she was saved from being a total loss. For this gallant service he was immediately promoted from Acting Ensign to Master. After the loss of the "Undine," at Paris Landing, in one of the most desperate naval engagements of the war, he was ordered to the iron-clad "Cincinnati," and from that vessel to the flag ship "Lafayette," and forced to part from a crew with whom he had seen the hardest service for two years, and by whom he was greatly beloved. When the gunboat "Mist" was commissioned, he was ordered to command her, which position he held until the close of the war, and was discharged December 10th, 1865. After the war he was mainly instrumental in organizing the United States Naval Union, a league something similar to the Grand

Army of the Republic. He engaged for a while in business in the Oil Region, and then again returned to Erie and established himself in the wholesale liquor trade, dealing largely in the native wines of the Lake Shore. He is a self-made man in the best sense of the word, having pursued his studies when a boy under the discouraging restraints of poverty, and having since advanced upon his merits. In 1874, he was elected School Director, receiving 557 of the 569 votes cast, there being two other candidates in the field. In the same year he was independent candidate for Assembly. In 1860, he married Mary Sheahan, of Rochester, New York.

JACK, LOUIS, D. D. S., Dentist, was born in Germantown, March 26th, 1832, his parents being Josiah Jack and Elizabeth (Foster) Jack. When five years old he was taken by his parents to Beaver, Pennsylvania, where he received his preliminary education, consisting of the ordinary elementary instruction of the public schools, and a mathematical course in the county academy. At the age of nineteen he removed to Philadelphia, in order to study dental surgery. Here he became one of the first matriculants of the old Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery at its first session in 1852, graduating from thence in 1854, and was appointed Demonstrator of Operative Dental Surgery in the college in 1855, which position he resigned in 1858. He has, during the course of his experience, contributed a number of essays to the *Dental News Letter*, and *Dental Cosmos*, and has invented a number of useful instruments and appliances. His most important essay is, *The Conservative Treatment of the Dental Pulp.*

STEWART, JAMES L., Physician and Surgeon, son of William Stewart and Mary Reid, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 1st, 1825. He received his preparatory education at a private school in Pittsburgh, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, immediately thereafter commencing the practice of his profession at Waterford, Erie county. In 1850, he removed to the city of Erie, where he has had a very successful career. During the war he was Surgeon to the 3d Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, and in general service. He has been several times President of the Erie County Medical Society, and, in 1868, was Vice-President of the State Medical Society. He has been for several years, during his residence in Erie, a member of the Board of School Directors, and for over eighteen years Physician to the County Jail. He has been President of the Board of Pensions for the Department of Erie, and Examining Surgeon; also President of the Erie County Savings Bank, and of the Erie Transfer Company. He has performed a number of surgical operations that render him prominent in that department of science. In the year 1849, he married Anna D. Bartholomew, of Philadelphia. Their only son, Lieutenant Reid T. Stewart, was born in Erie, April 20th, 1850. In June, 1867, he graduated from the Philadelphia High School, at the head of a class of seventeen, taking the degree of A. B. Appointed to the United States Military Academy from the district of Erie, he stood number eight in a class of forty-three, graduating in 1871, and was assigned to Company F, 5th Regiment, United States Cavalry, stationed in Arizona Territory. On the 27th of August, 1872, while on his way from his station at Camp Crittenden to the military post at Tucson, to attend a court-martial of which he had been appointed Judge-Advocate, he was waylaid by a band of Apache Indians, and, together with the United States Mail Agent who accompanied him, murdered in Davidson's Cañon. His body was recovered and buried on the following day at Fort Tucson. The remains were subsequently removed under escort to the house of his parents, at Erie, and interred with great honors. He was a young man of unusual promise. A true Christian, a modest scholar and a brave soldier, he seemed destined to realize every noble ambition. The June previous to his death, the Philadelphia High School conferred upon him the additional degree of A. M.

RAWLE, HON. HENRY, Mayor of Erie, was born at Freedom Iron-Works, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, August 21st, 1833. He is a descendant of the honorable old family of his name who settled in Philadelphia in 1686, and from which have sprung several of the most eminent jurists who have graced the bar of that city. His grandfather, William Rawle, was United States Attorney for the District of Pennsylvania, under the administration of President Washington, and the author of *A Treatise on the Constitution of the United States*, and other works. His uncle, William Rawle, Jr., was also a lawyer of eminent attainments, and the author of *Rawle's Reports*. His father, Francis W. Rawle, was in early life one of the Associate Judges for Clearfield county. His mother was Louisa Hall, daughter of Charles Hall, of Northumberland county, an attorney-at-law, and a granddaughter of Robert Coleman, of Lancaster. He finished his education at Professor Balmar's school, in West Chester, and at the age of seventeen joined the Engineer Corps in the construction of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Afterwards he became Principal Assistant Engineer on the western division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railway, and after its completion from Erie to Warren, in 1850, embarked in the production of pig-iron, at Sharon, in Mercer county, from Lake Superior ore. In 1860, he married Harriet G., daughter

of General Charles M. Reed, of Erie, and in 1862 took up his residence in that city, where he engaged largely in the shipment of coal, still continuing the iron business in Mercer county. Since his residence in Erie he has been a leader in establishing several of her most flourishing and important branches of industry. In 1869, the firm of Rawle, Noble & Co. started the Erie Blast Furnace, which possesses great advantages for the production of pig-iron from Lake Superior ore; and in 1872 procured the association of capital in starting the Erie Rolling Mill Company, of which its senior member is President. In municipal affairs he has necessarily been somewhat prominent; though generally eschewing politics, he consented, in 1874, to stand for the office of Mayor, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. His wife died in 1869, leaving him two daughters.

PEARSON, GENERAL ALFRED L., Lawyer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 28th, 1836. His family was among the earliest of those who first settled in the county of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and its members were ranked with the most prominent and influential citizens of that region; his father, John Pearson, was a talented and estimable man, and one who possessed the entire respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. After acquiring a preliminary school education, the tastes and inclination of Alfred L. led him to select the law as his profession; accordingly he pursued the usual course of legal studies under the able instruction of E. R. Jones, and upon its completion was admitted to the bar, in 1861. The subsequent outbreak of the Rebellion, however, interfered materially with his original projects and intentions, and, actuated by an ardent desire to aid in sustaining the integrity of the Union, he decided to abandon temporarily the practice of his profession and proffer his services to the Government as a volunteer. The first position of note which was subsequently held by him was that of Captain in Company A of the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers; to this he was appointed August 22d, 1862. Thenceforward his continuous and rapid progress upward testifies abundantly to his merits and abilities as a soldier and leader. December 31st of the same year he assumed a still higher grade, that of Major, and on the 22d of July, 1863, received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel. On the 31st of the following month he was again promoted, on this occasion to the position of Colonel. In that capacity he served for a period of thirteen months, when, September 30th, 1864, he was appointed Brigadier-General by brevet. Six months subsequently, on the 1st of March, 1865, in consideration of gallant and meritorious services performed at Lewis's Farm in Virginia, he received an appointment as Brevet Major-General. Throughout the war he participated personally and actively in all the movements and operations of his regiment, commanding as Brevet Brigadier-General the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. He was afterward assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, consisting of troops from the States of Pennsylvania and New York. The latter detachment he commanded until mustered out, at the termination of the conflict, and in no instance was absent in any of the numerous engagements in which it was a participant. After deporting himself as an efficient, zealous and intrepid soldier until the final cessation of hostilities, he was mustered out of the United States service, June 2d, 1865, leaving an honorable record. About five years later, on March 29th, 1870, he was appointed Major-General of the Pennsylvania State Guards, in command of the Sixth Division (formerly the Eighteenth Division), and received his commission at the same date. Prior to this event he had served in Pittsburgh for three years as District Attorney, having been elected in October, 1868; to the many requirements of this position he brought the same devotion and ability which had marked his conduct in the field, and throughout the term gave entire satisfaction to all interested in his administration. In October, 1871, he was elected from the Fifteenth Ward to the Select Council for two years, and during his tenure of office labored wisely and effectively for the welfare of his constituents and fellow-citizens.

BROWN, HON. RASSELAS, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Brownville, Jefferson county, New York, September 10th, 1812. His father, George Brown, who served in the War of 1812, was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother, Temperance, was a native of Connecticut. His early education he received at the common schools of his neighborhood; the cultivation of his riper years was acquired at the academies in Belleville, Jefferson county, and in Waterford. He entered Union College in 1834, and graduated with honor from that institution in 1836. After having completed his education he removed to Warren, Pennsylvania, where he assumed charge of the Warren Academy, and held the position of Principal for nearly three years. While engaged in teaching he industriously employed his leisure time in the study of law: at first under the able tuition of the Hon. Lansing Wetmore, and afterwards with Struthers & Johnson. Having completed the prescribed course, he passed a most creditable examination and was admitted to the bar in June, 1840. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession, and in his attention to business has ever since been unremitting. His superior education, added to great natural ability, with a reputation for industry and integrity which early in life distinguished him, caused his services to be in demand, and in a short time he built up a large and lucrative practice which has been steadily increasing during fifteen years, until his connections are

extended over the entire State. In 1845, he was elected to represent his fellow-citizens of Warren county in the State Legislature. In 1857, he was appointed a member of the Board of Revenue Commissioners from his district. In 1860, he was honored by the commission of President Judge of the Sixth Judicial District. In 1872, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania. In all these positions he gave evidence of pure patriotism, great mental ability and wise practical qualifications. In 1858, he was commissioned as a Brigadier-General of Militia, and served in that capacity for several years. He is connected with the Dunkirk & Warren and Warren & Venango Railroads as stockholder and Director; is a stockholder and Director of the First National Bank and a stockholder and Counsel for the Warren Savings Bank. He has been employed for many years as Counsel for the Borough of Warren and also for many of the leading corporations throughout the State. He was married in January, 1841, to Elizabeth Sill, of Warren. His record as a judge, a lawyer, a politician or a citizen is unassailable.

BABBITT, HON. ELIJAH, Lawyer and Legislator, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1795. His father, before the Revolutionary War, was engaged in the command of merchant vessels mainly in the West India trade. After the commencement of that war, which for a time destroyed his business, he served as a Lieutenant in the Continental Army, and at its close resumed his former occupation. Some time afterwards he removed to the State of New York, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits till his decease, in 1809. His son, Elijah Babbitt, became a resident of Pennsylvania in 1816; and in 1822, with a good academic education, entered upon the study of the law at Milton, in Northumberland county, in the office of Samuel Hepburn, then a distinguished lawyer in large practice in that part of the State. He was admitted to the bar in Northumberland county in 1824, and commenced practice there. He removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1826, where he has ever since been laboring in his profession, having thus been through half a century engaged in legal practice. On November 28th, 1827, he was married to Caroline Elizabeth Kelso, daughter of John Kelso (deceased), one of Erie's first and most esteemed pioneers. She is still living. He was during many years a Trustee of the Erie Academy and Attorney for the Borough and City of Erie; and in 1834–'35 Deputy Attorney-General for the Commonwealth. He was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1836–'37, and a member of the Senate from 1843 to 1846. In 1858, he was elected to represent the Twenty-fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Erie and Crawford, in the Congress of the United States. He was re-elected to the same office in 1860, his last term ending March 4th, 1863. During his Congressional terms he served on the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, the Committee on Revision and Unfinished Business, the Committee on Commerce, and the Special Committee on Defences and Fortification of the Great Lakes and Rivers. It was his fortune to have been a member of Congress at the commencement and during the most critical period of our great war for national existence; and his record shows him constant in support of all measures and expenditures designed for the replenishing and supporting of our armies and crushing the great Rebellion. He was among the first to advocate on the floor of the House of Representatives the immediate emancipation of slaves and their employment as soldiers in the army of the United States. In all things outside of measures for suppressing the Rebellion he appears to have been a strict economist, voting for the abolition of the Franking Privilege, against the increase of any civil expenditures, and favoring a strict accountability by all public officers. In 1874, he still lives in the enjoyment of good health and conducts a considerable legal practice for old clients whose business has long been in his hands and who refuse to engage other counsel.

GILGORE, COLONEL SAMUEL, Treasurer of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 15th, 1842, and on both the paternal and maternal sides is of Irish extraction. His education was acquired in the common schools of his native city, and in 1855 he removed thence to Athens county, Ohio. He remained there for three years, and at the expiration of that time returned, in 1858, to Pittsburgh. He was then employed at the City Water Works until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he abandoned his occupation to assist his country. After raising and organizing a company of volunteers in August, 1862, he was mustered into service as First Lieutenant, Company D, of the 155th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. December 15th, 1862, he was promoted to a Captaincy; and, March 13th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Peeble's Farm, Virginia, was appointed Major by brevet. During the progress of the war he participated actively in the following engagements, and upon all occasions evinced commendable prudence, bravery and ability: Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church and Peeble's Farm; taking part, moreover, in various other forays and skirmishes. March 14th, 1865, he was discharged from the service on account of disability, arising from severe wounds received during the action at Peeble's

Farm, Virginia. From January, 1866, until the termination of 1871, he was by consecutive elections Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Markets. February 22d, 1870, he was appointed Captain of Company B, of the 14th Regiment of National Guards of Pennsylvania (Zouaves); August 15th, 1870, he was promoted to the vacant position of Major; and, January 3d, 1871, was promoted to a Colonelcy, receiving his commission at the same date. In October, 1871, he was elected Treasurer of Allegheny county, and in October, 1873, was again elected. April 20th, 1872, he resigned his Colonel's commission, desiring to devote himself entirely to the cares and responsibilities attached to the official position which he now holds with such marked acceptance. He was married, March 14th, 1868, to Sarah M. Giles, daughter of Dr. W. P. Giles, a well-known and highly respected practitioner of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

HARPER, MAJOR ALBERT METCALF, was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 22d, 1843. He was the second son of John Harper, President of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and Lydia (Electa) Metcalf, of Pittsburgh. Having received a liberal education in his native city, he went to pursue his scientific studies at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, New York, in 1861–'62. Here he made rapid progress and attained a high position in his class. He received many marks of respect and popular favor from his fellow-students, and was the first elected to the office of Grand Marshal, the duties of which position he performed with acceptance to all and credit to himself. When the war broke out, he was among the first to volunteer his services; and on August 25th, 1862, was appointed by the Governor first Adjutant of the 139th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. A modest, boyish young fellow, he seemed to some of the rude men that surrounded him almost too correct in his deportment, too abstemious in his habits, and too delicately nurtured to endure the roughness and brave the dangers of a soldier's life. But when the trial came, no one was more prompt to the call of duty; no one showed more endurance on the long march, or in the shivering bivouac than he; no one more freely exposed his breast to the rebel bullets; and the ringing echoes of his cheerful young voice, as he led his men to the front, will long linger in the memories of his comrades. Through many encounters he passed scathless; but in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, 1864, he was severely wounded, and in September of the same year was honorably discharged. His military ardor, however, not being cooled, he was appointed by the President Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, August 17th, 1864. In May, 1865, the President conferred upon him the rank of Major by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services. At his own request, the war being then over, he was honorably mustered out of the service, June 27th, 1865. Returning to his home, he was received with mingled affection and pride; for during his campaigns he not only had won golden opinions by his bravery and soldier-like qualities, but also by his mild and temperate disposition. He was throughout temperate, virtuous, pure, falling into none of the gross vices which too often stain the soldier's life. Having faithfully and honorably served his country, his predilections for scientific pursuits soon manifested themselves, and in September, 1865, he recommenced his studies at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer, July 2d, 1867. Subsequently, he devoted nearly a year to the further study of analytical chemistry, which no doubt aided him in the management of a large oil refinery which he undertook soon after returning from the Institute. In October, 1869, he entered as a partner the firm of Dilworth, Harper & Co. Here he brought the same earnestness and ability that had characterized him as a soldier and scholar. His business career was brief; on the 10th of December, 1871, he was taken with typhoid fever, and died after an illness of four weeks. Numerous tributes were paid to his memory. The officers and members of the 139th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers unanimously passed a resolution in which they recorded their hearty testimony to the brave and soldierly qualities of one who through trying scenes bore himself as an intrepid soldier, an ardent and zealous patriot, and a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, and declared: That in the death of their late comrade they had sustained a shock to many pleasant and fraternal ties; his country had lost a true patriot, society the pattern of a perfect gentleman and citizen, and his family an affectionate son and brother. The Pittsburgh daily papers with one accord testified gracefully to his good qualities. He was unmarried. In 1874, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, New York, where he graduated, had a magnificent memorial window erected to his memory in the library of the institution, on which are inscribed the various battles he was engaged in during the war, and the badges of literary societies and army corps, etc., to which he belonged.

CLARK, THOMAS, Author and Editor, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 28th, 1787. Educated for the priesthood at the Catholic College in Baltimore, but declining to take orders, he entered the army in 1813, as Captain of United States Engineers. He was engaged during the last war with Great Britain in constructing the defences on the Delaware river. On leaving the army, at the close of the war, he devoted himself to literature and mathematics. His *History of the Navy of the United States*, a work highly commended by the elder Adams and Jefferson,

and his *Cæsar's Commentaries*, with English Notes, were published in 1814. He became Editor for the Association of Philadelphia Booksellers for the Publication of the Latin and Greek Classics. He published his *Practical and Progressive Latin Grammar* in 1859, likewise various interlinear translations of the Latin and Greek Classics. He died in Philadelphia, April 28th, 1860. He never married.

PEARSON, ROBERT WEST, D. D., Clergyman, was born in Manchester, England, in 1839. His education was acquired chiefly at Owen's College of the University of London. In 1866, he left his native country and embarked for the United States, arriving in Massachusetts in 1866. In the following year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court; and, subsequently, was actively occupied in the pursuit of his profession in both Massachusetts and Montreal, Canada. He was thus engaged until called to the ministry of the Baptist Church in the last-named city, where he was ordained in 1869. He was afterward, from 1870 until 1873, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lafayette, and also acted as President of the Franklin College. In 1873, as a mark of recognition and grateful acknowledgment for valuable services rendered, that institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D. At the present time he is the esteemed Pastor of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church of Pittsburgh, where he officiates with marked zeal, industry and ability. A man of refined culture, and possessing a clear, acute and vigorous intellect, his various literary essays have won him considerable reputation, and elicited much comment from the local and general press. His volume of Sermons recently published contains many wholesome truths arrayed in scholarly and impressive language, while his papers on Chemical Analysis evince a thorough acquaintance with the principles and details involved in that subject.

NOBLE, HON. ORANGE, Farmer and Oil Operator, was born in Washington county, New York, April 27th, 1817. His father was a farmer in humble circumstances, and he followed the same pursuit himself up to the age of thirty-five, combining with it the business of cattle dealer and general speculator in live stock. In 1852, he removed with his family to Randolph, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased and cultivated a large tract of land, and three years later, in company with Hon. George B. Delamater, engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business, which was continued till 1863. The partners embarked in the oil business soon after the first development of petroleum in 1859, and, on May 27th, 1863, struck the world-renowned "Noble well," probably the largest that has ever been struck. It flowed at first for many weeks at the rate of 3000 barrels a day, and its entire production, as shown by the books of the company, was 480,000 barrels. In 1864, he removed to Erie, where, in the following year, he established the Keystone National Bank. He was elected Mayor of the city, in 1868, and filled the office for four successive terms, being elected three times almost without opposition. Under his administration the City Water-Works were erected, at a cost of $800,000. His name has been connected with nearly every project of local enterprise since his residence in Erie, and many of her most flourishing industries owe their establishment to him. He is a Director in the Dime Savings Bank, the Second National Bank of Erie, and the Foxbury and St. Petersburg Savings Banks in Clarion county. He was the projector and half owner of the first elevator in Erie, and is largely interested in "the Bay State Iron Works," "the Erie Paper Mill," and the blast furnace of Rawle, Noble & Co. He is President of the Alps Insurance Company, and of the Erie Street Railway Company. He is, in the strictest sense of the expression, a self-made man. Starting in life with nothing but his two honest hands, and having enjoyed only the most meagre opportunities for an education, he has acquired a large fortune and attained a most respectable position in a very intelligent community. It redounds to his credit and characterizes the spirit of the man to remark that he got the principal part of his education by doing chores for his board while attending the winter term of the academy in his native county. At the age of twenty-three he married Minerva Reed, of North Granville, Washington county, New York, by whom he has had six children, two of whom only are living, Theodore F. Noble and George Henry Noble, residing in Erie.

SILL, HON. THOMAS H., Lawyer, Legislator and Banker, son of Captain Richard Sill, who served in the Revolutionary War, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, October 11th, 1783. He graduated from Brown University, Rhode Island, in 1804, and after studying law with the Hon. Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, Ohio, began the practice of his profession at Lebanon, in that State, in the year 1809. The failure of his health soon induced him to relinquish business for a time, and after travelling for a year he resumed the practice of law at Erie, Pennsylvania, where he remained till death. From 1816 till 1818, he was Deputy United States Marshal for the District, and, in 1819, Deputy Attorney-General for the State of Pennsylvania, opening the first court in Warren county. In 1823, he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature, and, in 1826, succeeded the Hon. Patrick Farrelly in Congress. In 1828, he was re-elected, being the only anti-Jackson member from his State, which shows the extent of his per-

Thomas H. Hill

sonal influence with his constituency. He declined nomination for the following term, and, in the year 1837, was made President of the United States Branch Bank at Erie, a position he held till the close of the institution. He was a member of the Convention that revised the State Constitution in 1836, and attained a marked influence in that assembly. In 1848, he became Presidential Elector, and in the college voted for Taylor and Fillmore. From 1848 to 1853, he was Postmaster at Erie. He was an able and eloquent advocate. Among contemporaries of the most respectable posts he was a man of note and influence. And while the qualities of his mind commanded the respect of all, the amiability of his disposition procured him their affection. He took a lively interest in most public matters, especially the cause of education, and for more than thirty years was a Director of the Erie Academy. He died on February 7th, 1856.

HALL, ORRIS, Merchant and Capitalist, was born in the town of Dover, Windhame county, Vermont, September 22d, 1804. His parents were both of the best blood of New England. His father, William Hall, was a gallant soldier of the Revolutionary War, and a man of influence in his section. His mother, Abigail P., was a worthy helpmate for such a husband. The son was afforded by his intelligent parents every facility for the acquirement of knowledge within their power to grant him. His education was obtained at the schools of his native neighborhood. Immediately upon quitting his own teachers he entered upon the profession of instructing others, and going to Jamestown, Chautauqua county, he taught school in that place, and also in the town of Carroll, in the same county, during the winters of 1825 and 1826. He then moved to Warren, Pennsylvania, and there also for a year was engaged in his profession of Instructor. In 1827, he engaged in mercantile trade, dealing in dry goods, groceries and general supplies; in the course of business, as conducted in those days, he was led, in the way of trade, to dealing extensively in lumber. He continued his general commercial transactions until 1835, when he abandoned all business except that connected with his lumber interests, to which he devoted his entire attention, and in the prosecution of which he still continues. His business, owing to the active and intelligent attention which he has ever devoted to it, has steadily increased during all the years which he has conducted it. His manufactories now turn out an annual product of over a quarter mill on of dollars; his transactions in lumber in the rough, extending along the Allegheny river and its tributaries, are among the most extensive in that section. The same region is thickly built up with mills of his erecting; he is also the proprietor of large saw-mills upon the Juniata river. He is the owner of a great quantity of valuable real estate, being reputed the most extensive property-holder in Warren. He was married, in 1830, to Eliza K. Kackney, of Warren. Though advanced in years he is still active in business, prompt in the discharge of his duties as a citizen, and warmly interested in all matters pertaining to the good of his section and society in general.

POTTS, DAVID, JR., Iron Master and Congressman, was born in Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, November 27th, 1794. His father, David Potts, was a prominent and influential business man of Chester county, Pennsylvania; his mother's maiden name was also Potts. He received a thorough and classical education in his native place, and, upon attaining his majority, succeeded his father as Manager of the Warwick Furnace, located in Chester county, Pennsylvania; in this capacity he continued to act with great ability and success until his decease, an event which occurred June 1st, 1863. In 1823-'24-'25, he was a member o. the Legislature for the above-mentioned county, and during his terms was noted for his incorruptible integrity, his industry and his well-directed energy. From 1830 to 1836 inclusive, he was the Congressional member from the same place; and throughout the lengthy period, during which he was zealously occupied in caring for the interests of his county and constituents, he distinguished himself by marked ability and public spirit. Many of the most important improvements in his district are mainly and directly attributable to his shrewd foresight and effective efforts; while, when living, he was ever a foremost and energetic mover in all matters having for issue the welfare of his State and fellow-citizens. In politics he was steadfastly opposed to the Jackson and Van Buren administrations, and in the support and vindication of his own views, actions and opinions always evinced true loyalty, an undeviating uprightness of mind and heart. He was noted for his scholarly attainments, and a large fund of useful and varied information; and was warmly interested in the prompt development of the educational advantages of Montgomery county. He was married, March 4th, 1819, to Anna Nutt May, daughter of Robert May, one of the most extensive operators and largest iron-masters in Pennsylvania. He died at Warwick, Chester county, June 1st, 1863, and was buried in the family burying-ground at Coventryville.

STANTON, HON. EDWIN M., LL.D., Lawyer, Attorney-General and Secretary of War, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1814. He was of Quaker descent, his grandparents having been prominent and widely respected residents of New England, and noted for their anti-slavery opinions. His early education was acquired chiefly at Kenyon College, which he left in 1832, when advanced in his Junior year.

He then pursued a course of legal studies, and, upon its completion, became a member of the Ohio bar, and later a resident of Pennsylvania. Prior to the administration of Buchanan he secured, by the able exercise of talents natural and acquired, a wide and honorable reputation as a scholarly, enterprising and energetic citizen and practitioner; in 1860, under the above-mentioned administration, he was appointed Attorney-General of the United States. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he advised the Government to institute without delay prompt and decided measures; when consulted by Buchanan before the meeting of Congress, he advised him to incorporate into his message the doctrine that the Federal Government had the power, and that it was its duty to coerce seceding States. It was well for the country that, at this momentous period, he held the Attorney-Generalship, for a true and fearless patriot was greatly needed in the Government at that time. After taking the oath of office, he said to a friend: "I have taken the oath to support the Constitution of my country; that oath I intend to keep both in letter and in spirit." Ably did he keep his pledge amid the ensuing treasons and perils that environed the Union; unveiling treacherous officials, he blasted them with his stern rebukes; in the Cabinet he constantly and earnestly advocated swift and decisive action, denouncing the unwise temporising spirit manifested by several high officers fearing to commit themselves too openly; was often closeted in council with General Scott; advised ably the members of the Peace Congress; and leaguing himself with the Republicans in Congress, kept them well informed concerning the councils of the administration. The memorable resolution introduced into the House by Mr. Dawes, regarding Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, was inspired by E. M. Stanton, who believed that he was guilty of treason in endeavoring to subvert the Government. During this time he was constantly surrounded by agents anxious to frustrate his loyal purposes, and, on one occasion, while conversing with Sumner, led him away from the office, not daring to speak candidly while watched by the vigilant emissaries of secession. When Floyd, enraged by the loyal conduct of Colonel Anderson at Forts Moultrie and Sumter, entered the Cabinet, and charged his associates with violating their pledges to the Southern people, it was E. M. Stanton that rose and with fierce loyalty abashed him. In 1862, under the administration of Lincoln, he was, notwithstanding the opposition of Montgomery Blair, appointed Secretary of War. Immediately he occupied himself in a thorough examination of the Government forces; met the Military Committee of the Senate in their room at the Capitol, and laid before them the result of his prompt and exhaustive labor and researches. More than one hundred and fifty regiments, many only partially complete, were dispersed throughout the country; these bodies he proposed to bring together and consolidate; and, after explaining to the committee his reasons for acting in this manner, was strengthened by their commendation and support. The preparations for the active campaign of 1862 he pressed vigorously, and, very often through the entire night, was occupied in attending to the military and civil exigencies of the State; sending important telegraph communication to all parts of the Union, and proffering needed and shrewd counsel to the various officials with whom he was brought into contact. Throughout the entire war he devoted himself to the cause of the Union with an earnestness and unselfishness only equalled by his masterly ability, untiring energy, never-failing resource, undaunted courage and grand confidence in the triumph of right. When Lincoln expressed to several members of the Cabinet his intention, should Grant secure a victory at Richmond, to permit that officer to negotiate terms of peace with the Confederate Generals, he steadfastly opposed such a measure, declaring bluntly that no one had the right to attend to such matters but the President; from this resulted the order to Grant instructing him to hold no conferences with Lee except on questions of a purely military nature. Subsequent to the surrender of Richmond, Lincoln was about to permit the assembling of the rebel Legislature of Virginia by General Weitzel; Stanton, however, apprehending peril, opposed it earnestly, and the permission was recalled. When the Legislature of Indiana was dissolved, in 1863, and no appropriations were made to assist the State Government or the Union forces, Governor Morton looked anxiously to the Secretary of War for sorely needed succor. Upon his own responsibility, the latter drew his warrant upon the Treasury for $250,000, to be paid from an unexpended appropriation made formerly for raising troops in States in insurrection. "If the cause fails," said Morton, "you and I will be covered with prosecutions, and probably imprisoned, or driven from the country." "If," replied Stanton, "the cause fails, I do not wish to live." Finally, the quarter million of dollars was accounted for by Indiana in its ultimate settlement with the general Government. When the news of Lee's surrender was received at Washington he tendered his resignation to Lincoln, saying that now that the great work was ended he would abandon his laborious position. The President, however, induced him to recall his determination, and he consented to remain in the War Office until the disbandment of the army. He was a cordial supporter of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and assisted materially the management of the Freedmen's Bureau in its commendable endeavors to ameliorate the condition of the newly-emancipated race. December 20th, 1869, after his retirement from office, he was nominated by President Grant, and confirmed by the Senate, an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; but he was not to enjoy long the honor attached to that office, dying suddenly, December 24th, 1869. Prior to this event, a testimonial fund of $100,000, to repair the losses occasioned by his devotion to the interests of his country, was refused by him in the firmest manner, and with peremptory curtness. Subsequently, the same amount was contributed for

the support of his family. His name appears to several publications. He prepared the *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio*, in Banc, December Term, 1841, December Term, 1844, Columbus, 1843–'45, 3 vols. (vols. xi, xii, xiii, Ohio Reports); also Reports as Secretary of War, 1862–'68.

GATES, JABEZ, Merchant, was born January 1st, 1825, at Germantown; his parents being Horatio Gates, of American descent, and Adèle B. (Bevue) Gates, whose family were French, but had long resided in the West Indies. He received his education at the Germantown Academy, and on his father's death, which occurred when he was about eighteen years of age, left school in order to take charge of his business, which was that of a general merchant and dealer, and which had at that time been established about twenty years, being one of the oldest business houses in Germantown. In addition to the business responsibilities of the establishment, the care of the family and the education of his brothers and sisters also devolved upon him. He has continued this business up to the present time (1874), and has extended and developed it considerably. He occupies a prominent position in his native town, and is a Director of the National Bank of Germantown, and of the Germantown Insurance Company, also a Trustee of the Germantown Academy. He is also one of the Commissioners of Highways of the Twenty-second Ward, and during the war was Chairman of the Committee for filling the quota from that ward. In 1862 and 1863, and again in 1868 and 1869, he was the representative of the ward in Councils. In politics he is a Republican. He was married, in 1867, to Isabella M., daughter of the Rev. T. Sovercign, of Burlington, New Jersey.

GRAIG, HON. ALLEN A., Associate Judge of Erie county, was born at Lebanon, New York, August 8th, 1820. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and his parents were in humble circumstances. Though a man of rare cultivation he enjoyed, when a youth, only the most meagre advantages for an education. Early apprenticed to the trade of cabinet-maker, he took up the study of the classics, and without any regular teacher became proficient in Latin and Greek, and pursued mathematics, for which he had a peculiar aptitude, to the higher branches of abstract calculation. By intuitive learning, from a cabinet-maker he became a draughtsman and pattern-maker, being an enthusiastic student of mechanical philosophy. He moved to Erie in 1842, and, in 1844, he married Sophronia Bliss, of that city, by whom he has had a family of nine children. For two terms, beginning with 1853, he was Justice of the Peace, in Erie, and, in 1856, he was a Delegate to the Convention that nominated Fremont and Dayton for the Presidency. In 1861, resigning the Justiceship, he was elected Sheriff of Erie county, and, in 1864, was appointed Paymaster in the United States Army, a position he held till 1865, when, by reason of injuries sustained in a railroad wreck, and which have permanently impaired his health, he was forced to resign. After his return from the army he engaged in mercantile pursuits for a time in Erie, and, in 1871, was elected Associate Judge. He was one of the first to cut loose from the old Whig organization. All his life he has been a student, and has made himself familiar with nearly all modern sciences. Though he has never applied for admission to the bar, his legal reading has been as extensive as that of many lawyers. He has also read much in the science of Medicine. In 1866, Allegheny College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. Of direct and simple manners, quick discernment, broad humanity, unusual cultivation, and attractive speech, his mind is calculated to win upon others, and with more ambition he could not have failed of rare political influence. He sustained intimate acquaintanceship with Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, William H. Seward, and many of their prominent contemporaries; and declined appointment to the United States Consulate, at Hong Kong, when offered him during the administration of Seward in the Department of State. He is life-member of Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons; member of the Grand Chapter of Holy Royal Arch Masons; has received all the orders of knighthood conferred by the Grand Commander of Knights Templar, and is an Odd Fellow passed chairs. His eldest son, a fine mathematician, is General Accountant of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad.

STEEL, EDWARD T., Merchant, was born in Philadelphia, January 6th, 1835; and is a son of Robert and a grandson of Thomas Steel. He is of English descent, his ancestors being members of the Society of Friends, who emigrated from Great Britain, and landed at Philadelphia, in 1683, one of them being Treasurer of the Commonwealth under the proprietary of William Penn. He attended various boarding schools in New Jersey and Pennsylvania during his boyhood, and finished his education at Abington, which he left in his fifteenth year. Returning to Philadelphia, he entered a wholesale notion house, September 9th, 1849, and has ever since been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He remained in this establishment until the close of January, 1851, when he passed to the cloth store of William Jackson & Co., at Market and Second streets, and there became thoroughly acquainted with that business in all its branches. He con-

tinued in the employ of this house until the close of 1856; and on January 1st, 1857, engaged in the same business as a member of the firm of Chesnut, Steel & Co., their location being on Second street north of Market, and their joint capital at the commencement of the enterprise being less than $5000 cash. They removed to the opposite side of the street, July 1st, 1857; and again changed their store to the Northeast corner of Market and Second streets, January 1st, 1859. The partnership was continued thereafter for two and a half years, when he withdrew from the firm. On January 1st, 1862, he opened a cloth house, and did business under his own name, in the store previously occupied by the former firm, Nos. 4 and 6 North Second street, where he remained nine years, having added to the capacity of the premises by the purchase and addition of the store, No. 203 Market street, which adjoined his place of business on the rear, thus giving him a front on Market street, and more than doubling the area of surface. By the admission of his brother, Henry M. Steel, the firm-name was changed, January 1st, 1865, to Edward T. Steel & Co. Six years thereafter (January 1st, 1871) they removed to their present establishment, at the Southwest corner of Market and Sixth streets, the building being 40 by 75 feet, and five stories high. Here, by untiring energy and perseverance, they have succeeded in establishing a business, among the first, in this line, in the United States. At his first outset, he made strenuous efforts to advance the interests of the firm with which he was then associated, and when he engaged solely on his own account, he labored incessantly, and never forgot those who favored him. He strictly adhered to a cash business, invariably paying the ready money for all goods as bought, and thus secured discounts on all purchases. He believes that the science of business is embraced in the laws of interest, and is firmly convinced that success is certainly attained, and to a greater extent and more speedily, by limiting the amount of business to the ability to make settlements by cash; that credit is a privilege only to be used in times of great financial embarrassment, and is, of necessity, available then, if not made use of as a rule. He never allowed any bill or pecuniary engagement to pass the hour of maturity, unsettled by cash; though the great financial embarrassments of 1857, 1861, and 1873, are embraced in his business experience. In July, 1868, Joshua G. James was admitted to the firm, and January 1st, 1871, his brother, William G. Steel, became a partner, the name and style continuing as before. He has ever been an Anti-Slavery man, and took an active part in the formation of the Republican party. He was, of course, an Abolitionist, and gloried in his belief, especially as it required nerve to avow and uphold his sentiments. Although so strongly favoring the formation of that party, which was destined to wage such an incessant warfare and gain such a victory over the slave power, he has ever eschewed politics. He was, however, an active laborer in the canvass which resulted in the first election of Lincoln, and was one of the originators of the Mercantile Tariff Club during the campaign. He has been nominated by the Centennial Commission, and elected by the Stockholders, a Director of the Centennial Board of Finance, and has labored diligently for the success of this great popular movement from its very commencement. In every matter, whether public or personal, he is a diligent laborer, and combines with untiring patience a determination to succeed in whatever he undertakes.

SANDERSON, GEORGE, Editor and Journalist, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 16th, 1805. His father, William Sanderson, was a well-known farmer and agriculturist of that county, and noted for the thorough knowledge which he possessed regarding his business and its many requirements. On the paternal side, he is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and on the maternal, of German descent. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; and, when in his nineteenth year, he became a school teacher, continuing to act in that capacity for several years. While pursuing this vocation, he was the recipient of many encomiums for his scholarly ability and calm judgment, and ever deported himself in an upright and dignified manner. In 1836, he became editor of the *American Volunteer*, published in Carlisle, and continued to fulfil the responsible duties of that office until 1845. During this time, he was Prothonotary of Cumberland county for four years, serving with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to the people. In the same year, he received the appointment of Postmaster of Carlisle, and held that position for four years also. In 1849, he removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and purchased the *Lancaster Intelligencer;* this journal he published and edited for fifteen years, with marked ability and enterprise. In 1859, he was elected Mayor of Lancaster, and re-elected nine times, holding the office for eleven consecutive years, a previously unparalleled length of time. Prior to this, in 1838, while editing the Carlisle *Volunteer*, he participated actively in what was known as the "Buckshot War," between the two aspirants for gubernatorial honors, Porter and Ritner. On this occasion he was distinguished for his quick shrewdness and ability, both as a writer and a speaker. For more than thirty years, he took an active and energetic part in the movements and affairs of the Democratic party, and was a talented and valuable ally. For several years he was Notary Public; and, during twelve years, an efficient member of the School Board of Carlisle; this latter office he also held for several years in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. For two years, he was a member of the Lancaster City Councils, in which term he served also

Charles M. Reed

during one year as President of the lower branch. While the late war was progressing, he was Mayor of Lancaster city, and assisted to the utmost extent of his abilities in encouraging and assisting the Union soldiers, and in fearlessly upholding the rights and honor of his country. He was married, in 1828, to a daughter of Henry Smith, of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, a well-known and influential citizen of that place. He has one son attached to the editorial staff of the *Reading Times;* and another to that of the *Altoona Sun*. One of his daughters is prominently connected with the Tract Societies and Foreign Missions, and is noted for her charitable and benevolent disposition.

REED, CHARLES M., Merchant, Shipowner, Canal and Railroad Projector and Congressman, only son of Rufus Seth and Agnes Reed, was born at Erie, on the 23d day of April, 1803. His father was the son of Colonel Seth Reed, who eight years before removed from Massachusetts with his family and settled at the site of the town of Erie, at the harbor of Presque Isle, which had been acquired by Pennsylvania in 1792. Born amid the stirring scenes of the settlement of a frontier, his earliest intercourse with the bold, brave men who had fought the battles of the Revolution and faced the rigors of border life all tended to the formation of that energy of character which prompted the many acts that, linked together, form his remarkable life and career. In 1813, he was sent to school at Washington, Pennsylvania, where his studies were continued until his graduation at Washington College in 1818. Studying law with Hon. Horace Binney, in Philadelphia, he was admitted to the bar with the intention of practising; but it was not his destiny to spend his life in a law office, and happily for himself and for his country he yielded to the force of circumstances. The widely extended business of his father furnished him scope for drill in the outset of a career which was to be indissolubly entwined with the settlement and development of the West; the fruits of which would linger long after the form of the actor would disappear from the busy scenes of life in which he was destined to play so important a part. To supervise the stores, the mill and the farms of his father was not employment enough for his energies. Cradled upon the shores of the great lakes, he saw that the interior of the continent was to be reached by this channel; that a country stretching to the Mississippi was to be peopled, and its commerce opened. To do this would furnish a field for his abilities. He grasped the opportunity, and right grandly did he perform the duties it involved. The West was open, hostilities had ceased, and the Indian title had been extinguished; the genius of Fulton had adapted steam to navigation, and Clinton had connected the Hudson with Lake Erie. To extend the line to the verge of the inland seas, and thus bear forward the standard of civilization, was the duty of the hour. It was at this time that Charles M. Reed came on to the stage, and his life, with all its ardor, was devoted to the accomplishment of this great work. The sale of the "Peacock," a small steamer which, having been commenced by the Chautauqua Steamboat Company, on Lake Erie, it had been found necessary to sell, was the opportunity which prompted him to enter at once the commercial career which for a quarter of a century would employ his energies and for all time connect his name with the settlement, the development and the aggrandizement of the Northwest. The purchase of the "Peacock" was to be followed by the marking out of routes of trade, the establishment of wharves, wood stations and warehouses which would facilitate trade on the almost trackless surface of the lakes, here and there dotted with settlements, but thus far comparatively unaided by light-houses, buoys, charts or pilots. All required effort. To overcome these difficulties was a pleasure for him, because it brought into action all the versatile powers and resources of a master mind. From year to year, as settlements were made, harbors discovered, and local facilities developed, he was among the first in initiating improvements which might open the pathway of commerce. Having bought out the new and then unrivalled steamer "Jefferson," he made a trip to Chicago, and there attended the Government land sales of 1834. At that time, for want of a wharf, it was necessary to anchor the steamer in the harbor. Impressed with the future necessities and greatness of the point, he purchased lots and contracted for the immediate "erection of a wharf and warehouse, which for many years were known by his name, upon the south side," up to that time unoccupied by business; commerce has demonstrated the correctness of his perception. He returned to Erie and at once commenced the construction of the largest steamer on the lakes, designed exclusively for the Chicago trade, which upon completion paid for itself during the first season. From year to year adding to his fleet of steamers, increasing them in size, speed and elegance with the advancing importance of the West, the name of "Reed's Line" in 1850–'51–'52 was borne upon twelve steamers, which in those years formed a daily line from Buffalo to Chicago, and were a synonym for elegance, reliability and speed. He had been elected to the Legislature in 1837, as a Whig, and was active and earnest in advocacy of the canal from the Ohio to Lake Erie. This work had been already commenced by the State, and left in an unfinished condition in 1841. As soon as private enterprise was authorized to take it in hand, he came forward, and with energetic efforts and large advances aided the work to completion; so that in 1843 through communication was had from the river to the lake. He was the chief owner of this improvement while in existence, and at its abandonment, when superseded by railroads, was its creditor to the amount of $1,100,000. When the Lake Shore Railroad was commenced in 1849, he took a leading part, providing iron and equipment, and was for

years its President and chief stockholder. Space forbids full details of his eventful, busy life; it is enough to state that in the promotion of all improvements, whether in stage lines, canals, steamers or railroads, his place was always first. In the Pittsburgh fire of 1845, and in the Chicago fire of 1871, alike in private and public charity, he was forward. It was public spirit that led him again and again to construct the "Reed House," which, built originally upon the model of the "Astor," seemed essential to Erie's prosperity, and in which he invested hundreds of thousands of dollars with little hope of return. When the Water-Works, alike the pride and protection of Erie, were projected, he furnished the necessary means, as also for the Rolling Mill built shortly before his death. One of his last acts was the advance of money to develop a new route to the coal fields of Butler county. In his church relations he was an Episcopalian, and was connected with St. Paul's Church from its organization, in 1827, until his death. He was the main contributor to the present edifice of St. Paul's, to which he gave $13,000, the bell and tower being his exclusive gift. On August 9th, 1838, he was married to Harriet W., daughter of Luther Gilson, of Watertown, New York. Of their seven children, three died in early infancy. Again and again was their home shadowed by sorrow, and when two years before his own decease his daughter, Mrs. Rawle, wife of Hon. Henry Rawle, Mayor of Erie, was suddenly stricken by disease and death, there was a community of mourners in sympathy with the stricken family. But two of the seven now survive—the eldest, Charles M., late Mayor of Erie, and Loyd G. He was elected to Congress in 1843. Going to the capital with his family, he entered with vigor into the efforts to secure appropriations for our harbor; while his elegant and princely hospitality at the national capital is still among the traditions of Washington society, as the memory of the last of the Virginia administrations is recalled. His untiring efforts in behalf of Erie harbor were rewarded by the prompt appropriation and immediate disbursement of $40,000 for this object. At Washington, he mingled with Webster, Adams, Wright, Benton and Douglas; and with his family was one of the party on the "Princeton" when Secretaries Upshur and Gilmer were killed by the explosion. During his long and active career the incessant strain of mind and body told upon his frame, which for about nine years had been so infirm that he could not move with freedom, and for the latter part of this period he was unable to walk without assistance. From day to day, though his mind was bright and clear, and his sympathy for friends and his active interest in passing events unabated, his strength failed, until December 16th, 1871, when

"His sufferings ended with the day."

The pulpit, bar and bench united in the funeral ceremonies, which were conducted from St. Paul's Church. The interment took place in the Erie Cemetery, where, under the shadow of the stately monument which marks the resting-place of four generations, repose the remains of one whom Erie will long remember with affectionate regard. He was of medium height, imposing presence and graceful deportment; affable and gracious in his manners, and of remarkable conversational powers. His general intelligence was remarkable, and while he was well informed on matters of passing interest, his closeness of reasoning and exhaustive mastery of what might come before him were extraordinary. His talents were of a high order, and though his business pursuits drew his whole attention, he would have shone in any calling. As was said by Bishop Spaulding in his funeral discourse: "It belongs to other places and other occasions to commemorate his sterling virtues as a citizen, man of business and member of society. He was a good man; he was in every sense a Christian gentleman. His greatness all are ready to acknowledge. Had he given his life to such studies, he would have been among the greatest of statesmen. He had in him the elements by which he might have become one of the first political economists of his time. He would have administered with grand success the finances of an empire." He ranked with the leading spirits of the nation, the men of thought and action who have made this country great and prosperous. As remarked by a local cotemporary: "Probably no man ever contributed more essentially and directly to the development of the great West than General Reed did by the establishment of these magnificent facilities for transportation before the days of railways, and by adopting the policy of cheap rates of freight and fare, of which he was the pioneer and always the most determined supporter. With such advantages at the beginning, and with such energy and great, good judgment to improve them, it is not strange that General Reed became one of the exceptionally rich men of this country." His wealth at his death was estimated at from seven to ten millions. As was said by one of his compeers: "General Reed was an honest man—eminently so. He wanted his own, but nothing more. He was a man of peace, often yielding his own to avoid the evils of litigation; few men had so little litigation in proportion to their immense business. His integrity was unquestioned, and his sense of honor remarkable." For his whole life a resident of Erie, identified with all her interests and known to all her people, he ranked as her first citizen, while for three generations the Reed family has been the leading family of northwestern Pennsylvania.

REED, CHARLES M., Manufacturer and Merchant, son of General Charles M. and Harriet Reed, was born on August 10th, 1844. After receiving an education at a collegiate institute in Geneva, New York, he embarked in the manufacture of pig-iron, at Middlesex, Mercer county, and afterwards in the coal business, in Erie. Upon the death of his father, he succeeded to the care of an extensive commercial

business and the disposition of an estate worth $8,000,000. In 1872, he was elected Mayor of Erie unanimously, the opposing candidates withdrawing. He was also elected for the succeeding term, being the youngest man who has ever held the office. July 12th, 1866, he married Ella Morrison, of Erie.

WATSON, LEWIS F., President of the Warren Savings Bank, was born in Titusville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, April 14th, 1819. His parents, John and Rebecca Watson, both natives of the State of Delaware, moved to the above-mentioned county in the early part of the present century. His early education was acquired in the school located in his birth-place, and, when in his thirteenth year, he entered a country store at Titusville in the capacity of clerk. At the expiration of a year and a half, passed in this situation, he moved to Franklin, and there was engaged also as a clerk for a period of eighteen months. He then visited Youngsville, Warren county, and took charge of a store for Mr. Warren, holding that position for nearly two years. In 1837, he settled at Warren, in the county of that name, and entered the Warren Academy, then presided over by R. Brown, since appointed to the bench. Until 1838 he remained in this institution, when he became employed in the Prothonotary's and Recorder's office, fulfilling the duties of that position for about eight months. In the spring of 1839, he engaged in mercantile pursuits on his own account at Warren, continuing thus, meeting meanwhile with much success, until 1860. Also since 1838 he has been extensively interested in real estate operations, and, particularly, has had frequent and important transactions in pine timber lands. Engaged at an early period in the lumbering business, in manufacturing and marketing, great and merited success has crowned his able efforts; and at the present time he is an important and widely-known operator in the same trade. In the fall of 1859, he was associated with Mr. Tarr, of Warren, in prospecting for petroleum on the farm of his brother, John Watson, at Titusville; in the spring of 1860, they met with striking success, discovering and developing what was afterward known as the Fountain Oil Well, which created great excitement as the first flowing well in the country. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Warren, founded in 1864, and for several years acted ably as its Vice-President. He was the originator and organizer of the Conewango Valley Railroad, an enterprise which has since been merged in the Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburgh Railroad, and of which he was the first President. Of the Warren Savings Bank he was one of the principal founders and organizers, in 1870, and subsequently became its first President, an office which he still fills with recognized and admired capability. From an early date until 1856, he was an old-line Whig, when, on the disbanding of that organization, he became identified with the Republican party, whose principles he still advocates and in whose ranks he is an influential and efficient member. He was nominated for Congress by the Republican party of Warren county, Pennsylvania, in the present year, for the Twenty-seventh Congressional District, composed of Erie, Venango and Warren counties; after a struggle of several days without effecting a nomination, the convention adjourned for some weeks, re-assembled August 31st, and on the 1st of September he and William Mitchell, the Venango county nominee, withdrew their names, thus effecting the renomination of Colonel Curtis, of Erie, the present member, for a second term. He was married, in 1856, to a daughter of the late Judge Eldred, and has one child living, a daughter now in her fourteenth year.

LUDWIG, EMANUEL ALBERT, Professor, and Editor of the German Weekly Paper of Erie, was born in Berne, Switzerland, 18th May, 1814. His father, Emanuel Ludwig, was the first pastor of the Cathedral of Berne; his mother, Marguerite (Holler) Ludwig, was the niece of the celebrated Holler, the philosopher of Berne. His education was acquired in his native place, where he attended the Berne Gymnasium, Lyceum and University; becoming subsequently a pupil in the Universities of Zurich and Heidelberg, he, in the latter institution, had conferred upon him the title of LL. D. Abandoning school life in 1838, he was engaged in making the tour of Europe until 1844, when, returning to Berne, he edited the *Berne Intelligence Journal;* this daily paper he conducted ably and successfully until 1851, when he decided to leave his country and embark for the United States. Upon arriving in this country, he began the cultivation of a farm in the interior of New York State, occupying himself exclusively in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Ultimately, caring little for farming, he accepted a position as Professor in the Academy at Binghamton, whence, later, he was called to assist in the Towanda Collegiate Institute. Afterward he became engaged in the Presbyterian Female Seminary of Staunton, Virginia; also as Professor in the famous Washington College, at Lexington, in the same State. From there he went to the Riverside Institute, in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; then to the Normal School of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, becoming finally Principal of the Academy at Danville, Pennsylvania. During this time he had originated and successfully established two German weekly papers, one at Honesdale and one at Scranton, Pennsylvania; these journals, both Democratic organs, met at once with much success, and are still in existence and well known as ably edited and prosperous papers; since their establishment he has disposed of his interest in their management. He removed recently to Erie, where his children

now reside and where he proposes to pass the remainder of his life, being constantly occupied as Editor of the German weekly paper. He is a man of unusual attainments, is talented and scholarly, and one of the best linguists in the United States, understanding ten languages, six of which he speaks fluently and correctly. He has a large and varied acquaintance with both American and European literature; is a facile and forcible writer, and an acute and competent critic. In 1845, while occupied in editing his *Journal* at Berne, he was married to a lady of his native city. From this union sprang seven children; one of his sons, a non-commissioned officer in the 53d Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed at Hatcher's Run; another is Vice-President of the American Fusee Company, while a third is engaged in business in Erie, Pennsylvania.

BELL, HON. JAMES MARTIN, Lawyer and State Senator, was born at Bell's Mills, Antis township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, December 7th, 1799. He was the son of Edward Bell, one of the original settlers in the Tuckahoe Valley of Pennsylvania. The times and locality did not afford many advantages for the acquirement of education, and he was mainly self-taught; he did, however, attend school for a short time in Huntingdon, and here he displayed remarkable intelligence and great aptitude in the acquisition of knowledge. Immediately upon leaving school he commenced the study of law under the tuition of Robert Allison, of Huntingdon, who was then considered one of the first lawyers in the county. Bringing the same intelligence and industry to bear upon his legal course that had distinguished his earlier days, he was enabled to pass a more than creditable examination, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of his profession in Huntingdon, in 1826. As a lawyer, he had few equals, being endowed with a wonderfully retentive memory, a high order of intellect and a clear, vigorous and practical mind. In legal questions, involving titles to land, he had no superior, and he was frequently employed in cases of that nature in other States. He removed, in 1845, from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg, where he engaged in the banking business, afterwards organizing State banks in Johnstown and Huntingdon; at the time of his death he was President of the First National Bank of Huntingdon. He was largely connected with and held a heavy pecuniary interest in the iron business in Blair county. He was ever active in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his country and society, and was a leading man of great influence in his section. In 1838, he was elected to the State Senate, where his high intelligence, legal knowledge and practical business qualifications made him a most valuable and prominent member. He was married, January 27th, 1829, to Mary Page Ward, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and died at his home in Hollidaysburg, June 4th, 1870, full of years and honors, loved and respected by all who knew him.

REYNOLDS, JOHN FULTON, Major-General United States Army, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 21st, 1820. He was educated in the schools of his native city until he was appointed, in 1837, as a Cadet in the West Point Military Academy. He graduated June 30th, 1841, standing number twenty-six in his class, which included many men now noted in history. July 1st of the same year he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant 3d United States Artillery, and was ordered to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland; three months later he received his full commission. In 1843, he was ordered to St. Augustine, Florida, and at the close of the same year was transferred to Fort Moultrie. In 1845, he was sent to Corpus Christi, and subsequently to Fort Brown. In June, 1846, he was promoted to the First Lieutenancy of his battery, and accompanied General Taylor's army to Mexico. He was breveted a Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Monterey, with rank dating from September 23d, 1846; and further breveted Major, with rank from February 23d, 1847, for gallant conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. Both of these brevets were awarded by Congress, in August, 1848. After the close of the Mexican War, he was sent to the forts on the coast of New England, where he remained four years. During February, 1852, he acted as Aide to General Wool, and on March 3d, 1855, received his full commission as Captain of Artillery. He also served upon the staff of General Twiggs. He formed part of the command which was sent across the plains to Utah, reaching Salt Lake City in August, 1854. In March, 1855, ordered to California, he was particularly distinguished for brave conduct during the several conflicts with the Indians near the Rogue river, in Oregon, during the year 1856. In 1859, he commanded Company C, of the 3d United States Artillery, and stood number thirty-seven upon the lineal roll of artillery officers. At the commencement of 1861, he held the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant of the West Point Cadets. He was also Instructor of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery Tactics at the Military Academy. On May 14th, 1861, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 14th United States Infantry, one of the new regiments, and on August 20th of the same year he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers and ordered to the command of Fort Hatteras. But at the request of Governor Curtin he was assigned to the command of the First Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He marched and fought his command on the Peninsula and in Pope's command. In September, 1861, he commanded at

A. G. Curtin

Cheat Mountain, Virginia, when the enemy under General Robert E. Lee attacked him in strong force to drive him from his position, but were forced to retire. Made Major-General of Volunteers, in 1862, he was attached to the Army of the Potomac. He served with conspicuous gallantry in all the battles of that army in that memorable year. In September, 1862, when Pennsylvania was threatened with invasion, he was placed in command of the forces for the defence of the State, and his skill and energy were most effective in giving check to the enemy. He commanded a division under Burnside, and, when General Hooker was placed in command, he was assigned to the First Army Corps. He was killed at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863, while leading a charge on the enemy's works. His body was buried in the family enclosure in the cemetery at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on July 4th, 1863. His was a character for study and imitation. He was modest, reticent, studious and brave. He possessed all the qualities of a great military leader; severe in his discipline, he had no mercy for a delinquent officer, but a never-failing indulgence for the errors of the private soldier. He was the idol of the great Pennsylvania Reserve Division. Proud and pure, he was no talking General; honors came to him because they were deserved, not asked.

CURTIN, ANDREW GREGG, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was born on April 22d, 1817, at the village of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania. His father, Roland Curtin, had settled there in 1800, having emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1793. He was a wealthy manufacturer of iron, both forge and furnace, and was also a gentleman of fine attainments, having been educated at the French capital, where he was sent at the age of eighteen. His maternal grandfather was Andrew Gregg, for many years a member of Congress, a United States Senator, Secretary of State under Governor Hiester, and candidate for Governor in opposition to John Andrew Shulze. One of seven children, he was educated in the best private schools at home, afterwards sent to an academy under the charge of Dr. Keagy at Harrisburg, and finally placed in a widely-known institution at Milton, of which the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick was the principal. At the last-named place he finished his academic education. Returning to Bellefonte, he commenced the study of law with William W. Potter, afterwards a member of Congress from that district. Attracted by the fame of Dickinson College, which at this period had a law department in a flourishing condition, he was matriculated there, and became a pupil of Judge Reed, who was at that time regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State. In 1837, he was admitted to the bar in Centre county, and commenced practice at Bellefonte, in partnership with John Blanchard, an eminent lawyer and afterwards member of Congress. At the very outset of his career he took a leading rank in his profession, and early entered the political arena, where his keen sense of humor, united with his more solid advantages, made warm admirers as well as powerful opponents. In those days he was an earnest Whig. In 1840, he labored for the elevation of General Harrison to the Presidency, and, in 1844, made a successful canvass of the State for Henry Clay, exciting great enthusiasm wherever he appeared. In 1848, he was placed upon the electoral ticket, and contributed largely to the successful issue of General Taylor's campaign. He was also an elector in 1852. In 1854, he refused the nomination for Governor which was urged upon him, and worked earnestly for his friend, Governor Pollock, under whose administration he was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth. This was a post of signal honor and responsibility, as in addition to the duty of Secretary proper he was ex-officio Superintendent of Common Schools. To his fostering care at this juncture the schools of Pennsylvania are largely indebted for their present admirable condition. In 1860, he was nominated as a candidate for Governor, and his election by a majority of over thirty-two thousand votes virtually secured the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency in the November following. When he was called to the gubernatorial chair, the gravest problems ever presented to American statesmanship had to be solved. The political importance of Pennsylvania, as well as its geographical position, rendered the duties of its chief officer peculiarly responsible, both North and South looking to it to avert war, and every expression of its government was awaited with profound interest. Under these trying circumstances the Governor spoke for Pennsylvania with decision and wisdom, and made a record honorable in the highest degree. The conflict obliterated the old landmarks in political teaching, but the relations of the States to each other, and the duties of patriotism as proclaimed by him in his first official utterance, remain unchanged and were indorsed throughout the North. No one better understood the magnitude of the impending conflict at the breaking out of the war. With a long line of southern border exposed to the sudden incursions of the enemy, and the National army composed of only three months' men, and likely, even with these, to be outnumbered in the field, he determined not to rely upon the mistaken conceptions of the National authorities for the protection of the State. Thousands of men were already in camp, or were on their way, their services having been accepted, when the order of revocation was received. The Governor, instead of disbanding them, directed that they preserve their organization, and immediately applied to the Legislature for authority to form a corps of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, to be organized and equipped by the State, to be subject to the call of the National Government if needed, and to be at all times in readiness for immediate service. This was the origin of the afterwards famous *Pennsylvania Reserve Corps*. He was also cease-

less in his devotion to the interests and wants of the soldiers. No letter from a soldier at the front, whether officer or private, was ever received without being promptly answered. In 1863, he was formally tendered a first-class Foreign Mission, which the Governor signified his willingness to accept when his term should expire. But in the meantime he was nominated for re-election, and relinquishing his intentions of going abroad he accepted the call of his fellow-citizens, and again entered upon the canvass. In 1864, his health was so much impaired by the arduous duties of his position that he was ordered to Cuba by his physicians, and thither he proceeded. After the close of the struggle, President Johnson tendered him a Foreign Mission, which he declined. In 1867, he was a prominent candidate for the United States Senate, and, in 1868, he was warmly supported for Vice-President, in connection with General Grant. Soon after the latter's inauguration, he was nominated as Minister to Russia, and the nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate. Just before embarking for his new duty he was the recipient of a marked evidence of public respect. The Councils of Philadelphia unanimously invited him to a public reception in Independence Hall, and, in addition, the leading citizens, without distinction of party, united in giving him a banquet at the Academy of Music. On his return from Russia he was elected a delegate at large to the State Constitutional Convention of 1872 and 1873. No man in official position in Pennsylvania had such an opportunity to serve his State and country as had Governor Curtin during the ever memorable six years of his administration of the office of Chief Executive of Pennsylvania; and he more than met the measure of his responsibilities. Of all the State Executives of the loyal States, he was most conspicuous, because of the exceptionably grave duties which devolved upon him. His State, second to but one in population, surpassed by none in her material wealth and diversified industry, exposed for hundreds of miles to border incursions from the enemy, and potential in every political utterance in declaring the will of the nation touching the policy of the Government in prosecuting the war, he spoke and acted almost as an oracle for the whole North, and no one State officer was so widely respected and obeyed. And in all the various new and complicated duties accepted by him as Governor of the State, he moulded the policy and dictated the actions of other faithful Commonwealths. He was the first Executive to reinforce the defeated and demoralized Army of the Union after Bull Run; the first to have his State officially represented at the Capital to care for the interests of the soldiers in the field; the first to have the officers of the State with every army where the Pennsylvania warrior was in service, to feed the hungry, minister to the sick and wounded and return the dead for burial with their kindred, and he was the first to gather the orphans of the fallen soldiers into homes and schools as the children of the State. These were all his measures—the creation of that enlarged humanity that has made him single from the common race of officials; and these records, written ineffaceably by his official acts on the brightest annals of our Commonwealth, have endeared him to his people without regard to party prejudices. He married Catharine, daughter of William J. Wilson, M. D., of Centre county, and has one son and four daughters living.

GRUBB, CLEMENT B., Iron Manufacturer, was born in Mount Hope, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 11th, 1815. His ancestors were of Welsh extraction. His father, Henry B. Grubb, was a well-known and wealthy iron master of New Hope, who unfortunately died when his son was but seven years of age. The business was, however, carried on by the mother, a lady of remarkable character, the daughter of Daniel Buckley, a large farmer and prominent iron-worker of Lancaster county. Every educational advantage that wealth could bestow was freely lavished upon the boy. His preliminary studies were conducted in the schools of Long Island and Flushing, New York; the learning of his riper years he acquired in the high schools and private academies of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the age of seventeen, in 1832, he entered the establishment conducted by his mother, in the capacity of book-keeper, and remained in that subordinate but responsible position until he had attained his majority. He then, in connection with his elder brother Edward, assumed control of the entire estate and carried on the business under the firm-title of E. & C. B. Grubb. The advent of the new partnership was marked by the exhibition of youthful energy and enterprise. They immediately proceeded to rebuild the old furnaces and to erect new works upon such an extensive scale that they soon became the heaviest iron manufacturers in Pennsylvania. The marked success which attended the efforts of the young firm is attributable to the superiority of their product, their new appliances and intelligent management soon gaining them the reputation of making the best charcoal iron in the State. About the year 1851, the copartnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and two years later, in 1853, Clement B. Grubb built the St. Charles Anthracite Furnace at Columbia, Pennsylvania. He was also largely interested in the Port Deposit Furnace. He subsequently disposed of his interest in several furnaces to his brother, Bates Grubb, and also made sale of all the original works except "The Codorus," which he still owns in connection with a large tract (many thousand acres) of timber land. In 1872, he associated in partnership with himself his only son, Charles, under the firm-title of C. B. Grubb & Son, and they are now operating the St. Charles and Henry Clay Furnaces, near Columbia, Pennsylvania, and are doing a most extensive business. The firm owning several tracts of iron land, which produce a very valuable quality of ore, are enabled to compete suc-

cessfully with all others in the trade. Mr. Grubb is an energetic promoter of internal improvements and ever alive to the interests of his section and State. He built and was for many years President of the North Lebanon Plank Road, and is now the President of the First National Bank of Lancaster. He is a leading member of the St. James' Episcopal Church and is a perfect type of the cultivated, high-minded, Christian merchant and gentleman. He was married, February 27th, 1841, to a daughter of Charles Brook, an extensive iron manufacturer of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

HARLEY, HENRY, Operator in Oil, was born in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, April 28th, 1839. His preliminary education was acquired in the common schools of his native place, and, when in his sixteenth year, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, from which, in 1858, he graduated with all the honors of the institution, as a Civil Engineer. Subsequently, he became Assistant Engineer upon the Troy & Boston Railroad, and Hoosac Tunnel, of which General Herman Haupt, at an earlier date Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, was Chief Engineer. He was afterward appointed Principal Assistant Engineer of this enterprise, and the entire management of the work of the Hoosac Tunnel was confided to his care. He was thus occupied until the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, when, Massachusetts withdrawing her aid, operations were temporarily suspended. In 1862, he moved to Pittsburgh, and, interesting himself in the Petroleum trade, met with great success, being the active partner of the firm of Richardson, Harley & Co., then one of the most extensive petroleum commission-houses in the western section of the State. In 1863, branch houses were opened in New York and Philadelphia, and, moving to the latter city, he undertook the sole supervision and direction of this department of the business. Subsequently, associating himself with the Hon. Augustus Schell, the late Benjamin Nathans, John Bloodgood, James McLean, and other capitalists, he became interested with them in the purchase for oil development of large tracts of land in West Virginia. In the autumn of 1864, owing to the engrossing nature of his new venture, he was obliged to dissolve his connection with the house of Richardson, Harley & Co. In 1865, the West Virginia essay not proving successful, he became engaged on Oil Creek, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, in constructing pipe-lines for the more rapid and economical transit of petroleum from the wells to various points of shipment. The pipe line from Pit Hole to Miller Farm, constructed in the fall of 1865, by Mr. Van Syckle of Titusville, involved its projector in financial embarrassments, and ultimately came into the possession of Abbot & Harley, who then owned one-half the Pit Hole and Miller Farm Line, while H. Harley owned individually the whole of the Benninghoff Run Line; these two lines were consolidated, and for a short time the business was prosecuted under the firm-name of Abbot & Harley. About this time the latter commenced the construction of a pipe line from Benninghoff run to Shaffer farm, and while occupied in that important undertaking met with much and dangerous opposition from the resident teamsters, who looked upon such enterprises as violations of their rights. In the spring of 1866, however, despite their turbulence and open warfare, the line was completed, success crowned every effort, and he was universally applauded for his fearless energy and perseverance. In 1867, the Western Transportation Company, holding the only charter granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature, at that period, for transporting oil from the wells to railway stations, fell under the control of the partners, and their lines were then organized under the charter of the old Western Transportation Company, and entitled the Allegheny Transportation Company, H. Harley being subsequently elected its President. In 1868, this organization was recognized as one of the leading institutions in the oil country, and Jay Gould obtained control, by purchase, of its extensive and valuable interests. H. Harley was then appointed Superintendent of the Oil Traffic of the Atlantic & Great Western and Erie Railways, and acted in this responsible capacity until he embarked for Europe. In August, 1871, he became the chief organizer of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, with a capital of $1,700,000, owning and operating nearly 500 miles of pipe line running throughout Triumph, Pleasantville, Tidioute, Irwineton, Oil City, Shawburg and Titusville, and having its apex at Miller farm; eventually, after acting as Director in that enterprise, he was elected President. The above company is one of the most substantial and extensive establishments in the country, while its stockowners are men of great wealth and tried ability. At the present time its President is a resident of Titusville, and is widely admired and esteemed for his many sterling talents and the pleasant courteousness which characterizes all his actions, whether in public or in private life.

WELLES, CHARLES F., Landholder, was born at Glastenbury, Connecticut, November 5th, 1789. His father was George Welles, fifth in descent from Governor Thomas Welles, who founded the family in America in the year 1636. The origin of the family was Norman; and during the reigns of the Plantagenet kings of England there were six barons of the name in line, holding seats in Parliament and lands in Lincoln and Yorkshire. Two brothers were prelates in the time of Richard and John; Hugo de Welles, called "Saint Hugh," Bishop of Lincoln, and Joseline de Welles, Bishop of Bath and Wells. These men were in

large part the constructors of the splendid cathedrals of Lincoln and Wells. A third brother, Simon, went with Cœur de Lion on his crusades. During the Wars of the Roses, the family lost their titles and estates, the heads of it perishing one by one as York or Lancaster in turn gained the ascendency. George Welles, whose wife was Prudence, daughter of Colonel Elizur Talcott, removed with his family from Glastenbury to Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1798. His second son, Charles, was sent a few years later to his native State, where he received some advantages of education at the famous Bacon Academy at Colchester. He was of a poetic and imaginative turn of mind, and during his youth wrote some passable verses which were generally published in the *Port Folio*, a monthly miscellany of elegant literature, published in Philadelphia by Joseph Dennie. In 1812, upon the erection of Bradford county, he was appointed by Governor Snyder its first Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Courts. During his tenure of these offices he took an active part in politics, owning the press and good-will of the Democratic county organ, the *Bradford Gazette*. The party spirit in those days ran high, particularly in small border neighborhoods; and the trenchant character of his political writings was such as would in later days produce a strong sensation. In 1818, he was succeeded in office by the appointees of Governor Findlay, toward whose election he had contributed by zealous and incessant labors. This apparent ingratitude had the effect of disgusting him with political life; and in 1822 he removed to Wyalusing, in the same county, where, in the various pursuits of agriculture, surveying and the care of great landed estates, he passed the remainder of his days. He was originally educated for the bar, which fact was of great value to him in his land business; and it was said of him that no man in northern Penn-sylvania had so extensive and accurate a knowledge of the nature and situation of land titles and the laws bearing upon them. He was also a practical surveyor, and knew personally every rod of the boundary lines of several large estates which were in his charge. He was the model of an indulgent landlord; and no matter how vindictive the spirit of opposition on the part of the "Squatters," whose possessions he was forced to interfere with, his good sense and forbearance, combined with judicious firmness, invariably won the day and turned enmity into friendship. When asked for the secret of his uniform success in his numerous land-suits, he replied: "I always know my case before I begin." His tastes were literary and his reading large, the science of geology being his favorite study. In social life he was generally pleasant and genial: somewhat taciturn and reticent in mixed company; but, when wakened by the suggestion of some favorite topic, he was one of the most instructive and delightful of talkers. Tall and of erect and dignified carriage, his port was that of the old school gentleman. He married, in 1816, the daughter of the late Judge Hollenback, of Wilkesbarre, by whom he had a large family of children, all but two of whom survived him. He died, from the effects of a fall from his carriage, September 23d, 1866, aged nearly seventy-seven years.

STRUTHERS, THOMAS, Lawyer, Capitalist, Coal, Iron and Railroad Operator, was born in the Connecticut Western Reserve, in 1803. His father, John Struthers, was of Scotch extraction, and, originally from the State of Maryland, settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1776. As a practical land-surveyor, he was one of the most useful men in the community, and commanded a company of Mounted Rangers who greatly aided the Government in its conflicts with the hostile Indians. In the above-mentioned reserve he was one of the first settlers, and ultimately became one of its most prominent and influential citizens. Thomas acquired in his native place a practical and useful education, attending school during the winter months and working on his parent's farm during the summer season. Subsequently, he entered upon a more extensive course of studies, and, when in his seventeenth year, became a student in Jefferson College. He afterward commenced the study of law under A. W. Foster, an eminent practitioner of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and in January, 1827, was admitted to the bar. In December, 1828, he moved to Warren, Pennsylvania, and since has chiefly resided in that place. He soon secured a large and lucrative practice and engaged actively in the land agency business, disposing of lands owned by various capitalists and introducing many settlers into the regions, promising handsome returns to those able and willing to develop their vast resources. While interested in the latter occupation, however, he found that, owing to the lack of railroad facilities, it was no easy matter to draw the attention of emigrants to the vast tracts placed in his charge. To secure the opening up of the wilderness partly in the State of Pennsylvania and partly in that of New York then became an all-engrossing idea. In 1836, as a delegate from Warren county, he took his seat in the convention held at Williamsport, convened to consider the best means of securing to Philadelphia a share in the large trade of the lakes. From this meeting arose the scheme for the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, and he, with others, was appointed to lay the subject before the Legislature. Eventually, the passage of the bill was secured, but was not brought to a vote until April, 1837. In the organization of the company he was chosen a Director, while Nicholas Biddle, the financier, acted as President; in 1838–'39, careful surveys were made, the line located, and the work of grading commenced in 1840. A return of the financial panic of 1837, however, caused a cessation of labor until 1851, and it was not until 1862 that the road was finally completed; throughout the whole of that period

Imlay, Pub. Co. Philada. Pa.

E. J. Peale

Thomas Struthers was noted as an able and tireless advocate and supporter, and to him must be mainly credited the ultimate completion of the line. Prior to this time he was connected with General Wilson in the construction of the first railroad in California, from Sacramento to Folsome, or Negro Bar, procuring all the needed rails and equipments from Boston, Massachusetts. He was also interested with others in the construction of street railways in the city of Cincinnati; and, with O'Reilly, Brooks and others, undertook the improvement of the Des Moines river for steamboat navigation. Operating extensively in wild lands, he met with great success, and in 1857 sold his interest in the purchase of 130,000 acres from A. M. Jones, of Philadelphia, subsequently becoming largely interested in railroad contracts. Later, he originated and successfully organized various railroads of great importance, viz.: the Oil Creek Railroad, of which he is President; the Cross Cut Railroad and other branch roads in different parts of the State. In 1863, he purchased a farm of over 400 acres, in Mahoning county, Ohio, and since his return from Europe, in 1867, has erected on it the largest and most successful furnace in the State, and founded a village called Struthers, containing a post-office, saw-mill, church, hotel, store and a station on the Laurence Railroad, besides a thriving and industrious population. He has a large interest in a neighboring coal field, in several furnaces and rolling-mills, the furnaces consuming 1000 tons of coal per diem and yielding nearly half that amount of metal. The Brown & Struthers Iron Works, of which he is the President and largest shareholder, is one of the most prosperous institutions in Western Pennsylvania, its engines and mills being found from Muskegon to Florida. In politics, he is a zealous and influential advocate of the Whig and Republican principles, and warmly supports the protective tariff system. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872, and while acting in that capacity served ably on several important committees. In addition to the various interests and businesses mentioned, he is proprietor, part owner and director in many other enterprises. He was married, in 1831, to Emma Eddy.

NEWELL, JAMES, Mechanic and Legislator, was born in West Philadelphia, February 13th, 1835. His parents are also both natives of the same place; the father, Samuel Newell, having been for many years engaged there in the manufacture of augers, is well known and highly respected. His education, which was a thoroughly practical one, was acquired at the Newton Grammar School of West Philadelphia. Immediately after quitting school he was, at his own request, apprenticed to the gas-fitting trade, in which he continued as a learner and employé, mastering the details of the business with the quickness of an intelligent mind, until he attained his majority. He then opened an establishment of his own, and was soon engaged in meeting the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Having from his early manhood evinced a strong interest and taken an active part in politics, his services were soon rewarded by position. In April, 1861, he was appointed, by the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, Registrar of Gas for West Philadelphia; this post he filled for two years, when he was retired in consequence of a change in the political complexion of the trust. He was almost immediately commissioned Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of West Philadelphia, and performed the duties pertaining to that office to the satisfaction of the department during the administration of President Lincoln. Upon the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, his political views not being in accord with the administration, he was retired from his office, and returned to the trade he had relinquished. He continued at his business pursuits until the election of General Grant, when he was again appointed to the post from which he had been relieved, and held it until January 1st, 1873, when he tendered his resignation, having been elected to the State Legislature as Representative from the Eighteenth District. This honor was again conferred upon him by a well-satisfied constituency in the ensuing year. So creditable was his record and so effective his services in behalf of his section that he was renominated, without opposition, for the sessions of 1875–'76. He is now a member of the Republican State Convention from the Fourth Senatorial District of Pennsylvania.

BEALE, EDWARD FITZGERALD, of Chester, Pennsylvania, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, February 4th, 1822. He is descended from ancestors distinguished in the history of our country. He is a grandson of Commodore Truxtun, of the United States Navy, and son of Paymaster Beale, of the same service, both of whom had received, as the reward of conspicuous gallantry, medals from a grateful country through the Houses of Congress. His early education was acquired at Georgetown College, where he continued until he received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy, in 1836. He graduated in 1842, and was assigned as Midshipman to the line-of-battle-ship "Columbus," and in her made a cruise to the Mediterranean. He afterwards accompanied Commodore Stockton to California, and served both upon land and sea under Stockton and General Kearney during the Mexican War, being an active participant in the Conquest of California and performing deeds of soldierly valor that read as a page of romance. At the termination of the war he received from his brother officers a handsome sword of honor and epaulets, with a petition for his promotion for gallant conduct. The sword bears the following inscription:

Presented by the officers of the United States Navy, on the Station at San Diego, California, to Lieutenant Edward Beale, of the United States Navy, for his gallant conduct in the charge upon the Mexican forces at San Pasquale and San Bernardino, and his carrying intelligence to San Diego of the position of General Kearney, through the enemy's lines at great personal risk, on the 6th and 7th of December, 1846.

He was detailed by Commodore Stockton to bear to Washington the despatches containing the intelligence of the Conquest of California. The following is the letter notifying him of his assignment:

UNITED STATES FRIGATE "CONGRESS,"
HARBOR OF SAN DIEGO, *February 9th*, 1847.

SIR:—I have selected you to be the bearer of the accompanying despatches to the Navy Department in consequence of your heroic conduct in volunteering to leave General Kearney's camp (then surrounded by the enemy) to go to the garrison of San Diego for assistance, and because of the perils and hardships you underwent during that dangerous journey to procure aid for your suffering fellow-soldiers. You will proceed, etc., etc. Faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON.

At the conclusion of the Mexican War he resigned his commission and was immediately appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico and California, on retiring from which position he received at the hands of his associates a service of plate bearing the following inscription:

Presented to Lieutenant Edward F. Beale, from those who served under him during his administration of Indian Affairs in California. A tribute of affection and respect to one whose plan for Indian civilization was conceived in the purest spirit of philanthropy, pursued with self-sacrificing devotion and energy and crowned with the most preeminent success—1854.

Under Governor Johnson, and at the especial request of Major-General Wool, United States Army, he was appointed a Brigadier-General and commissioned to bring to a conclusion the Indian war in California, which delicate service he performed with his usual discrimination, and most satisfactorily. He made many highly important explorations across the continent, and was appointed to run out the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, with a view to the establishment and construction of a national highway or wagon road. He was also detailed by the President and Secretary of War to examine and report on the efficiency of camels as a means of overland transportation, all of which matters he investigated thoroughly, mastered fully, and satisfactorily reported upon. In 1861, he was appointed Surveyor-General of California and Nevada by President Lincoln, but applied for active service during the Civil War in the following letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, *24th July*, 18 1.

A short time ago you did me the honor to appoint me to a most important and responsible position, for which I beg you to accept my most grateful acknowledgment. Under any other condition of public affairs, you have left me nothing to desire. But to the flag under which I have received honorable wounds—under which my father and grandfather fought for the honor and glory of the country—I think I owe something more in this hour of trial than a mere performance of duty in a position of ease and quiet. To the Government I owe early education and support; for I entered its service almost a child, and I feel towards it a filial affection and gratitude; all that I have—even my life—I owe to it, and it is a debt I am willing gratefully and cheerfully to discharge. From fourteen to twenty-five my life was passed at sea, and for the past fifteen years principally on the great plains and on the Rocky Mountains. I served during the Mexican War, and at its close resigned and have been engaged in many positions of importance since. I know that I am resolute, patient and active, and if I had not courage my love of country would supply the want of it in such a time as this. Devoted to my country and owing it everything I have in the world, I write to offer my services to you in any capacity you may wish to use them until the present Rebellion is crushed out of the land. You cannot add to the distinction you have already conferred upon me by any appointment, for there is none within your gift more distinguished or more honorable, nor do I desire any change except that I may more efficiently serve the United States. In a word, I simply wish to offer my life for the flag.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

E. F. BEALE.

To His Excellency the President of the United States.

Since the termination of his services as Surveyor-General he has devoted himself to his own individual interests, being entirely employed in the details of his extensive land and cattle business. He is one of the largest land-owners and sheep and cattle-raisers in the country. His ranche, about eighty miles north of Los Angeles, California, contains 200,000 acres of land and flocks and herds unnumbered. He was married, June 27th, 1849, to Mary E., daughter of the Hon. Samuel Edwards, and for five years resided upon his California possessions with his family. He is in all respects a man of mark, as well as a scholar of extensive and varied acquirements. The bare record of the services he has performed impresses the reader with an appreciating sense of his unselfish patriotism and high character.

MILLER, REUBEN, JR., was born in Philadelphia, near Frankford, Pennsylvania, in June, 1805. His parents were Pennsylvanians, and his father removed to Pittsburgh when he was about four months old. Having received a very good education at the Old Academy, under Joseph Stockton, he went into his father's store, who had commenced a small business in manufacturing cut nails by hand, Reuben often assisting in heading the barrels. In the summer of 1824, he commenced business for himself, opening a grocery store on Liberty street. He soon became successful,

and built a store at the corner of Tenth and Liberty streets, which he still owns. He has been member of Common and Select Councils in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, and for thirteen years was member of the Second Ward School Board, representing that ward at the time of the organization of the High School therein. There was much opposition at the time, but his perseverance helped to carry the measure. In 1840, he gave up the grocery business, and, in connection with William C. Robinson and Benjamin Minis, founded the Washington Works, in Birmingham, near Pittsburgh, for the manufacture of steam-engines. His firm built the first iron steamboat that was floated in the Western waters. At the organization of the Mechanics' Bank he was a large stockholder, and subsequently was elected President, a position he resigned in 1855. After the great fire of 1845, which broke up the insurance companies, the Western was, in 1849, the first to reorganize; he was elected President, but refused to accept the position while continuing a Director. He was married, in 1826, to Ann Leishman, daughter of Peter Harvey, of Philadelphia, and has a grown up family, several of his sons being citizens of prominence.

VANDERGRIFT, JACOB J., Merchant, Manufacturer and Capitalist, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 10th, 1827. His father, William K. Vandergrift, had long resided in that city pursuing his avocation of carpenter and builder; later in life, and during the childhood of the son, he engaged in steamboating upon the Ohio river, between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Jacob's educational advantages were very meagre, for, owing to the pecuniary misfortunes of his father, he was at an early age thrown upon his own resources to gain a livelihood. At sixteen years of age he obtained a situation upon a steamboat plying upon the Allegheny. The energy and close attention to duty which he at all times exhibited attracted the attention of his employers, and he gradually attained positions of higher importance until, in 1853, he had risen to the command of the "Hail Columbia," at that time one of the finest steamboats upon the Wabash river. In this position he remained for several years, trading between Pittsburgh and Lafayette, Indiana. In 1860, he retired from river life, and, going to Western Virginia, became interested in the oil sections of that country, and was proceeding in his arrangements for obtaining that product when interrupted by the commencement of the Civil War. He was finally forced to leave the State, abandoning his operations and sacrificing his investments. Nothing daunted by the discouraging circumstances attending his first venture after oil, in 1862, he moved to Oil City, Pennsylvania. This locality at that time was almost a wilderness, the great business in the earth's product being then in its infancy and the market supply limited. Here he engaged in trade as a dealer and shipper, and in this line continued until 1865, at which date he commenced operations as a producer in connection with his already established business, associating with him a partner and dealing under the firm-name of Vandergrift & Co. This copartnership continued for two years, when it was dissolved and a connection formed, in 1868, with George V. Forman. The new firm immediately entered upon most extensive operations, laying miles of pipes from different points for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the oil from the wells to the shipping depot. This was meeting a want long felt, and the reward of the energetic projectors of the improvement was a large and satisfactory increase in commercial reputation, business, and money. In 1872, the Imperial Oil Refinery Works, one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the State, was placed in operation; the erection of this industry being mainly due to Mr. Vandergrift, who was one of the original projectors of the enterprise, and whose time, means and influence were all exerted to render its success assured. To his sagacity and prudent management is to be credited the high position which these works maintain amongst the manufactories of Pennsylvania. He was married, in 1854, to Henrietta V. Morrow, of Pittsburgh.

BARKER, GEORGE R., A. M., Professor of Science and Mathematics, was born in Wyoming Valley, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 3d, 1823. His father, William Barker, and grandfather, Captain Asa Barker, were natives of Massachusetts, Chelmsford having been the birthplace of the latter. His early and preliminary education was acquired at the academies in Kingston and Wilkesbarre, where he pursued a course of classical and scientific studies; upon its completion, under the direction of various private tutors, and through the recommendation of Bishop Potter, he received from the Union College the honorary degree of A. M. After a few years experience in teaching, he began the study of law under the guidance of James Lowry, of Wellsboro', Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and, finishing the usual probationary course of legal studies, was admitted to the bar. Removing immediately to Towanda, in the same State, he entered the office of the Hon. William Elwell, intending to at once practice his profession. A vacancy in the Principalship of the Towanda Academy having occurred, however, he was induced to assume the duties and responsibilities of that office in conjunction with Henry M. Hoyt, afterward Judge of Luzerne county, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers in the United States Army during the war for the suppression of the late Rebellion. While consenting to occupy himself in this institute of learning, he did not purpose to abandon more than temporarily his original profession; but, becoming warmly interested in scientific and literary pursuits, and manifesting

a marked and natural aptitude for instilling instruction into the minds of his pupils, he has since then willingly continued to act as an educator and tutor. While awaiting the erection and completion of the new building in Towanda, he had taught science and mathematics in the Wyoming Seminary, and was the recipient of many encomiums for his able and efficient services. At the expiration of the first year he became sole Principal of the Towanda Academy, and subsequently remained there for about two years. Thence he moved to Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, to assume the Principalship of a new academy then in readiness for inauguration; shortly after, however, he returned to his former position, and ably fulfilled its duties until August, 1854. He then moved to Germantown, Pennsylvania, and, in the following September, opened an English and Classical School; this institution, succeeding from the outset, has since won a high and extensive reputation as an educational and training establishment of the first order. At the present time, he is a vestryman in St. Luke's Church, and is noted for his cordial sympathy with all charitable and meritorious objects. He is a man of finished culture and refined literary attainments. He was married, August 3d, 1853, to Anna L. Morris, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel W. Morris, of Wellsboro', Pennsylvania.

KINTZING, TENCH C., Merchant, Banker and Capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, February 7th, 1818. His parents (T. C. Kintzing and Eliza Gravenstine) removed to Columbia county, Pennsylvania, when he was yet quite young, and in this section he received such education as the times and the neighborhood afforded. Here also he made his first start in life, establishing himself in mercantile business, at which he persevered, with more than average success, until the spring of 1840. At this date he removed to Lock Haven, where he continued his commercial pursuits until 1846, when he became largely interested in farming and the lumber trade, subsequently taking up the insurance business and acquiring a lucrative connection in that line. In 1864, he was an energetic promoter of the organization of the First National Bank of Lock Haven, and has been the President of the institution since its establishment, much of its success and standing being due to his sagacious, careful and highly intelligent management. In him local improvement has an earnest advocate, and numerous valuable buildings which now ornament the town of his adoption attest the practical nature of his advocacy. He is a large stockholder in the Gas Works of the town; is Secretary and Treasurer of the company, and with one other capitalist controls the entire stock of the works. In the Susquehanna river, about two miles below Lock Haven, is "Great Island," a beautiful spot and a most valuable property, which was purchased many years ago from the Indians by the grandfather of his wife, William Dunn; he has greatly enhanced the value of the possession by his improvements thereon. He was an originator and organizer of the Great Island Bridge Company for connecting this property with the main land; the bridge being built in 1854. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace. Is now Secretary and Treasurer of the Lock Haven Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, in which he is largely interested. He is greatly respected as an honest, influential and especially reliable member of society. He was married, in 1844, to Mary Dunn, of that section of the State in which he has so long resided.

HOLLENBACK, GEORGE MATSON, Merchant, Banker, Legislator, Capitalist, was born in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, on August 11th, 1791. His father, the late Judge Matthias Hollenback, came from Lancaster (now Lebanon) county, on the Swatara, to Wyoming Valley, about the year 1770, and located in Wilkesbarre, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was one of that colony of emigrants, under the lead of Captain Lazarus Stewart, who came here upon the invitation of the Connecticut settlers to make common cause in the defence of their lands, under the Susquehanna Company. The reward offered these immigrants was the lands within the limits of the certified township of Hanover—the name assigned by Captain Stewart and his men after the town from which they emigrated. Of the number of these young adventurers Judge Hollenback seems to have been the most successful, as during his residence in the valley he accumulated a vast estate in lands, and, at the time of his decease, 1829, he was one of the most wealthy men of the State. George M. was his only son, and after giving him the best education the grammar schools of the county afforded, he educated him in the pursuit of his own occupation, that of a merchant. And for many years the father and son conducted and managed one of the most extensive mercantile establishments in the interior of the State. The business embraced the manufacturing of various articles of trade, lumber, flour, paper; and also included agriculture, mining, and many branches of mechanical industry. So that the house of Matthias Hollenback & Son was the acknowledged head of every business pursuit in northern Pennsylvania. And it was as successful as it was well-known. It resulted in an immense estate, and richly rewarded the enterprise and industry of the men who conducted and managed its countless details. George M., often called Colonel Hollenback (having obtained that title as one of Governor Shunk's aids in 1846), commenced business in his own name, about the year 1818. It was at this time that he laid the foundation of the brick edifice for the double purpose of store and dwelling, which is still standing, on the corner of River and

Galaxy Pub. Co. Philadelphia.

Market streets, in the city of Wilkesbarre. At the remote period when this building was erected it was probably the most costly structure on the Susquehanna north of Harrisburg. The dwelling part is now occupied by John Welles Hollenback, his nephew, and son by adoption. A building of this character, fifty years since, was not the work of a few months, for many of the materials were hauled a great distance upon road wagons, and skilled mechanics upon the banks of the Susquehanna were scarce. So that the new home was not ready for business and occupation until the month of February, 1820, or about two years after its commencement. At this business stand, with various persons in interest with him, he carried on merchandizing some thirty years. His own time, however, was mostly devoted to the necessary care of a very large landed estate, as well as other matters which were constantly accumulating. About the year 1820, he served two years as the County Treasurer, and the books now in that office show his handwriting upon every page. He was a perfect model of industry, and never availed himself of the assistance of others, if his hours of labor would permit of his doing the work himself. In 1824 and 1825, he represented the county of Luzerne in the General Assembly of the State. This was at the commencement of the system of internal improvements and inland navigation; and, alongside of such men as Dr. Lehman, James Clark, George Wolf, Philander Stevens, and Joseph McIlvaine, he devoted every energy of mind and body to the accomplishment of this scheme. And in years after he contributed over a hundred thousand dollars, in cash, to the construction of the Junction Canal, at the New York line, in order to complete a northern outlet for the North Branch Pennsylvania Canal. He also subscribed liberally to the Susquehanna Canal, to make an outlet to tide-water. The canal system was one of his pets, and he never tired in furnishing money liberally, and bestowed much of his time at the sacrifice of his private affairs. On the 1st of February, 1842, Governor Porter appointed him one of the Canal Commissioners of the State, but his other business affairs would not allow him to hold the commission but a short time. And it was at the pressing solicitation of his friends that he would accept the office for even a temporary season. He was a good merchant, farmer, manufacturer and banker. He was the President of the Wyoming Bank at the time of his decease, and had been for thirty odd continuous years preceding. In fact, for nearly half a century the name of Colonel Hollenback was connected with all the public affairs of the Wyoming Valley. He was in no way a selfish man. It gave him as much real pleasure to witness the success of others as his own efforts. He was ever ready to aid and assist young men in commencing the struggle of life, when he found them worthy; but he had an abhorrence for idleness and dissipation. Several of the best business men of the city of Wilkesbarre to-day were his pupils. They received their first lessons of instruction from Colonel Hollenback. He was the model business man of the town, as also the example to be imitated in habits of industry, honesty and morality. He was plain and simple in his manner of life, and furnished a standard of economy in all his expenditures. And notwithstanding he was by far the man of greatest wealth in his county, the horses which drew his carriage also plowed his fields; his furniture, his apparel, and his mode of living, all exhibited a plain and wholesome frugality; eminently utilitarian in every aspect of life. This sketch cannot be better closed than in the following extracts from an obituary notice of Colonel Hollenback, written at the time of his decease:

"It may be remarked that the lives of the two Hollenbacks, father and son, extend over the entire history of our valley. Both together they have been identified with Wyoming from the time of its first settlement down to the present. In all the eventful progress which reclaimed a savage wild, and made it the glory and boast of a great Commonwealth, they bore a distinguished part. Matthias Hollenback was the compeer of our leading men of the past—Butler, Fell, Welles, Franklin, the Bowmans, Shoemaker, Dorrance, Ross, Catlin, etc. The son links us with the lights of a period less remote. He was the associate of Scott, Denison, Miner, Mallery, Cist, Beaumont, Chapman, Murray, and many others who left their impress upon the community they adorned. In his personal bearing he was always a gentleman. For him the low vices and vulgar indulgences of men had no charm. His salutation, his language, his bow, his cheerful smile, his respectful attention, were all types of the well-bred man. He was wholly free from the exhibition of ostentation, egotism, and the pride of display. We had no man among us more plain and unpretending. He was a man whose relations with his fellows were characterized by justice and probity, whose friendly intercourse with the community was ever respectful and decorous, whose domestic life passed in strict attention to his business affairs, and the frugal enjoyment of abundance, and whose public career has never been blotted by the pen of censure. A man rich without contumely, elevated in the estimation of his countrymen without indulging the weakness of pride."

He was married, September 23d, 1816, to Emily Lindsley, of Lindsleytown, New York; this lady died in the year 1851, after which he was again married to the lady who survives him. He died suddenly on the 7th of November, 1866, in his seventy-sixth year, and was buried in the cemetery which bears his own name, and which was the gift to the public of his bounty, leaving no children, but a name unsullied and a large fortune to his kindred.

DAVIS, HON. WILLIAM, JR., Judge, was born September 7th, 1812, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. His parents were James Davis and Mary Cotton, and kept a farm. His grandfather, James Davis, was one of the early settlers of Crawford county, coming from Franklin county about 1795. William was educated in private schools in Crawford county. He first started in the shoe and leather

business, in Meadville, continuing thereat till 1863. His public life began in 1840, when he was returned to the Borough Council for three years; subsequently, he served a second term. In 1846, he was Burgess of Meadville, and served three terms; being subsequently the successful candidate for County Treasurer. In 1863, he was elected Associate Judge; re-elected in 1868; and again, in 1873, making three successive terms. He is a self-made man. He has always been interested in public education and religion, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The agricultural and horticultural societies of Crawford county know him as a valuable member. On April 1st, 1834, he married Mary Johnson, of Crawford county, and has had nine children, six of whom survive. One daughter is married to Dr. Colton, of Meadville; another to Dr. J. P. Hassler, of Cochranton. One son is Cashier of the Jamestown Banking Company; another, Henry L., is Superintendent of the extensive oil refinery of Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia. One daughter remains unmarried, and the eldest son is engaged in coal business, in Meadville.

ROBERTS, DR. WALTER BROOKS, Dentist, Operator in Oil, and ex-Mayor of Titusville, Pennsylvania, was born in Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, May 15th, 1823. His ancestors were distinguished both in military and diplomatic circles. His great-grandfather on the maternal side, Andre Everard Van Braam, was the second Embassador of the Dutch East India Company to the court of Pekin, China, perfecting in this capacity that treaty with the Chinese Government which enabled the people of Holland to control exclusively, for a time, the commerce of the Chinese; he also published one of the earliest books in the French and English languages, illustrating the habits and customs of that peculiar race. His great-grandfather on the paternal side, Colonel Owen Roberts, was a native of Wales, Great Britain, and, at one period, an officer in the British Army; at the outbreak of the Revolution, he resided in Charleston, South Carolina, and at once sided with the patriots against the mother country. When the struggle commenced, he was commissioned a Colonel of the 4th South Carolina Artillery, and subsequently, was killed during the action at Stono. His grandfather, Richard Brooks Roberts, when but eighteen years of age, held a Captain's commission in his father's regiment, and, after the termination of the conflict, received from General Washington a commission as Major in the Regular Army. His father, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Roberts, thus named in consequence of his intimate and peculiar connection with the Cincinnati Society, in which he was a prominent and influential member, was widely known and respected for his many admirable qualities of mind and heart. The early education of Walter was acquired at the district school in his native place; meanwhile, at the proper seasons, he was occupied in agricultural labors connected with his parents' farm. When in his seventeenth year he became a clerk in a banking office, in Albany, New York, but shortly after, owing to enfeebled health, abandoned that situation, and returned to his home. In 1841, desiring to qualify himself for teaching, he entered the academy at Evans' Mills, in Jefferson county, New York. Subsequently, he was appointed to take charge of a district school in Northumberland, Saratoga county, at a salary of eleven dollars per month. The next four winters he was thus engaged, while during the summer months he pursued a course of mathematical studies at the Glens' Falls Academy, and began the study of medicine also, under Dr. Sheldon, of Glens' Falls, New York. Afterward, he devoted his attention almost exclusively to the science of dentistry. Travelling, in the summer of 1845, through New Hampshire, practising with marked success in New Hampton, Meredith, and elsewhere, he returned, at its conclusion, to Poughkeepsie, New York, purposing to establish himself permanently in the business of dentistry. In February, 1850, while suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, he sailed for the West Indies, and remained for a few weeks on the Island of Cuba; upon his return, late in the summer of 1850, he sold his interest in the establishment organized by himself and Dr. C. H. Roberts, and practised his profession in the principal towns of Dutchess county, taking much outdoor exercise, in order to reinvigorate and strengthen him. In 1853, he visited Nicaragua, Central America, and became engaged in the purchase and shipment of deer skins and cattle hides; after a short stay, he returned to New York, and organized a commercial and trading company, under the firm-name of Churchill, Roberts, Mills & Co., being himself one of the principal partners and managers. Reliable agents were then sent to Grenada to purchase the needed commodities and ship them to the States, and, in a very short time, the business of the house became wide-spread and flourishing. Later, in connection with his brother, Colonel E. A. L. Roberts, he opened a finely appointed dental office, in New York city, New York, finally purchasing the entire interest of the establishment, and locating himself in Bond street, where he remained in active and remunerative practice, until 1868. While thus occupied, he was also editor and proprietor of the *New York Dental Journal;* received the first medal awarded by the American Institute for the best artificial teeth; and was one of the foremost movers in the establishment of the New York Dental College, of which institution he is still one of the Trustees. He afterward revisited Nicaragua, in order to close the commercial relations sustained by his company with that country, and, after many severe hardships, was successful in the accomplishment of the object of his mission. In 1863, he was appointed by the Rev. Dr. Bellows to visit General Hun-

ter's Division, then at Beaufort, South Carolina, and examine into its sanitary condition; this mission, sent out by the National Sanitary Commission, he ended in the most efficient and creditable manner. He then, in connection with Colonel E. A. L. Roberts, became interested in the manufacture of torpedoes for blasting oil wells to increase their productiveness, and, in the spring of 1865, the Roberts' Petroleum Torpedo Company was organized; in 1866, he became its Secretary, and, in 1867, its President, which position he holds at the present time. In the former year, he had been elected to the Common Council of the city of New York, and ably served his constituents throughout the term. In the summer of 1867, he made the tour of Europe, and, in 1868, returned, and, removing to Titusville, abandoned his practice in New York, in order to devote his time and attention entirely to his increasing interests in the former place. In March, 1872, he was the candidate for the Mayoralty, and, after a stoutly contested canvass, was elected. He was an earnest opposer of the South Improvement Company, and did much to hasten the destruction of that huge monopoly which threatened the prosperity of the oil-producing interest. When the Buffalo & Titusville Railroad was inaugurated, he assisted it by subscribing to its capital stock in the sum of $50,000, and, subsequently, was unanimously chosen President of that corporation. January 1st, 1872, in connection with E. A. L. Roberts, John Potter, of Meadville, and L. B. Silliman, of Titusville, he organized, at the last-named place, a banking firm under the name of Roberts & Co.; at present this is one of the most esteemed and reliable monied institutions of Pennsylvania, and its affairs evince in their management the exercise of great caution, shrewd enterprise and high integrity. On one occasion, solicited by large numbers of citizens, he accepted the nomination for the Assembly on the Republican ticket of Crawford county. While residing at Titusville, he has erected a large number of spacious and elegant houses and stores, which add greatly to the appearance and prosperity of that town. He is now a candidate for the Legislature, having, after a warm contest, received the nomination of the Republican party, of which he is an able and zealous member. He was married, in 1858, to Emily W. Titus, daughter of Erastus Titus, of New York.

BOYER, HON. BENJAMIN MARKLEY, Lawyer, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, January 22d, 1823. He was for some time a student in Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, but afterward graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He then pursued a course of legal studies, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, under the able instruction of the late Judge Reed; and, upon its completion, was admitted to the bar at that place. He began the practice of law, however, in his native county, for which he was appointed District Attorney, from 1848 to 1850; and, while acting in this capacity, he evinced much ability and legal learning, also marked integrity and judgment. In Montgomery county, he rapidly acquired an extensive and remunerative practice, and repeatedly was solicited to fill various judicial positions, but invariably declined to accept the proffered honors. In politics he was a Whig until the dissolution of his party, when he associated himself with the Democracy, soon attaining a prominent and influential position among his coadjutors. In 1856, he voted for James Buchanan for President, against John C. Fremont, the Republican candidate; and, since that date, has invariably coöperated with the Democratic party. In 1860, he was an active supporter of Judge Douglas for the Presidency, and aided substantially in establishing a campaign newspaper, entitled the *National Democrat;* of this journal, widely known as the organ of the Douglas Democracy of his county during the Presidential campaign of that year, he was, until after the election, the principal editor, and worked ably and persistently for its interests. Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, he strongly advocated the advisability of reconciliatory measures; when, however, a conflict proved inevitable, he became an earnest and fearless Unionist, urging constantly the suppression of the Rebellion by force of arms. In many addresses to the people of all parties, and also in spirited communications to the loyal press, he supported energetically the cause of the Government, and furthered the prompt enlistment of volunteers. Twice during the war, when Pennsylvania w s invaded by Southern soldiers, he raised a company of volunteers for the emergency, and, as Captain, served with them in the field; on one of these occasions, through over-exertion and exposure, he contracted a serious illness which nearly terminated his life. In 1864, he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving with such marked ability and skill that, in 1866, he was re-elected, securing a large majority of ballots. While thus publicly occupied he has ever maintained, with zeal and shrewd rectitude, the Democratic view of the prominent questions which have come before that body. In the Fortieth Congress, March 3d, 1867, a joint resolution being under discussion in the House, *For the Relief of the Destitute in the Southern and Southwestern States*, he was noted as one of its warmest advocates. In the second session of the same Congress, he was a member of the Select Committee to investigate the New Orleans riots, and upon that subject made the minority report. He was the defender of President Johnson in his resistance to the reconstruction measures of Congress, and, in an address published under the title of *The President and Congress —The Impeachers Impeached*, elaborated a strong, pointed and eloquent defence. Two of his later speeches, delivered in the House of Representatives, were extensively circulated by his party as campaign documents, viz.: that

on the *Admission of Alabama*, delivered March 17th, 1868; and that on *The Public Expenditures*, delivered June 30th, 1868. Both of these speeches were widely copied throughout the Union, and quotations from them appeared in most of the prominent journals of every section of the country. In the Democratic National Convention, in 1868, he advocated the nomination of General Hancock for the Presidency; and, as a Delegate from the State at large to the Democratic National Convention, in 1872, he opposed the nomination of Horace Greeley. As a writer, he commands a fluent, polished, and vigorous style, and upon the subject to which he devotes his attention he lavishes much learning, wit, and striking power of expression.

DOMENEC, RIGHT REV. M., Bishop of Pittsburgh, was born in Spain, in 1816. On the maternal side, especially, he is connected with many of the Spanish nobility, his mother's name, De Variana, indicating with sufficient clearness the worthiness of her origin. His preliminary education was acquired in Madrid; but, owing to various difficulties and inconveniences arising from events connected with the Carlist war, he was, when quite young, obliged to leave his native country. He then crossed over to France in order to accomplish safely and uninterruptedly the completion of his studies, and for a time was a student in one of the colleges of the south of that country. He subsequently visited Paris, there pursuing his studies with indefatigable perseverance and energy. After a residence of several years in that city he embarked for the United States, in 1837, in order to join the Catholic Mission located in this country. Upon arriving here he was sent by his superiors to the Seminary of St. Mary, situated in Perry county, in the State of Missouri. There he became the recipient of all the sacred orders, and, in June, 1839, was made Priest. It is a fact worthy of note, that he was then the youngest priest ever ordained in the United States. Thereafter, he exercised the holy ministry in the wild woods of Missouri from 1839 until 1845, evincing commendable ability and great fervor in the discharge of his responsible duties, and winning the love and esteem of all brought into contact with him by his generous solicitude for their welfare, his learning and Christian deportment. Subsequently, he was sent by his superiors to Philadelphia, having been appointed to fill a Professorship in the Theological Seminary of that city. While acting in this important capacity, and engaged in expounding the doctrines of the church, he was also attending the church of St. Stephen's, situated at Nicetown, in the vicinity of Philadelphia; eventually, he built up the Catholic church at Germantown, and, becoming its pastor and director, was constrained, owing to the onerous duties connected with this charge, to sever his connection with the Theological Seminary. While in that locality he distinguished himself by his zealousness and his liberal and charitable actions, and by all, Catholic and Protestant, was admired and respected. Later, the Bishop of Pittsburgh having, on account of the precarious condition of his health, resigned his position, the Right Rev. M. Domenec was, in 1860, appointed Bishop of that see. While accepting the appointment to this high office, he deeply regretted leaving his flock in Germantown, and at his departure the residents of that place testified abundantly to the sorrow which they experienced in losing one who was at once a valued friend and a venerated pastor. The consecration services were performed by the late Archbishop Kenrick, distinguished by his pious life and exemplary labors in the cause of the church, the ceremony taking place on the 9th of December, 1860. During the progress of the late Rebellion, in 1862, when the Spanish Government was upon the point of recognizing the Confederacy, he embarked for Madrid, was granted several interviews with the Queen and her chief ministers, and ultimately succeeded in preventing the recognition by Spain of the South as a belligerent and separate power and government. This highly important mission was undertaken at the instance of Archbishop Hughes, who had been deputed by the United States Government to arrange that serious difficulty, but who was prevented by sickness from accomplishing his purpose. The Archbishop was often heard to declare that "Bishop Domenec, of all those who had been sent by the Government of the United States to arrange this matter, was the only one who had ever really succeeded in his mission." A high compliment this, when the delicate and perplexing nature of such an errand is taken into consideration. His life and works are well known throughout the country, especially in western Pennsylvania, where he is universally recognized as a laborious and untiring director, and as one of the most learned theologians and divines in the United States. In all matters concerning church history, usages and precedents, he is an admitted authority. Apart from his theological attainments he is unusually conversant with the general literature of both the new and the old world, and is an earnest student in many and various departments of knowledge. His works and labors have won him notable encomiums and marks of favor from various high dignitaries of the church, by whom he has repeatedly been cited as a churchman worthy of all imitation.

CREW, J. LEWIS, Chemist and Petroleum Merchant, was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 28th, 1830. He attended the Richmond Academy—a military school—where he received a fine classical education. Much of his early learning he owes to his excellent mother, a woman of culture and method, his father having died when he was but two years of age. Although born and brought up

Pub. by Peter F. Cunningham, Philadelphia.

A. Comeau

among the slaves, he was early convinced that slavery was a great wrong. At the age of fourteen he was sent to West Town Boarding School, an institution under the care of the Society of Friends, where he remained two years, receiving the best of instruction, beside being methodically trained in the straightforward, honorable and steady habits of that respectable society. He afterwards proceeded to Professor Gummere's Academy, in Burlington, New Jersey, where he tarried nine months. On January 1st, 1847, he became an apprentice to the drug business, in Philadelphia, entering the store of his brother, James H. Crew, at Fifth and Callowhill streets. In August, 1848, his brother, being obliged by severe illness to relinquish the business, he continued for a short time by himself. About January 1st, 1849, he associated himself with his brother, B. J. Crew, under the firm of B. J. & J. L. Crew. In 1851, he himself was troubled with a pulmonary disease, and was ordered by his physician to the West Indies. Returning in eight months, he sold his interest in the firm to his brother and partner, B. J. Crew. In December, 1852, he started the same business, individually, at the corner of Frankford road and Phœnix street, in the old district of Kensington. He remained there until 1859, when he again associated with his brother, B. J. Crew, first to build a factory for the manufacture of chemicals, and afterwards by purchasing the interest of Mr. Griffith, his brother's partner in a similar manufactory at the corner of Sixth and Oxford streets. Early in 1861, he began, individually, to experiment in oils, with a view of discovering the best method of refining petroleum. He remained at this place as one of the firm of Crew Brothers & Co., until 1862, when, relinquishing the manufacture of chemicals, they removed to Arch and Twenty-third streets, where they operated an oil refinery. In May, 1864, they were burned out. Subsequently to this date, they admitted Joseph Newhouse to an interest, and selecting a new location on the line of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, built the Belmont Oil Works, putting up a most substantial building, replete with every convenience, and at that time pronounced the most perfect oil refinery in the United States. Its capacity was large, for the time, reaching 1500 barrels per week. The oil manufactured there was superior in quality, as was proved at the Paris Exposition, where it received the honor of a Medal of Merit. It always commanded two cents per gallon more than any other. The establishment continued in operation until it was purchased by the Park Commission, and absorbed by Fairmount Park. During the negotiation for its purchase, it ran for a short time as a manufactory of gasoline. The firm was necessarily dissolved when the refinery ceased operations. In the same year—1868—he embarked in the mercantile business, individually, in Margaretta street, whence, in 1870, he removed to Water street. At the beginning of this last-named year he received into partnership Lewis J. Levick, thus constituting the firm of J. L. Crew & Co. In this locality they continued but a short time, as their increased business required a more extended space. In December, 1870, they removed to South Second street, and added John W. Moore to the firm, which now became Crew, Moore & Levick. Here they rested two years, but then, needing larger premises, purchased the present location on Arch street. Although so successful a merchant, Mr. Crew has ever held aloof from all speculative movements, never allowing himself to be tempted to risk a dollar in any ephemeral or specious undertaking, and adhering to the principles instilled into his mind while a pupil at Friends' academies. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Franklin Institute, College of Pharmacy, etc., and has interested himself to procure legislation on the subject of Cattle Transportation. He is prominent in all the benevolent enterprises of the day. He was married in January, 1854.

HARRIS, ALEXANDER, Lawyer, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, February 14th, 1827. He is of honorable Scotch-Irish extraction, and received his preliminary and elementary education in the common schools of his native place; his subsequent studies were pursued successively in the Tuscarora Academy and Washington College, Pennsylvania; and, in 1851, he graduated from the latter institution in the class of that year. He then entered the law office of William M. Biddle, a noted practitioner of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and, under his instruction, fitted himself thoroughly for the legal profession. Upon the completion of the usual course he was admitted to the bar, in April, 1854, and commenced the active practice of his profession in Mifflintown, the capital of Juniata county. Here the able exercise of his talents soon won him an extensive and remunerative clientage, and, in 1855, he was appointed District Attorney by the court. In the spring of 1857, he removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, meeting there, also, with well-merited success. Having, from boyhood, been an untiring and discriminative reader and student, he early imbibed a love for philosophical and metaphysical research, which has, during his whole lifetime, strongly tinctured and characterized his mode of thought and feeling. In 1862, actuated by an ardent desire to master still more completely the various arts and sciences in which he was so deeply interested, he retired from the active duties of his profession and devoted himself entirely to study and writing. In this year he published a valuable *Hand-Book of Geography*, which ran through several editions, and became very extensively known and appreciated, particularly among those best qualified to estimate at its true worth the value of those qualities constituting the real merit of a work upon such a subject. In 1863, he published another volume entitled *The Cause of the War Shown:* an elaborate and logical essay which elicited much comment in public and political

circles in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. His *Biographical History of Lancaster County*, a work of peculiar value to the inhabitants of the State, appeared in 1872. In addition to these commendable labors, he has contributed numerous articles, scientific, philosophical and metaphysical, to the *Mercersburg Review*, a publication of acknowledged merit; and these essays, evincing careful culture and fine analytic and synthetic powers, have attracted much attention from many scientists and theologians. His exhaustive inquiries into the department of metaphysics have made him a recognized authority concerning such matters; from Aristotle to Hegel he has delved deeply into philosophy on the metaphysical side, while on the theological side he is unusually conversant with the subject in its manifold ramifications from Plato to Schleiermacher. He is master of the Latin, Greek, German and French languages, and possesses, moreover, a fair acquaintance with the Italian, Spanish and Hebrew tongues, while his general knowledge of the grammar and of the principles and the construction governing those languages is surpassed by few linguists. At present he is a valued and influential member of the School Board of Lancaster city, and fulfils the duties of that position with marked ability. He was married, October 13th, 1856, to a daughter of Dr. Thomas Johnson, a well-known citizen of the above-mentioned county, and has one child—a boy.

FORMAN, GEORGE V., Oil Operator, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, December 3d, 1843. His parents were Hamilton Forman and Mary (Vansyckle) Forman, both residents of the above-mentioned State. After completing a preliminary course of elementary studies, and when in his fifteenth year, he entered Princeton College, and graduated from that institution in 1861. Entering the law office of A. G. Richey, of Trenton—one of the ablest leading practitioners of the New Jersey bar—he devoted his entire time and attention to the acquirement of a thorough legal education. At the expiration of one year, however, he moved to the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, and, in 1863, commenced to operate in oil there, and also in the neighboring territory. For several years his speculations, in company with those of many others, were unsuccessful and discouraging; but, undaunted by repeated failures, he manfully persevered, trusting that success would eventually crown his efforts. In 1868, he became associated in partnership with John J. Vandergrift, a prominent and influential merchant, and the firm of Vandergrift & Forman was organized. This establishment, dealing in oil and also carrying on the shipping of it, soon assumed large proportions, and rapidly grew to be the most enterprising and extensive in its line of business. Subsequently the partners commenced the construction of a series of "Pipe Lines," ingenious and valuable assistants in the speedy and economical transportation of the oil from the wells to various points of shipment, and also to the refineries. These pipes are two inches in diameter, and, as a general rule, from six to eight miles in length. One of the lines of this company, however, is thirty miles in length, that one being the longest pipe line in the country; they are the proprietors also of a pipe line three inches in diameter, the only one of the size in use either in Oil City or in the adjacent region, the latter arrangement having been rendered necessary on account of the unusual and excessive productiveness of their wells. So rapidly did their trade prosper and increase after the formation of the firm, that they were necessitated to build line after line, until, at the present time, they possess considerably more than three hundred miles of pipe, while several of the lines run constantly five or six pipes. Upon several occasions they have handled the major portion of the whole production of the oil country, becoming thereby the recipients of handsome pecuniary returns. The lines are now known as the United Pipe Lines of Vandergrift, Forman & Co., and form a perfect and ramifying network extending throughout the oil country, and terminating at four grand shipping points, viz.: Brady's Bend, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad; Monterey, on the same road; Harrisville, on the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad; and Ray Milton, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. In addition to their trading and shipping interests, they may be ranked also among the heaviest producers in this section of the State, and are prominently and importantly identified with several banking institutions and financial enterprises in Butler and Venango counties. Although warmly interested in the public welfare, and a decided exponent of his views on all matters involving its interests, G. V. Forman has always manifested an inflexible unwillingness to permit himself to be drawn into the arena of political life. Contented with pushing forward his business to still greater prosperity, he gladly leaves to others the tumults and agitations of a partisan career, while advocating the election of this candidate or condemning the election of the other, in accordance with his conscientious convictions. As a business man, he possesses the entire confidence and esteem of a large circle of merchants and operators; and as a citizen, he is one of the most influential men in the oil region, while the benefit arising to the State from his energetic and efficient efforts in aiding to develop its vast natural resources entitles him to consideration as a public benefactor. He was married, in 1868, to Martha Carter, from Paterson, New Jersey.

BLACKFORD, JOHN, Lawyer, was born in Washington county, Maryland, December 3d, 1842. His father, Henry T. S. Blackford, of Maryland, was a well-known farmer and agriculturist; his mother, Eliza (Mayer) Blackford, of Virginia, was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lewis Mayer, a distinguished Reformed divine of York, who was at one time President of the Mercersburg Theological Seminary;

his grandfather, Colonel John Blackford, was noted for his gallant conduct during the War of 1812. His early education was acquired principally in the public schools and the High School of Sheppardstown, Virginia; subsequently, he became a student in the York County Academy, but finally completed his course of studies in the above-mentioned high school. In January, 1868, he removed to York, Pennsylvania, pursued a course of legal studies under the guidance of his uncle, John L. Mayer, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. Since that date he has been constantly engaged in active practice, has secured a remunerative clientage and won a high reputation. At the present time he is candidate for District Attorney, having received the nomination for that office from the Democratic party, which, in York, is equivalent to an election. He is counsel for several of the leading corporations in this section of Pennsylvania, notably the Hanover Branch Railroad.

ABBOTT, WILLIAM HAWKINS, Operator in Oil and Financier, was born in Middlebury, New Haven county, Connecticut, October 27th, 1819. In early life he was occupied alternately in attending the common schools of his native place and in laboring in the interests of his parents on the farm. When eighteen years of age he became employed as clerk and salesman in the mercantile establishment of General Hemmingway, at Watertown, Litchfield county, Connecticut, remaining in that position until the spring of 1844. He then removed to Newton Falls, Trumbull county, Ohio, and secured employment in the house of Bronson & Warren, eventually, upon the dissolution of the firm by the retirement of the latter, becoming a member of the new organization. At the expiration of the first year, however, the firm of Bronson & Abbott was dissolved, and the partners continued to prosecute their business separately. Subsequently, the latter purchased the interest of his former partner, also the real estate of Bronson & Warren, and from 1848 until 1862 carried on the entire business with uniform prosperity. In February, 1860, he visited the oil region of Western Pennsylvania; arriving in Titusville on the 8th of that month, he inspected the Colonel Drake Well, and, foreseeing the approaching importance of the oil industry, purchased an interest in the James Parker farm, where a well was then being sunk, including the Crossley Well and lease, with an interest also in a tract of 100 acres at Shreve Rock. In this enterprise he invested $10,000, then returned to Ohio, and upon arriving at Newton Falls learned that a fifty-barrel well had been struck on the Parker farm lease. That well, known as the Barnsdoll, was the second struck; was put down with a spring pole; was 112 feet in depth, and produced over fifty barrels of first sand-rock oil per diem. Subsequently, while seeking in New York a market for his oil, he became acquainted with the well-known chemist, George M. Mowbray, and by him was presented to the drug house of the Shefflin Brothers; to these dealers he sold 200 barrels of oil at thirty-five cents per gallon, thus initiating with New York that trade which has since assumed such vast proportions. The after shipment of this oil, owing to the lack of proper facilities, the high price and worthlessness of the barrels and the difficulty of transportation, involved considerable outlay, and until later the profits of the product were greatly diminished by the excessive cost attendant upon its shipment and delivery. In 1860, in connection with James Parker and William Barnsdoll, he began the erection of the first refinery constructed in the oil country, and finished it successfully at a cost of $15,000. In that association he remained for about three years, securing moderate returns and constantly occupied in onerous and responsible duties; during this period he contracted in Ohio for large quantities of barrels, and had them sent to him by wagons for a distance of ninety miles across the country. In 1862, he interested himself in the coal business, and brought to Titusville the first carload ever delivered at that place; pursuing this trade successfully, in October, 1865, he leased for thirty years a tract of partially developed coal lands situated at Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and at the present time is constantly employed in mining and shipping large quantities of its product to the oil region and the adjacent country. In 1863, he purchased from S. S. Fertig a one-eighth "free" interest in the Noble Well, then producing 2,500 barrels per diem, paying for it $27,500; and later secured an interest in the Caldwell Well, which was sold to his company for $145,000. In June, 1867, he connected himself with the Pipe Line interests with Henry Harley, whose line from Benninghoff run to Shaffer farm had been finished in 1866; the consolidation of this with his own pipe line from Pit Hole to Miller farm proved an eminent success. The Pennsylvania Transportation Company, representing a capital of over $2,000,000 and maintaining a tankage capacity of at least 300,000 barrels, owes its magnitude and its remunerative foundation and progress to the united exertions of W. H. Abbott and his coadjutor, H. Harley. The Titusville & Pit Hole Plank Road Company, organized in the summer of 1865 and completed in the winter of 1866, owes its projection and completion partly to W. H. Abbott, who advanced an important sum of money at the outset, and subsequently greatly aided the enterprise by his efficient labors and wise counsels. The Oil Creek & Titusville Mining & Transportation Company, granted a charter in April, 1865, authorizing the building of a railway from Titusville to Union, eventually fell into great pecuniary embarrassments, and was sold at public sale to E. Cooper and I. C. Frisbee, in Philadelphia; in 1870, W. H. Abbott, associating himself with other capitalists, determined to complete and set the road in successful operation; the construction of this important enterprise was then

pushed rapidly to completion, and on February 28th, 1871, it was opened, and the first train of cars passed over it carrying freight and passengers. Toward the erection of the Mission Church of the St. James Episcopal Church of Titusville he subscribed the entire cost, over $4000, and in that church he is a constant communicant, having for many years occupied the position of Senior Warden. Of all measures calculated to benefit the city and the surrounding region he is a generous and able supporter. He was married, in 1846, to Jane Wheeler, of Watertown, Connecticut; a second time to Lucy S. Clark, of Newton Falls, Ohio; and a third time, in 1869, to Anna G. Wheeler, of New York city, who is still living.

HEIGES, GEORGE W., Lawyer, of York, Pennsylvania, was born in the borough of Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania, May 18th, 1842. His father, Jacob Heiges, was a prominent chair manufacturer of the above-mentioned county; his mother was Elizabeth (Mumper) Heiges, and on both the paternal and the maternal sides he is of German extraction. He studied first in the public common schools and also under private tutors; later, he completed a course of academic studies, after which he taught in one of the public schools of his native place. He was thus occupied for several years in the borough and county schools, becoming subsequently the Principal of the York Classical and Normal Institute; later, he was appointed one of the Principals of the Local Normal School, and Tutor in the York Academy. Upon resigning, he became Deputy Superintendent of the Common Schools of York county for one year. After completing the usual course of legal studies, he passed his examination, was admitted to the bar of York county in 1867, and immediately began practice. His industry and talents have won him an excellent connection and a high reputation at the bar. In 1872, he was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1873. While serving in the legislative body, he was a member of the Judiciary, General and Local Committees, of the Federal Relations Committee, of the Constitutional Reform Committee, and of the Judicial Apportionment Committee; also of various other committees of less prominence and importance. During his last term he participated actively and influentially in all measures connected with the more important questions of the day, and was noted for his sound judgment and prompt action under the most trying circumstances. He was appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania a member of the Board of Auditors, constituted to re-examine and re-settle the accounts of various county officers, a measure resulting from a reform movement in his party, and in which he had been prominent. As a Free Mason, he is one of the most zealous and influential members of the organization to which he is attached, and is Past-Master of the Zeredatha Lodge, No. 451, A. Y. M.; he is also Generalissimo of the York Commandery, No. 21, Knights Templar. He is a constant and valued contributor to the press of the county. He has always taken an active part in the political movements of the State and county, and especially is warmly interested in matters connected with the advancement and increase of the public educational systems and advantages. Since his retirement from the Legislature, he has devoted his entire attention to his profession, declining, although repeatedly solicited, to accept any public position.

HOSTETTER, DAVID, Druggist, partner in the firm of Hostetter & Smith, manufacturers of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 23d, 1819. His father, Jacob Hostetter, M. D., a distinguished practitioner, was born in the above-named county, April 18th, 1791, graduated at an early age at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and died March 26th, 1859. His grandfather, Jacob Hostetter, was a German, and born in the same county, July 1st, 1752, dying there December 9th, 1823. His great-grandfather also was named Jacob Hostetter, and settled in Lancaster county in 1735, at a time when it was very sparsely settled and in a state of virginal wildness. At this date he built a stone house, still standing upon a property in the possession of his lineal descendants. He was also a large land-holder, occupying over 600 acres of wood and meadow land, of which 320 acres were bequeathed to his son, who in turn divided this legacy between his two children, the third son being disinherited on account of his disloyalty to the cause of his country during the War of 1812, in which his father and uncle had participated. David Hostetter was educated in Lancaster county, and, April 15th, 1835, while in his fifteenth year, was employed as a clerk and salesman in a dry goods establishment in his native town. He was thus occupied until 1842, when he began business on his own account, meeting with moderate success. April 15th, 1850, he moved to California, and settled in San Francisco. In the following September, however, his entire stock was destroyed by fire, and he returned to his home much discouraged. But shortly after, his indomitable will and perseverance reasserting themselves, in 1853, he associated in partnership with General W. Smith, and organized the present firm for the manufacture of stomach bitters. This medicinal compound was manufactured in accordance with the formula discovered by the deceased Dr. Jacob Hostetter. Thenceforward he met with entire success; and though in the beginning but six hands were employed in the manufacture of his specialty, the firm at the present time furnishes constant employment to nearly 200 men, and possesses an

extensive establishment filled with costly machinery. In 1867, he became a Director of the Pittsburgh Gas Company; in 1869, was elected President; and since that time has continued to be an active and influential member of this important institution. He is the largest stockholder and one of the most energetic movers in the East End and Allegheny Companies. In March, 1874, he purchased the charter of the Columbia Conduit Company, and with his customary energy hastened the work forward to a completion. Upon this occasion he was elected President, but declined to assume the office. Of the Penn Gas-Coal Company of Philadelphia he is a prominent and respected Director, and also the second largest stockholder. He is, moreover, a Director in the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, and in the Fort Pitt Bank. He was married, July 13th, 1854, to Rosetta Rickey, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a striking example of a self-made man, and is remarkable for his indefatigable perseverance in surmounting many and prostrating difficulties, his acute foresight, and the shrewd ability manifested in all the operations of an extensive business conducted with probity, enterprise and prudent economy. He is warmly interested in all local movements tending to improve the commercial interests of the State, and has always evinced a cheerful readiness to assist substantially in charitable and philanthropic measures.

HOPKINS, JAMES HERRON, Lawyer and Banker, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 3d, 1832. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and his ancestry settled in western Pennsylvania before the Revolution, his grandfather, Thomas Hopkins, being an officer in the war of that time. His father, Colonel William Hopkins, was prominent in State politics, was Speaker of the House of Representatives during the "Buckshot War," held various other offices, and died while a member of the last Constitutional Convention. James Herron Hopkins was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania; after leaving school, read law with Judge McCandless, and was admitted to the bar before attaining his majority. After practising law for twenty years, his health failed and he went to Europe. During his travels he wrote a series of letters for the *Pittsburgh Post*, which were afterwards published in a volume bearing the title, *Letters from Europe*. Returning to his native land, he engaged in the banking business in Pittsburgh. He is now President of the Penn Bank and the Union Insurance Company of that place; is also a director in various other banks and corporations. He has always taken a great interest in politics and is a prominent Democrat in Western Pennsylvania; has been three times a candidate for Congress in his district, and in 1872 was a candidate for Congressman at Large. Living in a section of the State that is largely Republican, he has never been elected to any political office. He is married to a lady of the well-known Jamison family of Baltimore, Maryland, several of whom are distinguished in the clergy, the army, the navy, physics, etc.

NORTH, HUGH M., Lawyer, Legislator, etc., was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, May 7th, 1826. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his father, John North, being a prominent merchant of Juniata county, and his mother a daughter of Hugh McAllister, whose father was one of the original settlers of the county, the founder of McAllisterville, and a major in the Revolutionary War. Hugh M. was enabled to enjoy exceptional educational advantages, and graduated with honor from the academy at Mifflinsburg when about twenty years of age. Choosing the legal profession, he entered the office of Judge Casey, a prominent lawyer, who was elected to Congress in 1848 and subsequently was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims. In due course, having passed a most creditable examination, he was admitted to the bar of Lancaster county, August 30th, 1849, having been previously entered at the bar of Union county early in the same year. He removed to Columbia and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. His energy, industry and intellectual acquirements soon brought him into prominence, and he quickly obtained lucrative practice, which has steadily increased; he now ranks among the most able attorneys of the State, and has acquired a large fortune by his labors. Active and public-spirited, he has always taken a great interest in all political questions of a local and national nature. He has held several offices in the town of his adoption with such satisfaction to his fellow-citizens that in 1854 he was elected to the State Legislature on the Democratic and Independent tickets. In 1860, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, and was there placed upon several important committees, among others that on Credentials, a post in this particular convention demanding the exercise of rare judgment and ability. In 1864, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress against the late Thaddeus Stevens, and ran far ahead of his ticket. In 1872, he held the same position in opposition to A. Herr Smith, but as the district had long been largely Republican it was impossible for him to gain the election. He has been for many years Solicitor for several of the most important railroad companies in the State, and also holds the same official position in several other large corporations, including banks, insurance companies, etc. He is President of the First National Bank of Columbia, and is Director in a number of other institutions. In 1874, he polled the second highest vote in the Democratic State

Convention as the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania. He has been for many years a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, and the President for twelve years of its Board of Trustees. He was married, December 23 l, 1868, to a daughter of Thomas E. Franklin, a prominent lawyer of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

FERTIG, JOHN, Mayor of Titusville, was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, March 17th, 1837. His parents were among the earliest settlers of that section, having located there in 1834, when the county was little more than a wilderness. Laboring on the home farm in boyhood, he attended the log school-house in the winter. These scant educational advantages he turned to the best account, and laid the foundation of his present solid acquirements. Leaving home at eighteen, he travelled on foot 150 miles to the great lumbering districts on the Susquehanna. Obtaining employment as a sawyer in an extensive establishment, he labored for about a year. Then feeling the necessity for more education if he would rise to the measure of his ambition, he abandoned work, returned home, obtained such books as he could, and studied to such good purpose that he soon became a teacher. For four years he taught in a district school, first near Neilltown, and later at Steam Mills, near West Hickory, continuing his own studies the while and taking a course at the Neilltown Academy. In 1860, the great oil fever having reached his neighborhood, he commenced operations by leasing a small tract of oil territory known as the McElhenny farm. Associating with him two gentlemen, he arranged for the sinking of a well, investing in the enterprise the entire savings of his years of teacher's toil, and also, in order to make up what he lacked in capital, engaging for day labor with the contractor. He lost his money and labor, the well proving oilless and being abandoned. Determined to succeed, and profiting by the experience gained in his unfortunate venture, he immediately secured the necessary implements and contracted to sink several wells. Having by this means again accumulated some little capital, he returned in about a year to his abandoned claim, and eventually, after many disappointments and trials, he reaped abundantly the reward of his toil and perseverance. Having acquired a considerable fortune, he has for the past fourteen years been largely interested in real estate, dealing therein so extensively that he is at this time reputed to be the heaviest property holder in the town of Titusville. He has done much to improve the place, the fine buildings known as Fertig's Block being a conspicuous evidence of his public spirit. His character as a citizen and a merchant is above reproach. The estimation in which he is held and his popularity in the community in which he resides was well exhibited in the spring of 1873. Though a Democrat, he was then elected Mayor of Titusville by the largest majority ever gained by any candidate for that office, his opponent, the acting mayor, having been elected by the Republicans, the dominant party of the town. With such satisfaction did the citizens regard his administration that he was re-elected to the office in 1874, and the evidences of public favor constantly expressed towards him point directly to his elevation to higher and more important positions in the public service. In every movement tending to the advancement of the town with which he is by business and association connected, he is most zealous. He is attached as Vice-President to the management of two of the banking institutions of his section, and in finance, as in commerce, his abilities render him a most valuable guide and associate. He was married, in 1861, to Angeline E. Coldren, of Venango county.

McCLINTOCK, JONAS R., Physician, Soldier, Mayor, State Senator, etc., was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, about the year 1810. He is descended from Celtic and Teutonic sources, his paternal ancestor, John McClintock, having, in 1789, at the age of seventeen, emigrated from Ireland, and the maternal side being represented by Peter Roup, who arrived from Germany and settled in Lancaster county in 1761, and whose son, Colonel Jonas Roup, removed to Allegheny county in 1793. Both his parents died upon their farm, located in what is now the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of Pittsburgh. He received a thorough education at the Western University of Pennsylvania, and after pursuing a course of medical reading in his native city, under Dr. S. R. Holmes, commenced the practice of his profession, and so quickly won success and reputation that in 1833 he was appointed Physician to the Almshouse and Prison, and during the Cholera epidemic of that year was selected as Health Physician by the Board of Health. He was President of the Common Council of the city in 1834, was elevated to the Mayoralty in 1836, and though belonging to the Democratic minority, was re-elected for the two subsequent terms. In 1840, he was appointed by the President of the United States to the Chemical Department of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, which position he held for seven years, resigning it on the death of his father and returning to reside with his mother upon the old homestead. He is claimed as the father of the Duquesne Grays, having originated them in 1832; for a long time, and in some trying situations, he commanded this celebrated corps. He was elected to the Legislature in 1850, and became prominent in that body. As Chairman of the Committee on Domestic Manufactures, he defeated, by his report, the repeal of the ten-hour law of 1849. He reported the Apportionment bill of 1850, which succeeded the veto of

Governor Johnston, and which passed into a law. In 1853, he was elected to the State Senate, where, as Chairman of the Committee on Education, he reported the School Bill of 1854, and by his personal efforts and influence secured its passage. He voted for the Republican resolution instructing the Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, to save, as he explained his vote, the downfall of the great Democratic party. During the panic of 1837, he refused to sign as dictated by ordinance the $100,000 issue of small notes, and under threats of impeachment and removal from the mayoralty remained firm, and triumphantly presented to Councils a forgotten section of an act of 1821, making the action required a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment. At the commencement of the late civil war he offered for active duty in the field, camp or garrison. He acted as Adjutant-General on the staff of General William Wilkins, and aided in organizing 3,500 citizens during the first months of the war, fully nine-tenths of which force was, in a short time, in service at the front. As a regular visitor to the Army of the Potomac during the latter three years of the war his notes from the field and hospital received high consideration at the War Department, and were the cause of the correction of more than one fault and need. In 1864, when after peremptorily declining a nomination either to Congress or the State Senate his friends persisted in placing his name on the ticket, he ignored the nomination, and removing from his home remained away until the contest was decided, thus consistently maintaining his avowed resolution made in the first hours of the Rebellion that he "would refuse to enter into conflict for civil position until treason should be wiped out." After devoting several years to the recovery of his wife's health, he settled down on the old homestead, now in the midst of a thriving city.

MCCUEN, ALEXANDER, City Commissioner of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that city, February 14th, 1834. His parents were natives of Ireland, and his father, Alexander McCuen, was engaged for a term of three years in the service of the United States, in the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, which participated actively in the late Rebellion. He was educated at the Southwest Public School, and, after acquiring a useful education, became employed in the brickyard of Pritman & Co., whose establishment was located at Twentieth and Market streets, and learned the trade of brickmaking. He then served his time as an apprentice with Wright & Brothers, on Market street, bone and ivory turners. In 1858, while the laying of the Atlantic Cable was progressing, he was employed in the United States service, and, while on board the United States man-of-war "Niagara," assisted in arranging and putting it out. April 18th, 1861, he was present at the memorable riots in Baltimore, and aided efficiently in assisting to quell the turbulence. Subsequently, he enlisted for three months as a private in the 18th Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Lewis commanding; was discharged, and re-enlisted in the 72d Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Baxter; later, August 10th, 1861, he was appointed First Sergeant in Company D; January 1st, 1863, was promoted from that company to Company K, as Second Lieutenant, and September 10th, 1863, as First Lieutenant. After the battle of Gettysburg, he was appointed to a captaincy, December 25th, 1863, in the latter company, a promotion due to his capture of a stand of colors from the Confederate color-bearer, and the observance of the incident by General Webb, who complimented him highly for his intrepid conduct; August 24th, 1864, he was mustered out with his company. Finally, he was connected with the 203d Pennsylvania Regiment as Captain of Company E, with which he served for nearly twelve months. During the action at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, January 15th, 1865, he was severely wounded, and afterward, March 13th, 1865, was appointed Major by brevet of that organization, for gallant conduct; he was mustered out with his company, June 22d, 1865. In 1868, he was nominated and elected by the Republican party City Commissioner, for three years; and re-elected in 1871, for a second term, which expires January 1st, 1875.

MCNAIR, HIRAM S., Journalist, was born in Freedom township, Adams county, Pennsylvania, June 22d, 1838. His father, Samuel S. McNair, born also in Adams county, Pennsylvania, was a descendant of one of the earliest Scotch settlers of that county; his mother, S. C. (Bigler) McNair, was a former resident of Franklin county, in the same State. He was educated at Gettysburg College, and the Delaware Literary Institution, Delaware county, New York. At the outbreak of the war he left the latter establishment and entered the United States service, April 16th, 1861, as private in the 2d Pennsylvania Infantry. At the end of his three months' service he re-enlisted as private in Cole's Maryland Cavalry. With this body he served actively in the ranks until 1862, when he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy by the order of Colonel Dixon S. Miles, and, subsequently, owing to the protracted absence of the superior officer, commanded his company from the time of his appointment. He was afterward promoted by Governor Bradford, of Maryland, to a First Lieutenancy in the 3d Maryland Cavalry, and was ordered with his regiment to the Department of the Gulf. There he participated in the Red River campaign; during its progress was promoted to a Captaincy, and, after the Mobile campaign, while in command at Woodville, Mississippi, was brevetted Major by the order of General Canby, then in command of the

Gulf Department. In the fall of 1865, he was mustered out at Vicksburg. In the fall of the following year he removed to York, Pennsylvania, entered the well-known law office of Henry L. Fisher, and, in November, 1868, was admitted to the bar. He practised, however, but for a short period, entering in the latter part of 1869 into mercantile business, dealing in dry goods under the firm-name of Hauer & McNair. This partnership connection lasted until the fall of 1873, when he retired and purchased the *York Republican*, the leading Republican paper of York county, which under his able management has acquired new prestige and popularity. In 1872, he was the candidate on the Republican ticket from York for the Legislature, and, although connected with the minority, ran considerably ahead of his ticket, reducing the opposing majority from about two thousand to nine hundred. At the present time, he is the Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He was married, in 1868, to Nettie Hauer, of York, Pennsylvania.

DETWILER, SOLOMON S., Banker, Capitalist, etc., was born in York county, Pennsylvania, October 28th, 1833. His father, Joseph Detwiler, was an extensive and wealthy farmer and real estate owner of that section; and his mother a member of the well-known Gerber family, of the same county. Beginning with the common schools of the neighborhood, he completed his education at the Mount Joy Academy. On attaining his majority, he entered upon the business of life as clerk and bookkeeper in the hardware store of Jonas Runkle, in Columbia, and so remained for five years. In July, 1860, he associated in partnership with his brother, and engaged in the private banking business, in the same town, under the firm-title of Detwiler & Brother. The reputation sustained by the young partners speedily gained them a large connection, and they continued to transact business under the original name, until May, 1864, when their banking-house was merged into the First National Bank of Columbia. S. S. Detwiler was, at the same time, elected to the post of cashier of the institution, and has continued to serve in that capacity, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, ever since. As a private banker he was eminently successful, and by his high acquirements, gentlemanly disposition and address, and strict integrity, won the unreserved confidence of the community. In the spring of 1870, in company with five other gentlemen, he originated and placed in operation the Columbia Deposit Bank, and ever since, as one of its principal Directors and Managers, has been largely instrumental in raising it to its present state of prosperity. To the town of his adoption he has been a most useful benefactor, having interested himself largely in real estate transactions and having erected many valuable buildings. He owns a very considerable amount of farm property in the counties of York and Lancaster, the finest agricultural section of Pennsylvania, and also a large stone quarry near Columbia. He also holds an interest, as partner, in the celebrated White Lime Quarry, at Wrightsville, Pennsylvania. He has been President of the Columbia Insurance Company, for several years; and, for some time, presided over the Town Council, of which body he was, for six years, a member. He has likewise been presiding officer of the School Board for three years, and is a prominent member and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was married, April 27th, 1860, to a daughter of Isaac Redsicker, a wealthy tanner, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

SLOAN, HANNIBAL K., Lawyer, was born in Indiana, Pennsylvania, September 4th, 1838. His parents were James M. and Margaret (Kelly) Sloan; his maternal grandfather, Meek Kelly, was a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania from one of the northwestern districts which, some forty years since, included Indiana county; his paternal grandfather, Walter Sloan, held the commission of Captain in the War of 1812, serving efficiently on the Canadian frontier. Beginning in the common schools, he continued his education in the Indiana Academy until his sixteenth year. During the two following years he was learning the trade of machinist; but, during the memorable financial panic of 1857, his employers, with many other machinists in Indiana, were obliged to temporarily close their establishments, and he was unable to procure further employment. Philadelphia was visited, but in none of its machine shops could he find a situation; he then moved to Sussex county, Delaware, where he engaged with Shryock & Johnston, who were filling a naval contract for the furnishing of live oak to the Government. In six months, he returned to his home and began, in September, 1859, to study law under Hugh Weir. His course was partially finished in April, 1861, when, the Rebellion breaking out, he, with others, raised and organized the Indiana Nationals. Of this organization he was elected Second Lieutenant in the following May, and, when entirely completed, it was sent to Camp Wright, near Pittsburgh, June 10th, 1861. The Indiana Nationals were mustered into State service simultaneously with Company B of the 11th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, commanded by Thomas F. Galaher, of Westmoreland county. In July, 1861, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and, in the same month, left Camp Wright for Washington, where his regiment was mustered into the United States service, constituting a part of the First Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac. That corps, then commanded by General McDowell, was subsequently transferred to the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Fitz John Porter; under this command he participated actively in the seven days' battles in front of Richmond,

Geo K. Anderson

from Mechanicsville to Malvern Hills, and also in all the actions and movements in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged until June 1st, 1864. Prior to this date he was, December 13th, 1862, promoted to a Captaincy, and, in May, 1863, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of the Wilderness was appointed Major by brevet; also, while taking part in the battle of Gettysburg, he was favorably noticed for his brave and efficient services. June 13th, 1864, he was mustered out of the service with his regiment. After being engaged for two years in the oil business of the Pennsylvania oil region, he returned to the study of law under his former preceptor, H. W. Weir. In October, 1866, he was appointed United States Assistant Assessor, and, in February, 1867, upon the completion of the studies pursued meanwhile, was admitted to the bar at the September term of Indiana, and since has continued to practice his profession with marked ability and success. He was subsequently nominated by the Democrats of the Legislative District of Indiana and Westmoreland counties and elected, although the Republican majority of that district was considerably over 1000. At the close of the Legislative term of 1871, he resumed the practice of law, but ultimately, owing to the solicitations of many friends, allowed his name to be used as a candidate for Congress; and the Democratic County Convention unanimously accorded him the nomination.

ANDERSON, HON. GEORGE K., President of the Exchange Bank of Titusville, Pennsylvania, Railroad Operator and Legislator, was born at East Waterford, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, September 14th, 1834. His father, Enoch L. Anderson, who died recently in his seventy-sixth year, was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and a son of Colonel Enoch Anderson, one of five brothers who were noted for their valor and efficient services while serving in Washington's army throughout the Revolutionary War; these brothers, settling in Maryland, Tennessee and Kentucky, became subsequently prominent and influential men and public officers. Twenty members of the family have been elected to the House of Representatives at Washington, and four to the United States Senate. His great uncle was a member of the United States Senate for a period of eighteen years, at one time officiated as President of that body, and later was Comptroller of the Treasury for twenty-one years. Hon. Alexander Anderson, formerly member of Congress from the Knoxville District of Tennessee, and United States Senator, noted for his energy and abilities, was a nearly-connected relative of George K. Anderson's ancestors. From 1800 to 1868, Enoch L. Anderson resided in East Waterford, where he reared a family consisting of ten children, following the tanning business, and engaged also in farming and agricultural pursuits. In the latter year he removed to Titusville with his son, and there resided until the date of his death. George K. Anderson remained with his parents in East Waterford until July, 1850, when, having thoroughly learned the trade of tanning under his father, he entered upon a course of studies at the Tuscarora Academy, pursuing a student's life until 1854, and in the interim acquiring a varied and valuable training and education. From September, 1854, until September of the following year, he was employed as a clerk in a store at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania; subsequently, desiring to obtain a more perfect knowledge of the different rules, principles and systems governing the management and prosecution of mercantile enterprises, he entered Duff's Commercial College, of Pittsburgh. Upon the completion of the usual course of studies in that institution, he graduated in commercial, banking, and railroad bookkeeping, receiving on the occasion high encomiums from his tutors for his perseverance and shrewd insight into the details and minutiæ incident to this particular branch of learning. He then put into active operation his newly-acquired knowledge by acting as Bookkeeper and private Secretary for Kirk & Rhodes, well-known and prominent car builders of Rochester, Pennsylvania. That establishment, employing over three hundred men, presented an admirable field for the exercise of administrative and executive powers, and for obtaining a varied and valuable experience; and the numerous and responsible duties connected with its direction he fulfilled with marked promptitude and ability. With Kirk & Rhodes he remained until the fall of 1858, when he embarked in the wholesale and retail grocery business at Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, under the firm-name of Power & Anderson; in the same place he also entered the dry goods business, under the firm-name of Anderson & Packard. In this locality and in these undertakings he was actively engaged until September, 1862, when he sold out his interests in both establishments, in order to accept a position as assistant to General W. W. Irwin, Commissary-General of Pennsylvania, tendered to him and urged upon his acceptance. He remained in the office until October, 1864, constantly and laboriously occupied in the discharge of responsible and onerous duties, and during portion of the time acting as Secretary to the Board of Military Claims. Resigning at the latter date, he visited the oil regions, settling primarily at Tan Farm, October 4th, and afterwards, November 1st, making his head-quarters at Petroleum Centre, Venango county. July 11th, 1868, he purchased the Brigg's Place, in Titusville, and sent for his parents and sisters to take charge of his new home; since then he has resided there, meeting with great and merited success in various and extensive enterprises. Upon three different occasions he has been chosen Senatorial Delegate to State Conventions, and was Delegate to the National Convention which nominated Grant for a second term. In 1873, he was elected to the Senate from Crawford county, having in Titusville a majority of over 800 ballots on a vote of less than 1000 in the city. Since starting as an oil operator he

has drilled more than 200 wells; and at one time his income attained the unusual proportions of fifteen hundred dollars *per diem*. During the past seven or eight years he has employed constantly, in one or another business and enterprise, about 300 men, thus affording direct support to more than 900 persons. Several young men who entered into business life in his establishments and under his care as bookkeepers, superintendents, overseers and engineers, have since become wealthy and prominent merchants and dealers. He was one of the original investors in the Northern Pacific, the Texas Pacific, and various other railroads and enterprises, being always a leading and energetic promoter thereof. He is, and has been from its organization, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, a corporation having a capital of $1,700,000 in stock and $200,000 raised on bonds; it owns and operates 500 miles of pipe lines, and has a tankage of 300,000 barrels; such men as Colonel T. A. Scott, William H. Kemble, C. B. Wright, of Philadelphia, the Vice-President of the Erie Railroad, Messrs. Harley and Abbott and Judge Douglass, of Titusville, are associated in its direction. He is also Director of five different banks. After settling in the oil region, and before the expiration of the first year, he was offered by one of the largest and wealthiest owners of oil property a position as Superintendent with a salary of $10,000 per annum; but having commenced operations on his own responsibility, and feeling sure that he would ultimately meet with much success, he declined the offer, and the sequel has shown that he acted wisely. In all schemes for the development of Pennsylvania resources he takes a warm and active interest; while all movements of a philanthropic nature find from him cordial sympathy and generous support. He was married, July 5th, 1859, to Emma Hawkins (the only daughter of the late Rev. D. K. Hawkins, of Pittsburgh), who died August 26th, 1864, leaving three small children, one an infant; only one child, eleven years old, is now living.

WEISS, CHARLES, Coal Merchant, was born February 10th, 1812, at Nicetown, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, his parents being George Weiss and Sarah (Nice) Weiss. He received his education at the old Germantown Academy, and on leaving there, when about seventeen years of age, was apprenticed to learn the trade of a lapidary. At the expiration of his term he went (about 1838) to Philadelphia, and there became engaged in the business of hotel keeping, which he continued to carry on until 1846, when he became a coal merchant, his location being on Ninth street, above Poplar. In 1850, he removed to Germantown, and has continued the business there up to the present time (1874). He has engaged extensively in real estate operations in Germantown, in which he has been very successful. He is a Director of the National Bank of Germantown, and of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Germantown, and is also intimately connected with all the important local enterprises of the town, in which he holds an honorable and conspicuous position. In politics he is a Republican. He was married, in 1838, to Susan R., daughter of Jacob Hortter, of Germantown.

SCHLUNDECKER, GENERAL MATHEW, Treasurer of the German Savings Bank, Erie, Pennsylvania, was born in Bavaria, July 10th, 1829. Educated in the public schools of his native country, he came to seek his fortune in America when he was twenty years of age. He settled in Erie and engaged in mercantile pursuits till the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, though previously General of the State militia and well versed in military tactics, he set an example to the community by enlisting as a private, on April 19th, 1861. He was, however, soon promoted to the commission of Major, and was afterwards elected Colonel of the 111th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. As remarked by a fellow-citizen, the energy, public spirit and sagacity of General Schlundecker have been manifested to the great advantage of Erie. Many of its improvements have originated with him, and all have received his support. Of large means and irrepressible energy, he is always ardent in the support of measures that commend themselves to his judgment. Still in the ascendance of life, with broad financial schemes requiring time to mature, the better part of his career has probably yet to be told.

EWING, HON. THOMAS, Lawyer and President Judge of the United States District Court of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1827. His parents were both of Scotch-Irish descent, and when he was about three years of age they settled in Allegheny. His education, which was thorough and extended, was completed by his graduation from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1853. For one year following he was an assistant Teacher in a school in his native State, and for the next three years Principal of the Natchez (Mississippi) Institute. Having occupied his leisure in legal studies and gained admittance to the bar, he commenced, in 1857, the practice of the law in Pittsburgh, and soon succeeded in establishing a professional connection which has brought him wealth and high honor professionally and politically. He was a Republican Delegate, representing the Thirty-third Senatorial District, composed of the county of Allegheny, in the Constitutional Convention of 1872–'73, and occupied an influential position

therein, being a member of the Committees on Legislation and Revenue, Taxation and Finance. He was for many years a School Director, and takes a great interest in all matters pertaining to popular education. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Hufnagel, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to his present high position during his term of service as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and assumed the duties of the post on the 1st day of March, 1873.

HAMPTON, JOHN HENRY, Lawyer, etc., son of Hon. Moses Hampton, was born at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, October 25th, 1828. His father's means being ample, he was afforded peculiar educational advantages. His preliminary studies were pursued at the Western University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and in 1842 he was placed at the West Alexander Academy, where, under the tuition of Dr. John McCloskey, he was prepared for college. In the fall of 1844, he entered the Sophomore class of Washington College, and graduated from that institution with the highest honors in September, 1847. In the spring of that year he was selected to deliver the original oration in the contest between the literary societies of the college, and succeeded in winning for his society the honor which for the five preceding years it had been unable to attain. He began the study of law with Hon. James Todd, in Philadelphia, but, his health failing, he returned to Pittsburgh, where, later, he resumed his studies under the Hon. Edwin H. Stowe, and was admitted to the bar February 15th, 1851. He at once engaged in practice with his father, but the connection was severed by the elevation of the latter to the bench. On the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh, in 1852, he was appointed Assistant Solicitor, and since has almost exclusively devoted his attention to the interests of that great corporation. In 1857, upon the resignation of General William A. Stokes, then Solicitor, he was placed at the head of his department, where he still remains. The same year he was also appointed Solicitor of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and upon the leasing of that road to the Pennsylvania Company retained his position. From the completion of the Pan Handle and the Western Pennsylvania Railroads he has been Solicitor for both, and he holds a like office in the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company. In 1872, with his then partner, he added the solicitorship of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company to his long list of corporation clients, and it was supplemented in 1874 by the Allegheny Valley Railroad. In politics, he has through life been an active, working Whig and Republican. He was frequently a member of State conventions, and his services were greatly in demand as a campaign speaker; but of late years his professional engagements have prevented him from appearing as actively in the political arena, though he still continues warmly interested in and firmly attached to the party he has done so much to serve. He was the projector of the Allegheny County Law Library, and has been its President ever since its organization. He delivered the oration, October 21st, 1873, on behalf of Washington College, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington and Jefferson College; Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing one on behalf of Jefferson College, and Hon. John Scott another. Mr. Hampton's oration was largely quoted by the leading papers of the country and elicited much favorable comment.

ALLISON, JOSEPH, President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and Oyer and Terminer of the City and County of Philadelphia, was born in 1820, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, his parents being then residents of that city. When in his nineteenth year he began the study of the law under John B. Adams, and was admitted to the bar on November 23d, 1843. Although not the recipient of a collegiate or classical education, he, in company with such men as David Rittenhouse and Chancellor Walworth, may assert that he was his own tutor, and graduated upon a farm. Taking into consideration the difficulties encountered by him at the outset of his professional career, his efforts were soon crowned with success, and when unexpectedly placed in nomination for a judicial seat he had succeeded in acquiring a lucrative and widening practice. From 1846 to 1851 he was Solicitor of the District of Spring Garden. In October of the latter year, he was nominated by the Know Nothing party, and was elected to the bench as Associate Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia; to this position he was again returned in October, 1861. Subsequently, he was appointed by Governor Curtin to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of President Judge Oswald Thompson. In October, 1866, he was elected for a term of ten years to the position which he at present occupies.

FISHER, HON. ROBERT J., Lawyer and President Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in May, 1808. His father, George Fisher, also of Harrisburg, was one of the first lawyers admitted to the bar in Dauphin county, was in active practice there for more than sixty years, and during one period of his lifetime practised in all the counties of the State from Lancaster to the New York State line on the Susquehanna; noted for his aversion to political office-holding, he repeatedly declined to accept public positions of honor and emolument, and on one occasion,

having acted as Judge of Election, would not receive the compensation due to him for his services, saying that he "had never taken a dollar of public money, nor would take it"; he died in the entire possession of all his faculties, when in his eighty-seventh year. His mother, Ann (Jones) Fisher, of Philadelphia, was a niece of Chief Justice Shippen, and a daughter of Robert S. Jones. His brother, John Adams Fisher (now deceased), was for many years an able practitioner in the Twelfth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, and possessed a very extensive practice of the most honorable nature. Robert J. Fisher was educated at the Harrisburg Academy, and at the age of eighteen engaged in a course of legal studies under the able guidance of his father. In September, 1827, he entered the Law Department of Yale College, and in the fall of 1828 was admitted to the bar, when, removing immediately to York, Pennsylvania, he rapidly acquired a large and remunerative practice. From an early date he has been uniformly identified with the Democratic party, and has several times represented York county in State conventions; but he has never been a member of any legislative body, declining on many occasions nominations for various responsible positions whose attendant duties might have interfered with his professional pursuits. In 1840, he was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore which nominated Martin Van Buren for President; and in 1847 was appointed as one of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point; he was also on the committee appointed to prepare the final report, and the major portion of that part not relating to military affairs was written by him. In 1848, he was placed on the Democratic electoral ticket, but, Pennsylvania not recognizing General Cass's claims to the Presidency, he did not secure an election. He was first elected to the position of President Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District in October, 1851, was re-elected to that important office in 1861, and was again chosen in 1871; on each of these occasions he received the unanimous nomination of the York County Convention and of the District Conference. During the late Rebellion, he was an earnest Unionist, and in his charge to the Grand Jury at the April session of 1861 strongly recommended the raising of troops for the support of the National authority, urging also the advisability of ample appropriations for the support of the families of those who should volunteer to sustain the Government; in pursuance of this recommendation, the commissioners subsequently appropriated a large sum of money, which was expended in accordance with his advice. Later, York was made a military station, and while such one of its citizens, Mr. Harris, was arrested by military authority and imprisoned in a guard-house; application was made to Judge Fisher for a writ of habeas corpus, which was promptly granted. The prisoner, guarded by a file of soldiers with fixed bayonets, was brought into the court room; the counsel for the relator asked the court to order the soldiers to lay aside their arms; the judge replied that, regardless of the military present, he would discharge or remand the relator as the law required. In this, one of the earliest conflicts between the civil and the military power, he firmly sustained the majesty of the law, and the relator was discharged. On a similar occasion he again opposed a growing military despotism, and in a serious quarrel between the military and civil authorities acted as a strict and fearless arbiter. While ardently anxious for the speedy overthrow of the Rebellion, he was determined to assert the supremacy of the civil law, and in no instance did he experience a defeat. Although strongly attached to the principles of the Democratic party, he has, since his accession to the bench, retired from all active participation in local and State politics. Some of his legal opinions have been widely quoted in the newspapers and legal journals; among them may be cited *Coover's Appeal*, 5 *Casey*, 10; *Commonwealth* vs. *Ahl*, 7 *Wright*, 34; *York County* vs. *Dallhousan*, 9 *Wright*, 372; and *Hill* vs. *Myers*, 10 *Wright*, 15. He was married, January 28th, 1836, to Catherine Jameson, youngest daughter of Horatio Gates Jameson, Professor of Surgery in the Cincinnati Medical College and also in the Washington Medical College at Baltimore, Maryland; she dying May 28th, 1850, he was again married in Northbridge, Massachusetts, in September, 1854, to Mary Sophia Cadwell, who is still living.

FAULKNER, PETER, M. D., Physician, was born at Milton, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, February 21st, 1794. He springs from the same root as the eminent Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia, though the connection between them is remote. At a very early age he removed with his parents to Steuben county, New York, and after receiving a good English education, in a private school, entered his father's office to study medicine when but fifteen years old. His father, who was a man of fine parts, a graduate of Princeton and a member of the New York Legislature, enjoyed a large practice, which enabled him to give his son great clinical advantages, so that, besides an unusual acquaintance for his years with the diagnosis and pathology of disease, the young man had, before the age of twenty-one, acquired a perfect theoretical and practical knowledge of anatomy, having with the other two students in his father's office made seven entire dissections, while three is about the most students at the medical colleges usually perform. To this rigid practical training in anatomy may doubtless be ascribed Dr. Faulkner's great success in operative surgery. So skilful was his hand, and so rapid, that when it became necessary in later years to amputate the leg of a son who refused to permit any one else to perform the operation, it is related that, having applied the tourniquet and given himself an instant to command his nerves, he

turned, performed the operation and removed the young man from the table in the almost incredibly short space of four minutes and a half. At the age of twenty-one he assumed the entire charge of his father's connection for a year, and afterwards proceeded to Danville, Pennsylvania, where he remained another year. Later, he removed to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and thence to Dauphin county, where he practised four years at the village of Halifax. Then he stayed a short time at Erie, subsequently settling for twenty-three years in Crawford county. In 1844, he removed to the city of Erie, where he has since lived. After practising thirty-one years on the allopathic system, and acquiring a reputation that gave significance to his apostacy, he took up the study of homœopathy, and after testing it quietly for a year, with the best results, renounced the allopathic treatment in a public letter to the newspapers, which for a time drew down upon him the severest animadversions of the school he had deserted. But he has lived to see homœopathy respected and to build up a successful practice. Already past fourscore years, he lives in the enjoyment of a clear mind and vigorous health. Impaired sight, however, obliges him to relinquish surgical practice. He has been thrice married and is the father of three practising physicians. In 1815, he married Rebecca Merrick, of Maryland, who lived but three years; in 1825, Jane Moody, of Erie, who died in 1863; and later, Mary B. Taggart, also of Erie.

GAZZAM, JOSEPH M., Lawyer and Financier, of Pittsburgh, President of the Franklin Savings Fund and Safe Deposit Company, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 2d, 1842. His grandfather, William Gazzam, was a prominent English journalist of the Liberal school in the reign of George III.; and, having earnestly and persistently opposed the course of treatment adopted in the face of the American colonists, was compelled to leave England, and coming to this country settled in Pittsburgh. His parents were Hon. Edward D. Gazzam and Elizabeth Antoinette (Bulen) Gazzam; the latter, married to the former in 1835, was the daughter of Constantine Antoine Bulen, the son of Baron de Bulen, who was the first Minister from Austria to this country. His education was acquired in the Western University of Pennsylvania, and upon the completion of his course of studies in that institution he read law with Hon. David Reed. January 4th, 1864, he was admitted to the Allegheny county courts; in 1866, to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; in 1867, to the United States Circuit and District Courts; and in 1870, to the Supreme Court of the United States. For several years he represented the First Ward in the City Councils, evincing marked energy and ability in the faithful fulfilment of his duties. He is President of the Franklin Savings Fund and Safe Deposit Company; also President of the United States, the American and the International Building and Loan Associations. He is, moreover, the Director for Pennsylvania of the United States Law Association.

GOWEN, FRANKLIN B., Lawyer and President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, was born at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 9th, 1836. Adopting the profession of the law, he was admitted to the bar of his native city in May, 1860, and quickly acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, which he retained until his acceptance of the Presidency of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1870. He was for some time District Attorney of Schuylkill county. On the appointment of the Constitutional Convention, in 1872, he was elected as a Democratic Delegate at Large. He discharged the duties of this position with zeal and assiduity, and continued to take part ably in all the debates of the convention until May, 1873, when he resigned. While in the convention he was Chairman of the Committee on Revision and Adjustment, and a member of the Committee on County, Town-ship and Borough Officers. His speeches, delivered while in this body, were vigorous, clear and to the point, and were hardly excelled for their effectiveness by any made on that floor. In his capacity as chief of one of the most important railroads of the State, he has displayed great administrative ability, to which is owing, in no small measure, the growing prosperity of that valuable road.

KING, ALEXANDER, Merchant, was born in Milford, Donegal county, Ireland, in 1816. Attending various local private schools until seventeen years of age, he left his home, and about the year 1836 came to the United States. Landing in Baltimore, he got a situation as a clerk in a grocery house, remaining for three years. He then moved to Pittsburgh, where he joined his brother, Robert H. King, a merchant grocer. In two years he entered into partnership with John Watts, a resident of the town, under the firm-name of Watts & King, and they traded as general grocers. This connection lasted for three years, when, upon the dissolution of the firm, he prosecuted the business alone, meeting with great success. In 1843, he introduced soda-ash into this country, and subsequently furnished it in large quantities to various manufacturers of glass; that article he imported from England, and, by the exercise of energy and shrewdness combined, secured large returns for his outlay. A few years later, he conceived the idea of manufacturing soda-ash, and established for that purpose an extensive factory

in Birmingham, Pittsburgh, associating with him, as partner, Thomas Graham, under the firm-name of King & Graham. That enterprise, however, was not successful, as the article could not be produced here to sell with fair profit beside the imported ash, and the business was abandoned. Since this time, the partners have continued the importing of soda-ash, and their efforts have resulted prosperously. Although disinclined to take an active part in political movements, A. King is warmly interested in the welfare of the Democratic party, and supports its measures and nominations. He is one of the Trustees of the Gas Works, and is the largest holder in the Fort Pitt Bank Company. He has been twice married.

HEIGES, PROFESSOR S. B., Scholar, Scientist, etc., was born at Dillsbury, Pennsylvania, February 16th, 1837. In the local school he was scholar and teacher, until his sixteenth year, when he was placed in full charge of a school in Perry county. In 1854, the first year of the County Superintendency in Pennsylvania, he became a teacher in Cumberland county; and the next year was assigned, as Principal, to an academy previously presided over by the superintendent of that county. During several years, he spent the summer seasons at the Cumberland Valley Institute, Mechanicsburg, then in a highly flourishing condition, and for a few sessions was there engaged in the capacity of tutor, availing himself, meanwhile, of the opportunity to pursue a course of instruction in natural sciences, under the able tuition of Professor Dornbough. He was next chosen Professor of Mathematics in the Cumberland County Normal School, and occupied that chair during three sessions. In 1861, he removed to York, and organized a very flourishing school at Cottage Hill College, where he remained until commissioned Superintendent of the Schools of York county, June 4th, 1863, to which position, three years subsequently, he was unanimously re-elected. After retiring he filled the chair of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences in the York County Academy for three years, and for twelve months held the same post in the High School of York. On the completion of the York Collegiate Institute, the Professorship of the same branches was tendered to, and accepted by him; but the labor of both departments, in so extensive an establishment, proving too exacting, he, at the close of the first year, resigned the Professorship of Mathematics, retaining the chair of Natural Sciences, which he still ably fills. Much of his leisure time has been devoted to investigations in vegetable and animal physiology, and his wide-spread reputation for deep learning in those branches has naturally brought him into prominence among the circles interested therein. As a member of numerous agricultural and horticultural societies, his opinion is sought, his views adopted, and his word as an authority unquestioned. He served for several years as Corresponding Secretary of the York County Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania, and is at present the President of the Pennsylvania Fruit-Growers' Society. He has been frequently called upon to deliver lectures before Teachers' Conventions, in various sections of the State, and has held the position of Vice-President of the Teachers' Association of the State of Pennsylvania. By numerous scientific and literary societies of colleges and State normal schools, he has been elected and enrolled in honorary membership.

BROWN, DAVID PAUL, Lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, September 28th, 1795. His ancestors, who belonged to the Society of Friends, came from England with Lord Berkley, upon the first settlement of New Jersey, and resided at Berkley, in Gloucester county. His father, Paul Brown, born in 1767, settled in Philadelphia in 1790, and there was married to Rhoda Thackara, a native of Salem. He was the only offspring of this union, and until 1810, the date of his mother's decease, was educated under the instruction of private tutors; he was then sent to Massachusetts, to the Rev. Dr. Daggett, with whom he completed a term of classical studies, ultimately graduating with the highest honors. While in his seventeenth year, at the suggestion of his father, he began to study under Dr. Benjamin Rush. Later, after the death of his preceptor, he took up legal studies under William Rawle; and, in September, 1816, was admitted to practice in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia; and, soon after, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the District, Circuit, and Supreme Courts of the United States. In 1819, he was appointed by the Washington Benevolent Society, Orator, to deliver the annual discourse upon the birthday of President Washington. In 1824, he was engaged by the Hon. Robert Porter, President Judge of the Common Pleas, in his defence upon an impeachment before the Senate of Pennsylvania; in 1832, in the celebrated case of Mrs. Chapman, charged with the murder of her husband; and, on February 22d, 1833, delivered the address in the Washington Square, upon the occasion of laying the corner-stone for the monument erected to the memory of General Washington. In the memorable case of William Holmes, tried for the murder of Francis Askin, he was of counsel, and his speech delivered on that occasion excited great admiration and much comment throughout the State. He was engaged also in the case of Farkin, tried for murder in Philadelphia; and in that of Morgan Hinchman, tried in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in March, 1844; his able management of both winning him fresh laurels. Constantly occupied in his profession, he carried to successful terminations many

cases of the most important and delicate nature. As an author, he is widely known as the writer of *The Forum; Sertorius, or The Roman Patriot*, a tragedy; *The Trial*, and a farce called *Love and Honor*. He was married, December 24th, 1826, to Emmeline Catharine Handy, daughter of Sewell Handy, of the United States Navy, and granddaughter of James Hutchins, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He died in Philadelphia.

STRANAHAN, PERRY G., Farmer and Real Estate Operator, was born at Columbia, Herkimer county, New York, July 12th, 1820. He is the son of Gibson J. Deverdorf, a farmer. Educated in the common schools of Herkimer county, he, in 1841, commenced clerking in dry goods at Erie, and, for four years, taught country school in Erie and Warren counties during the winters, and clerked during the summer. Then he went to farming in Erie county, which he still continues. In 1858, he removed to Union City, then a country "four corners," and purchased the well-known Miles' estate, laid it out in town lots, built houses, encouraged enterprises, etc., till now, the town, with its 3000 population, its railroad connections, banks, shops, business blocks, is a monument to the industry, liberality, public spirit, and success of its founder. He established the Casement Savings Bank at Union City, and is its President. He has been the Democratic candidate for Assembly, but his party being in the minority in the county he was not elected. He has been Jury Commissioner. On December 26th, 1843, he was married to Louisa M. Webber, of Columbus, Warren county, and has four daughters, one of whom married a third cousin, E. G. Stranahan, and lives at Union. He is one of those men who, in an eminent degree, may be called "self-made." With no outfit except habits of industry and thrift, the only legacy left him by his father, he has become the possessor of a large property and the builder of a prosperous town. Of genial manners, fine business talents, and great personal popularity, he has acquired large influence, and has made his mark in the county of Erie. As long as Union City remains, his activity in its settlement will be remembered.

BEIDELMAN, WILLIAM, Lawyer, Soldier, Editor, and Politician, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 17th, 1840. He received a thorough English and classical education at the New York Conference Seminary, and enjoyed the benefit of a short course of study at the Troy University. Having determined upon adopting the legal profession he pursued his studies to that end, from 1860 to 1862, in which year he graduated from the law department of the University of Albany. Then he enlisted in the service of his country, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in one of the companies of the 153d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was attached to the Eleventh Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He followed the fortunes of this regiment for ten months, participating during that time in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, as well as other engagements, and proving himself a gallant soldier and efficient officer. He was honorably mustered out of the United States service in August, 1863, and was admitted to practice at the bar, in Pennsylvania, in November of the same year. After passing over two years in a law office in New York city, he returned to his native county, and soon received the appointment of Deputy Sheriff, holding it until 1867. For a short time he occupied the editorial chair of the *Northampton Democrat*, and exhibited marked journalistic ability. In 1869, he resumed the practice of law, and devoting his entire time and attention to its details quickly acquired not only a large and lucrative connection, but political prominence which, in 1871, resulted in his election to the office of District Attorney of Northampton county, for the term of three years.

GEISE, CAPTAIN FRANK, Merchant, Soldier, Lawyer, etc., Prothonotary of the Courts of York county, Pennsylvania, was born in Paradise township, in that county, May 22d, 1837. His father, George Geise, and mother, Elizabeth (Riley), were also both natives of the same county. Receiving his education at the York County Academy and the Cumberland Valley Institute, at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, when about eighteen, he returned to York county, and for two years engaged in teaching school. He then removed to Baltimore and remained in mercantile life until 1861, when he entered as a private the 87th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with that organization for two and a half years, earning his promotions and gaining the position, upon the non-commissioned staff, of Sergeant-Major. He obtained his discharge from that regiment in order to accept a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 32d United States Colored Troops, and joined his new command at Camp William Penn, Philadelphia, being stationed there for about six months, serving upon the garrison staff. Leaving Philadelphia for active duty in the field, he was intercepted by an order detailing him as Provost Marshal at Hilton Head and Charleston, South Carolina. In this trying position, and as Assistant Provost Marshal General of the Department of the South, he served under the administrations of Generals Foster, Gilmore, and Sickles, until his muster out of service, in 1865, being, in the meantime, promoted to First Lieutenant, and transferred

to the 54th United States Veteran Volunteers. He was also subsequently recommended for promotion to a captaincy, but never was mustered in that rank, his term of service having expired. After leaving the United States Army he was appointed to a clerkship in the Interior Department, Washington, and while thus employed attended law lectures at Columbia College, graduated therefrom in 1869, and was admitted to practice in the courts of the District of Columbia. Returning to York in the same year, he met with much success at the bar until 1872, when he was elected to the position of Prothonotary for the county.

BAIRD, HON. THOMAS H., was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, November 15th, 1787. His grandfather, Major John Baird, an officer in the British army, served under General Braddock; was present at the defeat of that brave but unfortunate soldier, July 9th, 1755; and was afterwards engaged under General Forbes in the expedition of 1758, against Fort Duquesne, losing his life in the ambush that resulted in the capture of General Grant and the defeat of his enterprise. Major Baird's son, Dr. Absalom Baird, was born in Philadelphia, probably; was a Surgeon in the Continental Army during the Revolution, enjoying the intimate friendship of many of its most distinguished officers; afterwards practised his profession for some years at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, where he married Susan Brown; and removed subsequently to Washington, Pennsylvania, where he attained the distinction of being the most able physician and surgeon of his time in western Pennsylvania. He was eminent also for his classical, scientific and literary attainments, his early education having been pursued at the famous Log College on the Neshamony, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. At the time of Dr. Baird's death, his son Thomas, then about eighteen years of age, was a student in the classical school of David Johnston, in Brooke county, Virginia. The embarrassed condition of his father's estate compelled him to leave school, and he commenced the study of law in the office of Joseph Pentecost, at Washington, where he was admitted to the bar in March, 1808, before completing his twenty-first year. His success in the rapid attainment of a large and remunerative practice was remarkable at a bar which boasted such practitioners as James Ross, Henry Baldwin, Parker Campbell, Philip Dodridge and other eminent lawyers of that day. In October, 1818, he was appointed, by Governor Findlay, President Judge of the newly formed District (the Fourteenth) composed of the counties of Washington, Fayette, Greene and Somerset—the last was taken off in 1824 to form part of the Sixteenth District. In December, 1837, he resigned his seat on the bench, which he had filled with great honor and rare ability for more than nineteen years. Upon resigning his judgeship he removed to Pittsburgh and resumed the practice of the law, being admitted to the bar of that city January 2d, 1838. After ten or twelve years of continuous professional labors he withdrew from active life to the retirement of his farm, near Monongahela City, Washington county, Pennsylvania. He did not, however, lose his interest in public affairs, and was a frequent contributor to the newspapers upon the topics that were from time to time agitating the public mind. In 1854, he was the candidate of the Native American party for Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge Black, the Democratic nominee, being his successful competitor. As a profound, discriminating, acute and ready lawyer, Judge Baird had few equals in the State, and probably no superior. His opinions when on the bench always commanded the high respect of the Supreme Court, and the reversal of any of his decisions was extremely rare. In his judicial career perhaps the most prominent event was his striking from the roll of the Fayette county bar, in 1835, a majority of the attorneys. This led to his impeachment before the Legislature, by which tribunal he was, upon trial, honorably acquitted. The case will be found in the fifth volume of *Rawle's Reports*, and the whole correspondence and proceedings are detailed in *Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania*, vol. xv, pp. 113, 245. When practising as an attorney, it seemed impossible for the most acute practitioner to catch him unawares. So thorough and extensive had been his reading, so retentive was his memory and so quick was his reasoning faculty, that his conclusions appeared to come like intuitions, and were almost invariably correct. Among the most able and searching productions of the Presidential campaign of 1827–'28 was a pamphlet address from a county meeting to the people of Washington county, against Jackson, written by him. An argument from his pen against *Sabbath Mails and Sabbath Desecration in General* was published in pamphlet form and widely circulated. His charges to the Grand Jury were frequently published. His series of papers on the slavery question, over the signature "Alethes," in the Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal*, in 1851, attracted much attention on account of their marked ability. As a friend of internal improvements and commercial enterprise he was among the foremost men of his time, if not occasionally in advance of his time. As one of the original suggesters and active promoters of the National Road, of the Monongahela Navigation Improvement, of the modern method of coal transportation by tow-boats and barges, of the construction of the Chartiers' Valley Railroad—the first survey for which was made largely, if not entirely, at his expense—as President of a bank and builder of a mill in his native town, and in numerous other ways, he gave constant evidence of his active and enlightened public spirit. Though deprived of the advantages of a thorough academical course of instruction in early life, his thirst for knowledge and his facility in its acquisition soon carried him far in advance of the great majority of those who have completed the ordinary college curriculum. His attainments

in classical learning were of a high order; philological studies were to him a virtual recreation; and the reading of the Scriptures in the original tongues was with him a life-long habit and one of his greatest enjoyments. One of the occupations of his later years was rendering the Psalms of David from the original Hebrew into a metrical English version, and he advanced as far as the Forty-second Psalm. In history and general literature his reading was unusually extensive; his power of memory was remarkable, and his taste highly cultivated. In person he was tall, slender and slightly stooped—always appearing to be in a deep study, with his eyes fixed on the ground. On this account, when walking on the street, he seemed to be unsocial. But on meeting friends and acquaintances he was free, easy and communicative, possessing a fund of information which he freely imparted to others. His friends were glad to visit him and enjoy his conversation, because of his fine literary tastes and his large attainments in every branch of knowledge. His sense of right and wrong was very acute, and as a judge his sole object was the administration of justice. He was somewhat impulsive and irascible, which betrayed him sometimes into speaking unadvisedly. But when on reflection he saw his error, no man was more ready to make amends. Being conscious of uprightness in all his conduct, he never shunned—nay, even courted—the most rigid scrutiny. His bitterest enemies at the bar accorded to him integrity and honesty of purpose and an anxious desire to do right. He possessed a remarkably kind disposition and was liberal even to a fault. His latest professional act was the prosecution before the Court of Claims at Washington of a claim for compensation for the services rendered by his father, Dr. Baird, during the Revolutionary War. For the manner in which he conducted this case, and for his lucid and forcible argument, he was highly complimented at the time by many of the distinguished lawyers then in Washington. A decision in his favor was rendered by the court, and he was immediately and urgently solicited by a number of similar claimants to conduct their cases for them, but his impaired health compelled him to decline. He was endowed by nature with rare intellectual gifts, and distinguished for his profound legal attainments, his diversified and highly cultivated literary taste, his kindness of heart and his spotless integrity. But his crowning grace was a deep, yet simple, and unaffected piety, marked by rare humility, tender conscientiousness and childlike faith. For some years preceding his death he was a great sufferer, but endured the severest pain with a patience that was truly remarkable in one of his nervous temperament. His last illness, however, was brief; but the summons, though sudden, came to one who had long been waiting for its coming, and almost his last whispered utterance was the expression of his trust in a present Saviour. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles McKnight, in Allegheny City, November 22d, 1866, having completed his seventy-ninth year seven days before; and his remains were interred, November 25th, in the cemetery at Washington, Pennsylvania, whither they were followed by a large concourse of those in the midst of whom he had spent his most active years, and by whom he had been so long revered and loved.

HUIDEKOPER, GENERAL HENRY S., Soldier and Manufacturer, was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, July 17th, 1839. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, his mother being the daughter of Judge Shipman, from Lancaster county, and his father, born in Meadville, coming of ancestry originally from Amsterdam, Holland. They were fully able to afford him the means of obtaining a thorough education, and after completing his preliminary studies in the schools of the neighborhood he entered Harvard College, at Cambridge, in 1858, and graduated from that institution with honor in the year 1862. The South was then in rebellion against the National Government, and with the patriotism that seems to have been a marked family characteristic he immediately entered the army in support of the Union. He enlisted on August 28th, 1862, and was mustered in at Harrisburg, as Captain of Company K, in the 150th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Almost immediately he was selected for the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, and served so efficiently that upon the occurrence of a vacancy he was immediately promoted to a full Colonelcy. He proved his gallantry and ability to command on numerous well-fought fields, among others in the battles of Pollock's Mill, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; at the latter place he had the misfortune to lose his right arm, and his empty sleeve, as well as history, bear testimony to the fact that he was no holiday soldier. At Gettysburg, too, while in hospital, he was captured and held for a short time as a prisoner of war. The autumn succeeding that of 1863, unfit for field duty, but still desiring to serve his country in some capacity during its need, he applied for assignment to duty. The estimation in which his ability was held by the highest authority in the land is evidenced in the following note:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY:

Please grant such requests as Colonel Huidekoper may make. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

He was finally compelled to resign by reason of prostration consequent upon his wounds, and he was honorably discharged from the United States service on March 6th, 1864. On his return to his home in Meadville, and after his restoration to health, his active habits would not permit him to be content with a life of inactivity. He engaged with two brothers under the firm-title of H. S. & F. W. Huidekoper, in the erection of a factory for the production of woollen goods. The enterprise has proved most successful, the establishment now furnishing employment for

seventy-five hands and shipping to the New York market goods to the amount of $200,000 per annum. Governor Geary, fully appreciating the military character of Colonel Huidekoper, appointed him in 1871 to the command of the Twentieth Division of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and in 1874 he was placed, as Acting Major-General, in charge of the Seventh Division National Guard of Pennsylvania. Since his return from the army he has held entirely aloof from active participation in political movements, though frequently solicited to accept public position. He was married, in 1864, to Emma G., daughter of I. W. Evans, of Philadelphia.

PATTERSON, HON. T. H. BAIRD, Lawyer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 6th, 1844. His parents were Joseph N. Patterson and Mary (Baird) Patterson, daughter of the late Hon. T. H. Baird. He is a descendant of Revs. Joseph and Robert Patterson, the pioneers of the Bible Society and book publishing interests of western Pennsylvania. After completing the usual course of studies pursued in Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, he graduated from that institution in 1864. He then began the study of law with his grandfather, Judge Baird, and George Shives, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county September 7th, 1867. Engaging in practice in the above mentioned city, he rapidly acquired an extensive and remunerative clientage, which, since that time, has monopolized the major portion of his time and attention. During the war of the Rebellion, he served as a private soldier in the 204th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was favorably noticed for his zeal and efficiency. He was elected from the Twenty-third Senatorial District to the Constitutional Convention of 1872–'73, and served ably as a member of the Committees on Legislation, and Railroads and Canals; it is a noteworthy fact that, although one of the youngest members of this convention, he was also one of the most active and influential, and participated with unusual earnestness and capability in all measures of an important character.

HARVEY, HON. EDWARD, Lawyer, was born, January 17th, 1844, in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, where his father, George F. Harvey, M. D., was a leading physician. His early education was acquired in the private school presided over by Rev. S. M. Hamiel, of Lawrenceville, New Jersey. After due preparation he entered the College of New Jersey, in 1860, and graduated therefrom in 1864. Subsequently, he entered upon a course of legal studies under the guidance of Hon. George Lee, of Doylestown, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1865. Commencing the active practice of his profession in Allentown, Lehigh county, in 1866, his well-directed efforts were soon crowned with the success which they merited. Entering early into the political arena, he has participated prominently in all the prevalent cotemporary movements and struggles of the old Democracy in his native State, and has been noted as a vigorous and talented leader. Professionally, he is a shrewd and learned practitioner, and while arguing before the court and jury his concise and logical reasoning is used with marked effect. In 1872, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and while acting in that capacity served on the Committees on Private Corporations, Foreign and Domestic, other than Railroads, Canals, and Religious and Charitable Corporations and Societies.

BROOKS, EDWARD, Principal of the State Normal School, Millersville, Pennsylvania, was born in the year 1831, at Stony Point, New York. His father, John J. Brooks, a mechanic, and his mother, Caroline A. (Rose), were both natives of the same place. His educational advantages were fair, and he profited by them to the utmost, completing his scholastic learning at the Liberty Normal School of New York. He adopted teaching as his profession when but eighteen years of age, and in it has expended the energies of his life, seeking by every means to promote the advancement of educational systems. He has held the position of Professor of Mathematics in the University of Northern Pennsylvania; is favorably known as a lecturer at teachers' institutes; is President of the State Teachers' Association, and is in fact prominent in every movement of an educational nature. He has no aspirations towards public position or official station, and has no connection with any corporations, companies or other bodies, except with the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School, of which he is the honored and highly efficient Principal. He was married, November 3d, 1855, to Maria, daughter of Colonel John W. Dean, who, when a boy, was a private in the War of 1812, and who afterwards became a colonel of cavalry and a leading Democratic politician of his section. Professor Brooks has rendered valuable service in the cause of public education.

HODGSON, WILLIAM H., Journalist, was born in Doylestown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 15th, 1829. His father, John Hodgson, a printer, and his mother's family, the Halls, were old and well-known residents of this section of the State. His education was acquired in the common schools of his native place, and in 1844 he entered a printing-office, where he was employed until his father

purchased the *Jeffersonian*. He then became attached to the office of that journal, and, after mastering all the practical details involved in the printing business, was appointed Manager. In this capacity he continued to serve with industry and ability until 1867, when he became by purchase the sole owner of the entire establishment. Under his supervision and control the paper rapidly attained still greater prestige and popularity, and within a short space of time grew to be one of the best-edited and most influential county organs in the State. The *Daily Local News* was originated and established in November, 1872, and since that date has met with great success, having a wide circulation and being considered a valuable and enterprising journal. While warmly and loyally interested in all matters concerning the welfare of his country, he is neither an office-holder nor seeker, occupying himself solely in seeking to render his papers the vehicles of information and culture.

KENNEDY, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Prothonotary of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, was born near Pittsburgh, January 19th, 1841. His father, a farmer, sent him to the country school-house. During the late war he enlisted and served three years in the Pennsylvania Reserves; was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison for four months. At the close of the war he became a clerk in the Prothonotary's office at Pittsburgh, and continued in that capacity for about six years, reading law the while with Major A. M. Brown. He was admitted to the bar early in 1870, practised law for three years, and was elected Prothonotary of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County in 1873. In politics, he has always been a Republican. He takes an active interest in military affairs, and is an officer on the staff of the commandant of the Fifth Division, Pennsylvania State Militia, with the rank of Major.

MCCRUM, EPHRAIM B., Journalist, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, October 7th, 1833. He was educated in his native county, and while in his fifteenth year was apprenticed to learn the printing business with Hon. A. K. McClure, proprietor of the *Juniata Sentinel*. He remained in the office as journeyman even after the purchase of the *Sentinel* by Colonel John J. Patterson, now United States Senator, in the spring of 1852. In the commencement of 1852, he, in conjunction with A. J. Greer, bought the journal, and it was published by Greer & McCrum until November, 1855, when, disposing of his interest in its management to his partner, E. B. McCrum removed to Altoona, Pennsylvania. Here, in conjunction with William M. Allison, he originated and established the *Altoona Tribune*. This journal, the first number appearing January 1st, 1856, was published as a weekly newspaper, with gratifying success. In May, 1858, William M. Allison disposed of his interest to Henry Clay Dern. In April, 1873, McCrum & Dern began the publication of a six-column daily edition, which they have since continued with well-directed energy and signal success. The weekly paper has a larger circulation than is possessed by any other journal of the same stamp in central Pennsylvania, circulating extensively throughout the lumber, coal and iron regions. Politically, the *Tribune* is independent, although invariably containing a full and satisfactory résumé of all important political events. The jobbing business of the office is very large and lucrative, and is of more real importance, financially considered, than the newspaper publications.

EWING, NATHANIEL, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 19th, 1794. His father, William Ewing, of Cecil county, Maryland, was a brother of the Rev. John Ewing, D. D., of Philadelphia. His education he received at Washington College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated with first honors in 1812. For about a year he taught a classical school in Newark, Delaware; then studied law under Thomas McGiffin, of Washington, Pennsylvania, and was there admitted to the bar in 1816. In 1817, he settled as a lawyer in Uniontown, Fayette county, where he spent the remainder of his life. From 1838 to 1848 he was Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, composed of Washington, Fayette and Greene counties, and was considered by Judges of the Supreme Court the best Common Pleas Judge in the State. He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was several times a member of the General Assembly of that denomination. Mainly by his energy and personal influence the Fayette County Railroad (from Connellsville to Uniontown) was built. In 1822, he married Jane, daughter of the late Judge Kennedy, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; she died in 1827, and in 1830 he was united to Anne, daughter of the Rev. David Denny, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He died of chronic asthma, February 8th, 1874.

GOTTHOLD, ISAAC NEWTON, Actor, Author and Manager, was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 12th, 1840, and is of German extraction. When eleven years of age, he was sent to New York city, where he received an ordinary but useful education. At thirteen, he entered mercantile pursuits, and from 1858 to 1860 prosecuted business on his own responsibility. In May, 1861, he

enlisted as a private in the famous Tammany (42d New York) Regiment, and, July 22d of the same year, was commissioned Captain of Company D, commanding until after the actions at Yorktown and West Point, in May, 1862; subsequently, he was greatly enfeebled by ill health, and, on the expiring of a sick-leave, was, in the following July, appointed Adjutant of the Convalescent Corps on the Staff of Brigadier-General Morris, commanding the post. Early in 1862, he resigned and returned to New York city, where, in the spring of 1864, he studied for the stage with Professor Hoss, the celebrated elocutionist, until the fall. He then visited London, England, where he continued his studies, and, May 19th, 1865, made his *debût* as Romeo on the boards of the Drury Lane Theatre. On his return to New York, in 1866, he was engaged at the Winter Garden Theatre, with Edwin Booth, whose chief support he was until the destruction of the house by fire, on March 23d, 1867. He then travelled professionally through the South, playing starring engagements; January, 1868, he settled in Cincinnati, as leading man at Wood's Theatre, until 1870, when he joined the old Opera House in Pittsburgh, in the same capacity; in 1872, in connection with John A. Ellsler, he became Assistant Manager, and so remains. His early inclination for the stage owed its origin to his attendance at the theatre one evening while Forrest was enacting the role of Damon. He has written several original dramas and comedies, and skilfully adapted many others from the French and German.

WEECH, JAMES, Lawyer, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 18th, 1808. His father was a native of the same county; his grandfather was one of three brothers who emigrated from Ireland, two settling in the Western States. He was educated at Jefferson College, graduating therefrom in 1828; studied law in Uniontown under the late Judge James Todd, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1831. Locating in Pittsburgh, in 1834, he commenced practice, but after four years was obliged to return to Fayette county, where he combined farming with the law until 1862, when he returned to Pittsburgh and continued his professional pursuits for ten years. He then retired to his farm at Elmsworth, near Allegheny City, where he now lives. He was appointed by Governor Curtin, at the beginning of the Civil War, Paymaster of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and held the position for about four months. Nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1857, he was defeated by the Democratic nominees, Judges Strong and Thompson. He is an author of considerable reputation, his work, *A History of Mason and Dixon's Line*, gaining him prominence; it evinces great labor and research, and has been quoted in argument in Supreme Court on account of its accuracy. Since his retirement from practice he has devoted his time to literary labors, publishing various valuable, interesting and extensively-copied articles on points in the early history of the country. A history, entitled *Gist Settlements*, embracing an account of Washington's and Braddock's expedition to western Pennsylvania in 1753-'54-'55, attracted great attention. He has many valuable manuscripts relating to western Pennsylvania and its contiguities, the compilation of many years.

FAHNESTOCK, B. L., Manufacturing Druggist, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 16th, 1810. His father, Henry Fahnestock, and his grandfather, Benjamin Fahnestock, were born in this State, where the name is familiar; it is also known more or less all over the Union. He received but little early education, but has been an earnest student in the great school of business experience. He is in fact one of the self-made men of the State. At nineteen, he entered the employ of his cousin, B. A. Fahnestock, who was about to engage in the wholesale drug business at Pittsburgh, and remained with him as a clerk for about five years, when his business qualifications were acknowledged by his admission into partnership, and the firm name of B. A. Fahnestock & Co. became known to western Pennsylvania. Their establishment was destroyed by fire in 1847, but their enterprise caused it to be rebuilt almost in the same year. Ten years later, the firm of B. A. Fahnestock & Co. was dissolved, and the junior partner bought the interest of Fleming Brothers, engaged in the same business. He continued in this for a short time, and then admitted his son, Benjamin S. Fahnestock, as a partner. Thus the business prospered until, in the spring of 1867, Benjamin F. Vandevort, a son-in-law, was admitted into the firm. They erected the white lead works on Liberty street, known as the Iron City White Lead Works, which were destroyed by fire May 12th, 1872, and which were rebuilt at Dallas Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The business is now one of the largest and most prosperous of the kind in the country.

KLINE, GEORGE M., Lawyer, was born in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 20th, 1819. He is the son of J. Peter Kline and his wife Susanna (Messersmith), and of German stock on both sides. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Lancaster. Educated in Lancaster, after leaving school he remained for several years in the store of his uncles, Kline & McClure. He then entered the law office of the late Reah Frazer, and was admitted to practice in the different courts of Lancaster county in 1842. During the administration of Governor Shunk, he was appointed to prosecute the pleas in the Mayor's Court,

receiving his several commissions from Attorneys-General Hon. John K. Kane and Hon. John M. Read. He has held no other public position, preferring to keep strictly within the line of his practice, which is very extensive. His great abilities, profound knowledge of the law, and high character render him a leader at the Lancaster bar.

WALKER, HON. JOHN H., Lawyer and Senator, was born in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 9th, 1800. His education was thorough, and after preliminary instruction received from the best sources of the time and neighborhood, he entered Washington College and completing the full course graduated with honor in the class of 1822. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar November 5th, 1823, at once commencing practice and soon acquiring a large connection. In politics he early rose into prominence and gained preferment. He represented Erie county in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from 1832 to 1836; and was a State Senator from the same district for the sessions of 1850-'51 and 1852. In 1872, he was elected, as Republican Delegate at Large, to the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia during 1872-73, and was a most useful and influential member of that body, in which he was Chairman of the Committee on "Cities and City Charters," and also a member of the Committee on "Executive Departments." On the death of the President, Hon. William M. Meredith, he was unanimously chosen his successor, at an election held on September 16th, 1873.

DENNY, MAJOR EBENEZER, first Mayor of Pittsburgh, was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 11th, 1761, and was the eldest child of William and Agnes (Parker) Denny. His father and uncle, Walter Denny, removed from Chester county to Cumberland county in 1745, the latter settling near Carlisle, where he was the possessor of a large tract of land; subsequently, he raised a company of volunteers for the Revolutionary conflict, and was killed at Crooked Billet; at this place also his son was taken prisoner; another son, Rev. David Denny, was for many years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Chambersburg. William Denny resided in Carlisle, and was the first Coroner west of the Susquehanna, also a Commissary in the Revolutionary Army. His mother, a woman of unusual intelligence and energy, was the daughter of John Parker, and the granddaughter of Richard Parker, who, as early as 1730, owned lands on the Cannadagwinnet, near Carlisle, which have remained in the possession of the family for three generations; nearly all the male Parkers were participants in the struggle against the mother country, and throughout its progress were noted for their loyalty and heroism. At the age of thirteen, Ebenezer was employed as a bearer of despatches to the commandant at Fort Pitt, and, though a mere lad, safely accomplished his journey over the Alleghenies, through a wilderness teeming with savage foes. He was afterward employed in his father's store in Carlisle until he moved to Philadelphia, where he shipped as a volunteer in a vessel bearing a letter of marque and reprisal and bound for the West Indies. While acting in this capacity, for fidelity and valor he was promoted to the command of the quarter-deck. Being tendered the position of Supercargo for a second voyage, he decided to accept the offer, but, after crossing the Susquehanna en route to Philadelphia, received and accepted a commission of Ensign in the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment. He participated in the action near Williamsburg, Virginia, where, his Captain and Lieutenant having been disabled at the first fire, the command devolved upon him. On the night of October 14th, he was in the advance at the siege of York, and won such merited distinction that he was selected to plant the first American flag on the British parapet. He afterward served in the Carolinas, under General St. Clair, and at Charleston during its investment, and also after its evacuation. Later he became Adjutant to Harmer, and Aide-de-Camp to St. Clair, and was repeatedly selected as the bearer of important despatches where courage, shrewdness and daring were required. After his resignation, he resided in Bedford county, which he represented in the Convention of 1777, which formed the first constitution of Pennsylvania. In 1794, he was commissioned Captain, and commanded the expedition to Le Bœuf. In 1795-'96, he resided at his farm and mill near Pittsburgh, and was there nominated for the State Legislature and defeated, but in the following year, and by an almost unanimous vote, was elected Commissioner of the county. In 1803, he was Treasurer of Allegheny County, his name appearing first on the list of County Treasurers, and again, in 1808, filled that position. In 1804, he was appointed a Director of the Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, established in that year at Pittsburgh, and which was the first institution of that nature west of the mountains. When this was merged into the office of the Bank of the United States he retained his Directorship, and was one of the few solvent men during the panic of 1819. For several successive years he obtained from the War Department the contracts for the supply of rations for the troops at Fort Fayette and Presque Isle, and filled them satisfactorily while prosecuting also his mercantile and commission business in Philadelphia, on Market street. During the War of 1812, he successfully met the extraordinary demands upon him, and was appointed to furnish supplies to the North-Western Army in addition to his own posts in Pennsylvania. At the close of the war he received a complimentary letter from General Harrison, in which he was cordially thanked for his valu-

able promptness, energy and ability. When Pittsburgh was incorporated by act of Legislature, March 18th, 1816, he was elected the first Mayor, and, at the expiration of his first term, declined a re-election. He was Director in the Branch of the Bank of the United States, and afterward of the Bank of Pittsburgh, in which he was a large stockholder. While visiting Niagara Falls, in the summer of 1822, he was attacked by a sudden illness, and with difficulty reached his home, where he died July 21st, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was married, July 1st, 1793, to Nancy Wilkins, daughter of John Wilkins, Sr., formerly of Carlisle, who participated as a Captain in the battle of the Brandywine, sister of Quartermaster-General John Wilkins, Jr., Charles Wilkins, of Lexington, Kentucky, and Hon. William Wilkins, late of Homewood; she died May 1st, 1806, leaving three sons, Harmer, William and St. Clair, and also two daughters.

ADDISON, WILLIAM, Physician and Lawyer, was born at Washington, Pennsylvania, December 28th, 1801. After receiving a thorough English and classical education in the best schools of the country, he studied law in the town of his nativity, and attained to a full knowledge of the theory and practice of his profession. He then visited Europe, and, while in Paris, pursued a course of medical studies under the most celebrated authorities of that city. He returned to the United States a highly educated Physician as well as a Lawyer of rare ability. He died March 26th, 1862.

BURGWIN, HILL, Lawyer, was born at the Hermitage, the country seat of the Burgwin family, near Wilmington, North Carolina, February 21st, 1825. The Hermitage was built at a period considerably anterior to the Revolution, and during many generations was the home of the Burgwins. His father, George Burgwin, was a Southern planter, and the family is of honorable English descent. He received his education at the University of North Carolina, but through ill health did not graduate from that institution. Subsequently, he entered upon a course of legal studies under the able guidance of Hon. Thomas S. Ash, Representative from his native State, and remained with him for a period of five years. Later, under the instruction of Hon. Frederick Nash, late Chief Justice of North Carolina, he finished his studies, and, in 1847, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court. Having married a lady of Pittsburgh, in 1849, he removed to that city in 1851, and in the following year was admitted to practice at its bar. Since that date, he has secured a very remunerative clientage, and has won an enviable reputation. Although disinclined to mingle in political warfare, he is warmly interested in all public measures touching the welfare of his adopted State, and is a valued member of City Councils, having been elected as a Conservative from a Republican constituency.

MCCANDLESS, HON. WILSON, Lawyer, Judge, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 19th, 1810. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, though his parents were natives of the United States; was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He gained great reputation and was appointed, in 1859, United States Judge for Western Pennsylvania, in which position his record has been most honorable and his decisions in very important cases have been widely quoted. In early life he was a prominent Democrat, and was three times a Senatorial Elector for President and Vice-President of the United States; twice he was President of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania, and was Chairman of the Pennsylvania Delegation to the Baltimore Cass and Butler Convention of 1848; twice also he was a candidate for Congress. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union College, New York. He was long President of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary; Director of the old M. and M. Bank; Trustee of the Gas Works and of his *alma mater*, and an officer in numerous other institutions and organizations. He was married, December, 1834, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Collin, of Pittsburgh.

LOWRIE, REV. SAMUEL T., Clergyman and Professor, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 8th, 1835. He is the son of Hon. W. H. Lowrie, ex-Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. His preliminary education was received at the Western University of Pennsylvania, and he graduated from Miami University, Ohio, in 1852. The four years following he spent as a student at the Western Theological Seminary of Pennsylvania; during 1857, he visited Europe and for some time pursued his studies at Heidelburg. Upon his return to the United States he was ordained as Pastor at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and was installed in charge of the Bethany Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where he remained until 1869. He then removed to Abington, Montgomery county, and officiated as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place until 1874, when he was elected to the position, and accepted the Chair, of Professor of "New Testament Exegesis and Literature" in the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny City. He is a ripe scholar, an able minister and a devout man.

ADDISON, ALEXANDER, Minister, Lawyer, Judge, Author, was born in Scotland, and received a thorough English and classical education in the College of Aberdeen, in his native land. He first adopted the ministerial profession and emigrated to America in 1758, bearing the commission of a Preacher in the Presbyterian Church. He officiated in that capacity for some time at Washington, Pennsylvania, when he turned his attention to the law, and, after pursuing the required course of study, commenced practice and was eminently successful, attaining to wealth and honor. He was the first person to receive an appointment as President Law Judge in western Pennsylvania, his commission to that office dating 1791. He remained in this position until 1802, and died in Pittsburgh in 1807. He was the Author of *Addison's Reports*, at one time a high authority.

ROBERTS, HON. ANTHONY E., Merchant, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 29th, 1803, and is of Welsh and German extraction. His father, John Roberts, was a hotel keeper and extensive farmer of Chester county. He received his education in the common schools of Lancaster, and at fourteen years of age became Clerk and Assistant in a country store, where he remained until he had attained his majority, when he purchased an interest in the business, and continued in its successful prosecution until 1850. In 1833, he was elected Sheriff of Lancaster County, and served in that capacity for one term of three years. In 1849, he received from President Z. Taylor the appointment of Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and ably discharged the duties of that office during the continuance of the administration which had commissioned him. In 1854, he was elected to Congress, and, in 1856, re-elected. For many years he has been a member of the Lancaster City Councils, a member of the Board of School Directors, and one of the Board of Directors for the City Poor. He also occupies the position of Director of the Lancaster Bank, and County Fire Insurance Company, and for a long period held a similar post in the Board of the State Normal School at Millerville, Pennsylvania. During the late war his influence and means were freely exerted for the preservation of the Union, and his eldest son served gallantly in the cavalry in defence of the Government. He enjoyed the intimate friendship of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and was named as one of his Executors by that eminent statesman. He is an active member of the Episcopal Church, and is ever prominent in all movements tending to the advancement of public morality. He was married, June 14th, 1840, to a daughter of Andrew Bushong, of Lancaster, and from that union sprang twelve children, eleven of whom are now living.

THICKSTUN, LEWIS W., Journalist, was born in Cussewago, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, March 24th, 1823. His parents were both natives of the State of New Jersey. He received an academic education at Kingsville, Ohio, afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits, and subsequently in the oil business. Still later, he was engaged by Hollister & Metcalf in the editorial department of the *Crawford Journal* of Meadville, and three years after he became the owner of that paper. In January, 1872, he was elected Transcribing Clerk of the State Senate, and was re-elected to the same office in 1873. Since leaving Harrisburg he has been editorially occupied upon the Daily and Weekly *Republican* of Meadville. Of his political record he has reason to be proud, having, in 1844, been the only voter in Cussewago township to deposit a ballot of the Liberty party. He has since voted for Van Buren, Hale, Fremont, Lincoln and Grant. He married Lizzie Thomas, of New Jersey.

DERRICKSON, HON. DAVID, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, August 28th, 1799. His parents were David and Mary (Wood) Derrickson. He was educated at Allegheny College and graduated in 1821, one of four in his class who received the degree of A. B. and A. M. He then engaged in the study of law under George Selden and John B. Wallace, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1823. He began practice in Meadville and quickly attained distinction, being appointed Deputy Attorney-General for Crawford, Venango and Warren counties within three months after his admission. In 1856, he was elected additional Law Judge of the Sixth District, a position he held for ten years, when he again resumed practice. He was a member of a Commission appointed to Revise the Statute Laws of the State. He married Harriet, daughter of Richard Patch, one of the early settlers of Meadville, and twelve children have been born to him, eight of whom are still living.

HABERMAN, PETER, Merchant, was born near Nuremberg, in Bavaria, April 1st, 1819. His father, Conrad Haberman, was a farmer. After gaining a good practical education in the schools of his native place, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until he had attained his majority, when he was conscripted as a soldier by the King of Bavaria and served for three months. Two years later he emigrated to this country and settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 5th, 1845. There he was employed as a farm hand for one year, at a salary of $84 per annum. Subsequently, he entered the service of Joseph Ritter, proprietor of exten-

sive dairies, and ultimately, in connection with Joseph Ritter, Jr., secured possession of his business, which he prosecuted until 1855, when he became sole owner. In 1860, he interested himself in the coal business, dealing with Keeling & Bantz, buying coal and floating it to Southern markets. In 1866, he associated himself with Walton, Philip & Co., in the Eagle Coal Company, remaining with it during its existence. In 1863, he formed a copartnership with Walton & Keeling, and purchased a coal works six miles from Pittsburgh, known as Haberman & Co's. In 1865, he entered the firm of Joseph Walton & Co., with which he is still associated. He is a Director of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, and of the First National Bank of Birmingham; has served as a Councilman for several years, and also held the position of Treasurer of the Borough of Birmingham for a long period. He is a prominent church member, and was married, June 19th, 1849, to Mary Ann Ritter, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has had thirteen children, seven of whom are still living.

GIBSON, JOHN, Lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 17th, 1829. His education, which was thorough, was received at the York County Academy, in York, Pennsylvania. After leaving this institution he engaged in the study of law, was admitted to the bar of York county, Pennsylvania, September 30th, 1851, and has there been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since, enjoying a high reputation as a citizen and a jurist, and an excellent business connection extending to the adjoining counties. He was a Democratic Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1872–'73, and as a member of that body held a position on the Committees on Impeachment and Removal from Office, and on Declaration of Rights.

DAVIS, THOMAS W., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, was born in Pittsburgh, September 1st, 1834. His parents were of Welsh extraction, and his father was formerly engaged in the manufacture of iron. He attended the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio, subsequently entering Bartlett's Commercial College at Cincinnati, from which institution he ultimately graduated in due course. Purposing to interest himself in the iron business, he served a regular apprenticeship in a rolling mill. He then became a clerk in the same business, and afterward, Financial Manager of the Lawrence Mills at Ironton, Ohio. Leaving that situation, he was engaged for three years in the manufacture of pig-iron in Greenough county, Kentucky. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, his Union sentiments being obnoxious to the inhabitants of that region, he was forced to leave, and returned to Pittsburgh. There he interested himself in the oil refining business, which he has since continued to prosecute with much success. In 1869, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, by President Grant. In politics he has always firmly supported the Republican party, its principles and its measures. He was appointed Bank Assessor of Allegheny county, by Governor Geary, in 1868, and fulfilled the duties attached to that position with undeviating rectitude and ability. In 1873, he projected and successfully established the *Y Wasg*, a Welsh weekly paper, one of but three newspapers published in the Welsh language in the United States. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Printing Company having charge of the publication, and is a conservator of Welsh interests in western Pennsylvania. The *Y Wasg* has met with the success which such an enterprise merited, and, at the present time, is cited as an authority above all others concerning Welsh affairs in this country.

NES, CHARLES MARTIER, M. D., Physician, was born in York, Pennsylvania, June 20th, 1827. His father, Dr. Henry Nes, also a native of York, was member of Congress from this district for several years, although at that period it was Democratic, while he was a firm supporter of the Whig party; his mother was Elizabeth Weiser, of York county. He was primarily educated in York County Academy, whence he entered Columbia College, Washington, District of Columbia, and received his M. D. diploma in 1845. Subsequently, he moved to York, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and, acquiring a wide connection, has since remained. He was appointed one of the Commissioners to Vienna. Several years since, while experimenting in ore, iron, and steel, he discovered, near York, Pennsylvania, the steel-making properties of large deposits of magnetic silicate of iron ore. He then, during three years, and in conjunction with other scientific and practical men, tested this ore, and, by using it in combination with pig and scrap-iron, demonstrated its valuable steel-making properties. Naming it "Silicon Steel Ore," he secured large tracts of land, and subsequently, the ore was tested thoroughly throughout the country, and in every form, from a delicate penknife blade to a railroad rail; and it is claimed that the results prove clearly that it makes a steel endowed with qualities surpassing those possessed by any other manufacture. This product he patented, and denominated Silicon Steel; at present the company organized to develop this discovery is presided over by E. Gulick, of New York city: Hon. A. B. Cornell, Hon. Elisha P. Wheeler, and William Halsey, being Vice-Presi-

dents. It is a joint stock company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, in 1872, with a capital of $6,000,000, in shares of $100 each.

SMULL, JOHN AUGUSTUS, Compiler of the *Legislative Hand-Book*, was born in Harrisburg, September 1st, 1832. His father, John Smull, and mother, Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Philip R. Pauli, were descendants from German ancestors. He received his education at the public schools of Harrisburg, and, declining an appointment as Midshipman, United States Navy, to please his family, from his fourteenth to his seventeenth year was apprenticed to the printing trade; but his elder brother, who filled the position of Page in the House of Representatives, dying, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and rose from that post to Bill Clerk, then to Bill and Petition Clerk, and finally to Resident Clerk of the House, which office he now holds. He is the author of the *Legislative Hand-Book*, a most complete and valuable work. He is an active and public-spirited citizen, and is now President of the Harrisburg Brick and Tile Company; one of the Board of Prison Inspectors; Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society; Manager of the Harrisburg Cemetery Association; a principal Director of the Harrisburg Passenger Railroad, and its Secretary from organization. He is also a member of the Fort Hunter Road Commission, and Director of the Harrisburg Land and Building Association, and Vice-President of the Masonic Hall Association.

BIGHAM, THOMAS JAMES, Lawyer, etc., was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 12th, 1810, of Irish origin. His parents dying during his early youth, he was raised and educated by his grandfather, and graduated from Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, in 1835. Commencing the study of law, he was admitted to the Pittsburgh bar in 1837. In connection with his practice he was deeply interested in scientific and literary pursuits, and delivered lectures on *Geology*, and on the *Pioneers of Western Pennsylvania*, which won him considerable reputation. Elected Representative in 1845, he for twelve years was a member of one of the Houses of the State Legislature, generally being upon the Ways and Means, Judiciary, and other important Committees. In 1864, by his personal exertions, the taxation of corporations was substituted for that of real estate, for the maintenance of the Government. His present appointment as Commissioner of Statistics of the State of Pennsylvania is a compliment to his superior ability and attainments, not a political reward. His literary efforts have been chiefly devoted to matters connected with the early history of his native State, and he has now in contemplation the publication of a *History of Pennsylvania*, from the time of its first settlement to the present day.

MCALLISTER, HUGH NELSON, Lawyer, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, June 28th, 1809. He received his education at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the class of 1833; taking his degree in the law department in 1835. Admitted to the bar in November, 1835, he at once began practice. While at the bar a commission as President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas was, on two occasions, tendered him, but was declined both times. He was elected a Republican Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention of 1872–'73, and was Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage, Election, and Representation, on which subjects he was a constant and earnest speaker on the floor of the Convention; he served also on the Committee on Railroads and Canals. He was some time Captain of Company F, 23d Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia; at the close of the war he was appointed by Governor Curtin one of the Commissioners to investigate and settle the claims of citizens of the border counties for losses sustained in the struggle. He was one of the projectors and a liberal supporter of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. He died, May 5th, 1873, in Philadelphia, while attending the session of the Convention.

PATTON, WILLIAM W., Merchant, and Operator in Real Estate, was born February 27th, 1836, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Rev. Walter Patton and Sarah (Ede) Patton. He received his education at the common schools, first, of Upper Merion, and afterwards of Camden, New Jersey. On attaining his majority he forthwith established himself in business as a dealer in paper hangings, in Germantown. After having successfully prosecuted this business for some time, he found opportunity for embarking in that of real estate, and still carries on both. In 1867, he purchased ten acres of land in the neighborhood of Germantown, and established a settlement there under the name of Pulaski Town. This was his first operation of the kind in Germantown, which he has since followed up by others equally successful. During the war he served with Captain Biddle's Independent Rifle Company, and was present at the battle of Antietam. He was married, in 1859, to Annie E., daughter of Thomas Baird, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh, and whose maternal grandfather was General Parasette, of Lafayette's army.

GREEN, ARTHUR N., Lawyer and District Attorney of York county, Pennsylvania, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, December 12th, 1831. He is of Irish descent. His father, a farmer, afforded him the usual common-school education, and he completed his scholastic course at Dickinson College. After leaving his *Alma Mater* he read law in the office of Judge Hepburn, of Carlisle, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in April, 1853. At once starting practice he was more than usually successful, and remained actively employed in his profession, in Cumberland county, until June, 1858. Then he removed to York, Pennsylvania, where, his reputation having preceded him, he soon acquired a lucrative connection, to the demands of which he has devoted his entire attention. Though he has never taken any part in politics, his reputation, well-sustained, as a jurist of profound acquirements, and the integrity of his character have made him a prominent man at the bar and in the community; and, in October, 1872, he was elected District Attorney of York county, and has filled the office with great acceptance. He was married, on January 11th, 1854, to Fannie A., daughter of John Gray, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

MULLEN, RIGHT REV. TOBIAS, D. D., Bishop of Erie, was born in Clundy, County Tyrone, Ireland, March 4th, 1818. His preparatory education was received at a classical school in County Donegal, and his theological instruction at Maynooth. Minor orders were conferred upon him by Archbishop Murray, of Dublin. He came to the United States with Bishop O'Conner, of Pittsburgh, in 1843; was by him ordained September 1st, 1844, and officiated at his first mass in St. Philomena's Church, Pittsburgh, assisted by the Rev. J. N. Neuman, C. S. S. R., who was afterwards Bishop of Philadelphia. He was next assigned as Assistant to St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh; and, in 1846, was transferred to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he was placed in charge of St. Peter's congregation of Allegheny City, in 1854. He was consecrated Bishop of Erie county, August 2d, 1868.

MICHAEL, MORTON, Lawyer and Editor, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, October 20th, 1807. He received his education, firstly, at the schools of his native place, and afterwards at the University of Pennsylvania. On leaving the University he studied for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1827. For many years subsequently he served as an Alderman, and, from 1843 to 1846, was High Sheriff. In 1866 he became the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, and discharged the duties of this important office until 1869. In 1873, he was appointed a Delegate at Large to the Fourth Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. William M. Meredith, and as a member of the Convention served on the Committee on Revision and Adjustments. He is the President of the Park Commission, and has been ever since its organization, and is also the proprietor and editor-in-chief of the *North American and United States Gazette*.

NEGLEY, GENERAL JAMES S., Soldier and Congressman, is of Swiss descent, and was born in East Liberty, December 22d, 1826. His family connections were pioneer settlers of the valley situated near the old French Fort Duquesne, and were participants in the events connected with the Seven Years War. He was educated in the local common schools, and was also pursuing a collegiate course preparatory to the adoption of a profession. When war was declared between Mexico and the United States, being in his nineteenth year, he enlisted in the Duquesne Grays as a volunteer; his family invoked the aid of the law to detain him as a minor, but, persevering in his purpose, he left with his company and participated in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, in the battles of Cerro Gordo, La Perote, and Las Vegas, and in the siege of Puebla, besides other engagements. While at Puebla, he received from the Secretary of War an order for his honorable discharge; this, however, he indignantly refused to accept, and remained on duty with his company until the termination of the conflict. He then returned to his home, and engaged in manufacturing pursuits, which he abandoned shortly after, and devoting his attention to agriculture and horticulture, soon became noted as one of the most skilful horticulturists in the country. Meanwhile he occupied a portion of his time in organizing the militia of western Pennsylvania, and was chosen Major-General of the Eighteenth Division by an unanimous vote. About this time he foresaw the approaching Civil War, and urged the more efficient organization of the militia for national defence. In December, 1860, he made a formal offer of an organized Brigade to the Governor, and April 17th, 1861, was summoned to Harrisburg, where he received the authority upon which he speedily recruited and organized more troops than the Government would receive. With one Brigade of Infantry, he then joined the command of Major-General Robert Patterson, accompanying him into Maryland and Virginia, taking a prominent part in the various Councils of War. Subsequently, he was placed in command of the Volunteer Camp at Harrisburg, and September 1st was ordered, with his force, to report to General Rosecranz for duty in northern Virginia, whence he joined General Sherman at

Louisville, Kentucky. He participated in the movement toward Nashville, and was signally successful in Eastern and Middle Tennessee, at Santa Fe, Rogersville, and Florence, against Morgan's command at Shelbyville, and General Adams, at Sneeden's Cove, also in many other important actions. In the battle of Stone's River, he commanded the Eighth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and performed heroic and invaluable service throughout that memorable conflict, driving Breckenridge from his entrenchments, and ensuring final success to the Union arms; for distinguished services on this occasion, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In planning the Georgia campaign, his views were adopted; he was given the advance, and drove the enemy from Lookout Mountain, accomplishing, moreover, many other successful operations of vital importance to the welfare of the Government forces. He participated prominently in the battle of Chickamauga, and, when Rosecranz left for Chattanooga, ably re-organized the demoralized troops at Rossville, thereby forming a needed reserve for Thomas, and enabling him to retire in good order. Since the close of the war he has occupied a prominent position in politics. He was elected to the Forty-first Congress from the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania; re-elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third, and his devotion to his country and to Republican principles has just (September 1874) received recognition in a fourth nomination by acclamation.

WILDMAN, ELIAS, M. D., D. D. S., Dentist, was born near Attleboro, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 8th, 1811, his parents being William Wildman, whose ancestors came from England in 1699, and Elizabeth (Miller) Wildman. He received his education primarily at a common school in Bucks county, and afterwards at a private academy at Wilmington, Delaware. When about twenty years of age, he commenced a course of medical studies at the Medical Department of Rutger's College in New York, and at the New York City Hospital. In 1832, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1834. He then practised medicine for a short time in Bucks county, after which (in 1835) he studied dentistry in Philadelphia, under Drs. J. and W. Birkey; began practice as a dentist in 1839, and has continued therein up to the present time (1874). During his long course of practice, he has experimented upon and brought to perfection a number of appliances more particularly connected with the department of mechanical dentistry. About 1842, he succeeded in perfecting the substance known as red gum enamel, which had previously been very difficult to manipulate, and also produced important improvements in porcelain teeth. On the introduction of hard rubber as a base for artificial dentures, and while the greatest diversity of opinion existed as to its nature, he ascertained, by a series of analytical and synthetical experiments, its true composition and the best method of working it, which, together with many new compounds, were laid before the profession in a series of papers in the *Dental Times*. In 1862, the honorary degree of D. D. S. was conferred upon him, and he was elected to the chair of Mechanical Dentistry in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, to which has since been added the chair of Metallurgy, which he still holds. In 1871, he became Dean of the Faculty of the College. His written productions are not extensive, being confined chiefly to articles contributed to the Dental Journals and scientific papers, and a monogram called "Instructions in Vulcanite." He is, perhaps, the oldest established dentist in the city, certainly the first mechanical dentist in the United States, and as such and as the veteran of the dental profession enjoys its respectful regard. He was married, in 1851, to Alice L., daughter of John Wright.

GAZZAM, HON. EDWARD D., Physician, Lawyer, and Senator, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 7th, 1803. His father was a prominent English journalist in the reign of George III., who, offending that government by his advocacy of the claims of the American colonists, was forced to emigrate and finally settled in Pittsburgh. The son received a thorough education at the best schools of his day, and graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania. He then studied law under the Hon. Richard Biddle, was admitted to the bar, and, for a time, engaged successfully in the practice of his profession. His health failing, he relinquished the law and devoted himself to the science of medicine, reading with his brother, Dr. J. P. Gazzam, and graduating from the Medical University of Pennsylvania; and, entering upon the life of a physician, he pursued a long, honorable, and highly remunerative career. In social and political life he acquired prominence proportionate to his professional success; attaining great influence and holding many positions of public trust. Like his father, he was most liberal in his views; an original Free-soiler, he, in company with Salmon P. Chase and others, assembled at Buffalo, New York, in 1848, and there planted the seed which germinated into the Republican party. He was elected State Senator in 1856, and was prominently mentioned, in 1859, as the candidate of the Republican party for Governor of the State, but withdrew from the contest. He was married, in 1835, to Elizabeth Antoinette, daughter of Constantine Antoine Balen, of Pittsburgh, the granddaughter of Rahm de Balen de Berthoff, who came to the United States about 1783, on a mission from Joseph II., of Austria, and who, locating in this country, resided in Pennsylvania until his death. He removed from Pittsburgh in 1866, and has since made his home in the city of New York.

BLACKMORE, JAMES, Mayor of Pittsburgh, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 2d, 1821. His grandfather was Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and one of the first settlers in Maryland. James Blackmore received a very limited education, and, excepting a short course at the University in Pittsburgh, he is a self-taught man. He moved to Pittsburgh in 1832, and went to work for his father, who had charge of Brown's Pike, and shortly after entered the lumber business, which he carried on for seventeen years. He then embarked in the coal trade, and has continued therein from 1860 to the present time. He early took a part in politics; is a staunch Democrat, and has been a candidate for several offices. On one occasion he was nominated for County Treasurer, and, during the war, ran for Sheriff. He was elected, in 1867, Mayor of Pittsburgh by 2896 majority, and was renominated during the Presidential campaign but was defeated. In 1871, he was re-elected Mayor of Pittsburgh, an office he now holds. In 1869, he was chosen President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, but his official duties obliged him to resign. During the war he subscribed about $4000 to help his ward. He married, in 1844, Sarah Jane, daughter of Jacob Ewart. Starting in life a poor boy, he has worked his own way to position and fortune. He suffers from impaired health, but attends to the duties of his office conscientiously and ably. A thorough man of business, despatching matters with promptness and decision, he is yet courteous and easily accessible.

STOWE, HON. EDWIN HENRY, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the city of Pittsburgh, was born in January, 1826, in Beaver, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. The Stowes were early emigrants from the mother country to New England, and, on the maternal side, are lineally descended from John Hart, of New Jersey, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1808, his father moved with his family to the Western Reserve of Ohio, and, during the War of 1812, while a boy, carried the United States Mail from Pittsburgh to Cleveland. Edwin was educated at Washington College, and, after completing the usual course of studies, graduated in 1845. In 1846, he removed to Pittsburgh and read law in the office of Hon. Moses Hampton, then Congressman, and until lately a judge in one of the courts of that city. Admitted to the bar in 1849, he practised his profession until 1862, when he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1872, he was re-elected without opposition, receiving the cordial endorsement of both parties. In politics, he was originally a Whig, but, since the organization of the Republican party, has steadfastly supported its principles. He is popular with all classes in Allegheny county, and is esteemed and respected for his invariable urbanity, his learning, and his benevolent disposition; while acting officially in the Criminal Court, he has distinguished himself by his zealous efforts in endeavoring to encourage and reform those unfortunates who, falling into evil courses, sorely need a helping hand to reinstate them in their own respect and in that of their fellow-creatures.

WHITMAN, BENJAMIN, Journalist, was born in Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, January 28th, 1840. His education was limited, and was acquired at the common schools of his native town. He early became an apprentice in the office of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, and, having learned his trade, taught school in Middletown for a time, after which he was connected with newspapers in that place, Lancaster and Harrisburg. In 1861, he became Associate Editor of the *Erie Observer*, and, a year later, one of its owners. In April, 1864, he purchased his partner's interest, has since been sole proprietor of that paper, and has succeeded in raising it from the verge of bankruptcy to an enviable prosperity. Democratic in politics, it is yet fair and liberal and has great influence. He has frequently been a member of State Committees and Conventions, but, though prominent in politics and frequently solicited, has ever declined to accept office, considering it inconsistent with the proper discharge of his editorial duties so to do.

HOWARD, REV. WILLIAM D., was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 28th, 1814. His parents were both natives of the United States, and from his early youth devoted him to the ministry. He pursued his studies with that intention, and, after receiving his education at the Manuel Latin Academy of Germantown, and his theological training under the Rev. William Neill, he was licensed to preach, in Philadelphia, October, 1837, and ordained in March, 1838, when he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Franklin, Pennsylvania. In 1840, he accepted a call from and became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, where he still remains. Was made S. T. D. by Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1853, of which he was long a Trustee. Is President of the Board of Trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and a Director of the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Is also a member of the Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and of the General Assembly's Committee on Freedmen. His sermons are remarkable for their eloquence and learning, and a number of them have, by request, been published.

ROSS, JAMES, Lawyer, United States Senator, etc., was born in York county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parents. His education was conducted by the Rev. Dr. McMillan, of Washington county, and he was designed by those having him in charge for the Presbyterian Church. A change in his profession is traditionally ascribed to the fact that one day during his course of theological study under the Rev. Dr. McMillan, having been instructed to prepare and deliver a sermon, he committed, rehearsed it aloud from an elevated position on a stump behind a haystack, and having delivered it to his own entire satisfaction, jumped down from the stump, exclaiming: "There, by G—d! Old McMillan can't beat that!" "I'm afraid, James," said the doctor, who unseen had been an attentive auditor to the whole, "that you won't answer for the ministry; you had better study law." He took the advice, went to Philadelphia, studied, and was there admitted to the bar; he was also admitted in Washington county and likewise in Pittsburgh on the organization of the Allegheny courts, about the year 1788. He soon worked his way into prominence, professionally and politically. He was elected to the United States Senate; was famous as the greatest land lawyer in western Pennsylvania, and was the recognized leader of the Federal party in his section in the early politics of the country. In 1799, 1802 and 1805 he was a candidate for Governor under the Federal banner, but failed to gain his election. He died about 1842.

COLLIER, FREDERICK HILL, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, was born in Lancaster county, February 25th, 1826. His father, Rev. William Collier, D. D., was an eminent divine of the Methodist Church, distinguished for his learning and Christian deportment. His ancestors on the maternal side were Pennsylvania German, on the paternal, English and French; and the male ancestors on both sides were active participants in the Revolutionary struggle, and in the War of 1812. After a preparatory course at the Brookville Academy, situated near Washington, District of Columbia, he taught school until means had been saved for college life. Then he entered the Columbia College, and, in 1849, graduated with high honors. Adopting law as his profession, he studied, was examined and admitted to the bar of Washington, District of Columbia. Returning to his native State he began practice in Pittsburgh, and soon made his mark. In 1856, he was elected District Attorney, and his term proved to be one of the most important in the history of the State: no less than eighteen homicides having been tried, all, with the exception of three, being convicted and punished. His administration was distinguished by its ability, firmness, integrity and impartiality. In 1862, after the second battle of Bull Run, and when the Confederate General Lee was advancing northward through Maryland, he, with his friends, raised and organized the 139th Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers; of this force he was chosen to fill the Colonelcy, and, entering at once into active service, he participated in the battle of Antietam. He remained in the service of the United States until the termination of the conflict, conducting himself bravely throughout, and, subsequently, was made Brigadier-General by brevet, for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." Resuming the practice of his profession, in 1869, he was elected Assistant Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, a position he still fills with recognized dignity and capability. He was married, in 1849, to Kate King, daughter of William King, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and sister of James King of William, editor of the *Evening Bulletin* of San Francisco, who was killed in the great contest to purify the State, and to whom a monument was erected in Lone Mountain Cemetery by the people of California.

MAYER, JOHN L., Lawyer, was born at Shepherdstown, Virginia, in August, 1810. His father was Rev. Dr. Lewis Mayer, a most talented and prominent minister of the Reformed Church. His education was conducted with great care; after due preparation he entered Yale College, and graduated therefrom with high honors, excelling especially as a linguist. Selecting the profession of law immediately after quitting college, he located for practice in York. His success was quickly assured, and an extensive, lucrative and influential connection became his. He was neither a politician nor speculator, his heart and mind being in his professional work, and that only. He occupied the position of counsel for a large number of banking, railroad and other corporations in the section in which he resided, and his practice extended to and beyond the counties adjoining York, while his services were very frequently employed in cases pending before the Supreme Court of the State. He was married to Julia L. Line, a native of Virginia. He died, August 16th, 1874, of disease of the heart.

VINCENT, JOHN P., President Judge of Erie county, was born in Waterford, Erie county, Pennsylvania, December 2d, 1817. On the paternal side he is of French, and on the maternal of Scotch-Irish extraction, both parents being natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated at Waterford Academy, also, in addition to other branches of knowledge, acquired a fair acquaintance with Greek, Latin and the higher mathematics. After abandoning school-life

he was engaged for a period of two years in working on a farm, and subsequently devoted his attention to a thorough course of legal study and research, being admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1849, he associated himself in partnership with J. C. Marshall, sustaining these relations until 1854. In 1860, he became the candidate of Erie county for the President Judgeship of the Sixth Judicial District, then composed of Erie, Crawford and Warren counties. In 1862, he was elected to the House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1863; in the latter year he was the candidate of the Republican party of the House for Speaker, and took a leading part in the prevailing legislation. In 1866, he was elected additional Law Judge of the Sixth District for ten years; and, in 1874, under the provisions of the Constitution of that year, became President Judge of the Sixth District, a position he still fills. He was married, in 1845, to Harriet S. Shadouck, of Erie.

FORWARD, HON. WALTER, Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, about 1785; and, while quite young, removed to Pittsburgh, where he studied law with Hon. Henry Baldwin. His remarkable native talent secured for him a surprisingly rapid progress in classical and professional studies, and, according to data furnished by the court records, he was admitted to practice in Allegheny county, November 12th, 1806. He served one or two terms in Congress, and was noted for his strong and able advocacy of high tariff measures. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837–'38, and took a prominent and influential position among his colleagues in that body. He was a member of the congressional caucus that nominated William H. Crawford for the Presidency, but, wishing to show his dislike to the congressional caucus system, strongly supported Jackson. Upon the accession of the Whig party to power in 1841, President Harrison appointed him Secretary of the Treasury. After the death of that President, his political views not being in accord with those of the administration of Tyler, he resigned his office, although his resignation, through the advice and persuasion of Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, was delayed for a considerable length of time. In 1849, he was appointed Minister to Denmark, and, after a residence of two years in Copenhagen, resigned in order to accept the position of President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, an office to which he had been elected during his absence abroad; it is noteworthy that he was the first President Judge of Allegheny county elected by the people, and at this time was in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Firm in his devotion to principle, and staunch in his advocacy of his conceptions of right, he was nevertheless courteous to his opponents and calmly just in his judgments. "His eloquence was of that stirring and earnest cast which bore down all opposition and convinced the hearer that the speaker himself felt the truth of every word he uttered." The older members of the bar of Allegheny county unite, without a single dissentient voice, in pronouncing him the ablest lawyer of his time in western Pennsylvania; and at his decease, November 25th, 1852, a universal regret was manifested in that section of the country where he was known and admired.

WEAVER, HENRY A., Merchant, was born in Freeport, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 1st, 1820. His parents, Benjamin and Nancy Weaver, of Dutch and German descent, were born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, but removed to Allegheny, of which county his father was Sheriff from 1840–'43. His early education he received at the hands of the father of the late Governor Geary, and his later at the schools of Pittsburgh. At twenty he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In January, 1857, he was elected Mayor of Pittsburgh for one year, and was re-elected in 1858, by a large majority, for two years. In 1861, during the Civil War, he was appointed Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, a position he held until 1862. He was next appointed, by President Lincoln, United States Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, in which office he served until 1869, when he engaged in the banking business. He is now President of the Monongahela Savings Bank, and Director and Manager in a large number of other corporations. He was married, in 1843, to Eliza, daughter of Colonel William Arthurs, of Minersville, which is now a portion of the city of Pittsburgh.

BOYD, STEPHEN G., President of the Peach Bottom Railway Company, was born in Peach Bottom township, York county, Pennsylvania, December 6th, 1830. His father, John C. Boyd, was a native of the same place; his mother, Martha (Farmer) Boyd, was of English extraction. His preliminary education was attained in the neighboring schools of the county, whence he was transferred to the Millersville Normal School, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Falling into possession of his father's farm he then interested himself in agricultural pursuits, laboring on the farm during the summer months, and teaching school in his native township during the winter. He was employed in this manner until 1859, when he located in Millersville for nearly three years; returning in 1862, he took charge of the Wrightsville High School, and acted as its head and director for two years and more. In 1866, he moved to York, Pennsylvania, and, in connection with Professor Heiges, established a normal school. In the fall of 1866,

he was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and served through the winters of 1867 and 1868. In 1869, he was elected County Superintendent of Public Schools for a term of three years. While serving his constituents in the Legislature he devoted himself assiduously to secure for his county extensive and greatly needed internal improvements. During his first session he passed a bill incorporating the York & Chanceford Turnpike Company, and, upon its organization, was elected a Director of the Board. The second winter he secured the passage of a bill incorporating the Peach Bottom Railway Company, a road extending from Oxford, in Chester county, to York, Pennsylvania, a distance exceeding sixty miles; such a road was greatly needed by the inhabitants of the section through which it passed, and, in the organization of its company he was elected, and still continues, President.

KING, JOSIAH, Merchant and Newspaper Proprietor, was born in Waterford, Erie county, Pennsylvania, October 3d, 1807. On the paternal side he is of English and Irish extraction, on the maternal of Scotch and Irish. He was educated at Waterford Academy, in his native place, and at twelve years of age was apprenticed to a storekeeper for seven years. When in his twentieth year he moved to Pittsburgh, and was employed in a dry goods jobbing house. He was the first agent at Pittsburgh of the first line of canal freight and passenger boats, and in 1831 became associated with John Dalzell in the wholesale grocery and produce business. This connection lasted for five years, when the firm of King & Holmes, shipping and forwarding merchants, was formed, which continued in existence for ten years. He then purchased an interest in the Eagle Cotton Works, forming the firm of King, Pennock & Co., which was dissolved in 1865. In 1866, he became part owner of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, under the firm name of King, Reid & Co., in which business he is at present engaged. The *Gazette* was established in 1786, by John Scull, and is the oldest journal west of the Alleghenies. In 1828, he voted for Jackson, and from that date uniformly supported the Democratic party and its principles in State and convention until 1836-'38, when, losing confidence in the Van Buren administration, he became Whig or Republican. In 1837, he was a member of the Common Councils of Pittsburgh. In 1844, he was Chairman of Allegheny County Clay Club, and presided at several of the annual nomination conventions of the Republican party, and in this year also, was elected to the Select Councils, a position which he resigned in the following year. He has been a School Director, Trustee of the Western University, and Manager of the Pennsylvania Reform School or House of Refuge; for many years he was an active member of the Board of Trade.

HODGE, REV. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D. D., the eldest son of Dr. Charles Hodge, was born at Princeton, New Jersey, in July, 1823. He graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1843, and after acting for one year as Tutor, entered the Princeton Theological Seminary; on leaving this institution he was ordained as a Missionary, and sailed for India in August, 1847. For two years he was stationed at Allahabad, when, in order to save the life of his wife, he returned to the United States in May, 1850, and the next year accepted the charge of a church at Lower West Nottingham, Maryland. In the fall of 1855 he resigned from his first charge to accept a call to Fredericksburg, Virginia. While there he composed his *Outlines of Theology*, which were published in 1860. On the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he returned to the North and became the pastor of the church at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. In May, 1864, he was elected by the General Assembly to the chair of Didactic, Historical and Polemical Theology in the Western Theological Seminary, and removed to Allegheny City. In the fall of 1867, he published his views on the *Atonement*, and in 1869 his *Commentary on the Confession of Faith*. In 1862, the College of New Jersey conferred on him the degree of D. D. His *Outlines of Theology* has long been a text book in England and Scotland, and has been translated into the Welsh and Spanish languages, while *The Commentary on the Confession of Faith*, was translated into Hindoostanee.

GROSS, HON. A. H., M. D., President of Select Council for the city of Pittsburgh, was born in Germany, January 9th, 1821. In 1831, he came with his parents to the United States, and located in Pittsburgh with them in 1833. Here he studied medicine under Dr. Herman Gross; was a matriculate of Jefferson College, in Philadelphia, in 1838, and, in 1840, received from Marburg, Germany, the honorary degree of M. D. In 1841, he commenced the practice of his profession in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1849, when he removed to East Liberty, where he has since been engaged professionally, except when interrupted by the calls of official duty. He has been twice elected to the Presidency of the Allegheny County Medical Association, and is widely known as a skilled physician and learned scientist. He early identified himself with the Democratic party, and, in 1861, was elected as a Union Democrat to the State Legislature. Subsequently, his industry and ability rendered his services of such value to his constituency that the Republican party supported him warmly, and he was re-elected until 1864, when he declined a re-nomination. When Governor Curtin, by authority of the Legislature, organized a corps of surgeons for the special relief of the Pennsylvania

Volunteers in the Army of the Potomac, he was among the first to tender his services, and to receive his commission. He was assigned to duty under Surgeon-General Smith, and rendered valuable service at the battles at Yorktown, and Williamsburg. Since the consolidation of East Liberty with the city of Pittsburgh he has taken an active interest in municipal affairs, and since 1868, has been a member of Select Council. During the illness of the late James McAuley, his predecessor as President of that body, he was frequently called upon to preside, and when the chair became vacant, was elected to the position by acclamation. Having entered with zest into military affairs in early manhood, he raised in 1837–'38, the First German Cavalry Company of Pittsburgh, and also during his residence in Indiana county, received from General Porter in 1842 his commission as captain, and from Governor Shunk in 1845, his commission as major. When in 1862, General Lee was threatening Pennsylvania, his company from East Liberty was the first to respond to the call of the Governor, and start for Hagerstown, Maryland.

SWEITZER, GENERAL JACOB BOWMAN, Lawyer and Soldier, was born at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1821. His great-grandfather, Ludwig Sweitzer, a native of Switzerland, came to the United States in 1725, and settled in Philadelphia, where his grandfather was born, who, after arriving at maturity, engaged in farming at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and became a Mennonite preacher; his father, born in Doylestown, went early to Hagerstown, Maryland, and became a clerk for Colonel Rochester, until that gentleman removed to western New York, where he founded the present city of Rochester. He and Mr. Perrine then purchased the business at Hagerstown, and prosecuted it for several years. In 1810, they disposed of their interest in the establishment, and shortly after, he, though under thirty years of age, was elected Sheriff of Washington county, Maryland, by a hitherto unparalleled majority; after the expiration of his official term, he travelled through the South, with a view to settlement in that region, but finding the climate uncongenial, returned to Hagerstown, having been during his absence nominated and elected to the Maryland Legislature, where he served one term. While in this place, he purchased some 3000 or 4000 acres of land in western Pennsylvania, of the firm of Turnbull, Marmie & Company, of which Robert Morris was a member, and which had established the first iron works west of the Alleghenies, on Jacob's creek, that stream forming a portion of the boundary line between Fayette and Westmoreland counties. Jacob Bowman, a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, whose ancestors had came from Holland, had been trained for business in the store of Colonel William Elliott, and having married the niece of his employer, was sent to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1784, to establish a branch store, and was the first person to transport a wagon-load of store goods over the Alleghenies. He established also a nail manufactory in that place, and made the first cut nails west of the mountains. After a long and honorable career, he died in 1849, at the age of eighty-four years, having been the first President of the Monongahela Bank, founded about 1812, at Brownsville, until his decease, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, who, at his death, was succeeded by another son, who retained the Presidency until his decease in 1873. Henry Sweitzer was married to the daughter of Jacob Bowman about 1817, and subsequently settled at Brownsville, where he became largely interested in the leading manufacturing establishments of that section of Pennsylvania, also in various steamboat enterprises, and in the improvement of river navigation; his death occurred in 1852, while in the seventy-third year of his age. Ann Elliott Sweitzer, second child of Jacob Bowman, still lives, at the age of eighty-four years, and retains in a remarkable degree her physical and intellectual powers. Jacob Bowman Sweitzer graduated from Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1843, and entered upon the study of the law with Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and, having been admitted to the bar, November 11th, 1845, removed to Pittsburgh in 1846, and engaged in the practice of his profession. During the administration of General Taylor, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and discharged the duties of that office with fidelity and ability. He continued his practice until 1861, when he entered the Union army as Major of the 33d Independent Regiment of Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Samuel W. Black, containing twelve companies, and raised by direct authority of the Secretary of War, but later, in November 1861, numbered the 62d Pennsylvania regiment. His major's commission bore date July 4th, 1861. Early in August, this force proceeded to Harrisburg, whence, after an encampment of twelve days, it moved *viâ* Baltimore to Washington, and shortly after was ordered across the river, and assigned to the defence of Fort Cochran, opposite Georgetown; it was there placed in the Second Brigade of Fitz John Porter's Division, after, the First Division, Fifth Corps; that brigade consisted of the 14th New York, the 4th Michigan, the 9th Massachusetts, and the 62d Pennsylvania regiments, and was kept together during their whole term of service. November 19th, 1861, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and continued with his command on the front line until the opening of the spring campaign, when he participated in all the movements in the Peninsula. Having succeeded to the command upon the death of Colonel Black at the Seven Days' Fight, he was taken prisoner June 27th, 1872, and confined in Libby Prison until the following August 14th, when he was exchanged, and resumed his command at Harrison's Landing, where he found awaiting him his commission as colonel,

bearing date August 9th, 1862, conferred for "gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle." His command having been transported by water from Newport News to Acquia creek, joined the army of Pope at Falmouth, and after an active participation in the disastrous campaign which followed, entered with McClellan upon the Maryland campaign. When the latter was succeeded by General Burnside, at Warrenton, Virginia, various changes and promotions left a vacancy in the command of his brigade which fell to him as senior Colonel, and he continued in command until mustered out of service July 13th, 1864, having participated in the battle and siege of Yorktown, and in the actions at Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Chickahominy, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Blackford's Ford, Kearnysville, Fredericksburg—where he won especial distinction and was severely wounded—Mud March, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Frankstown, Rappahannock Station, New Hope Church, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Little River, Shady Grove Church, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Jerusalem Road, in many of which he won flattering recognition of his distinguished gallantry, notably, his brevet commission as Brigadier-General, March 13th, 1865. After being mustered out, he returned to Pittsburgh, and lived in retirement until his appointment by General Grant in 1869, as Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which position he retained until the district was consolidated with others in 1873. In November of this year, he was appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, an office he still fills. He has been a member of Councils, and is now President of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, also a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and Director of Dixmont Hospital, and of the Pennsylvania Reform School. He was married June 15th, 1852, to Mary Holmes, daughter of Dr. Henry Stevenson, and granddaughter of Dr. George Stevenson and John Darragh, old and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

BIDDLE, HON. RICHARD, Lawyer and Congressman, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 25th, 1796. His family have a name noted in the history of the United States. His education was thorough. At the age of seventeen, he entered the volunteer service during the War of 1812, and remained therein until 1814. At the close of the war, he studied law with his elder brother, William S. Biddle, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. He then removed to Pittsburgh, and commencing practice, in spite of several natural drawbacks, quickly won prominence in his profession. In 1828, he visited Europe, and returning to Pittsburgh in 1832, resumed practice till 1836, when he was elected to Congress as a member of the Whig party. In 1838, he was re-elected, but resigned in 1840 on account of ill health and distaste for congressional life. During his legislative career he made a marked impression as a man of unusual force and ability. June 17th, 1844, he was married to Ann Eliza, eldest daughter of John Anderson, of Pittsburgh. For some time before his death, his health was much broken, but he attended to his professional duties with his usual energy and capacity until the last. He died July 6th, 1847.

GUIDEKOPER, HARM JAN, an early settler of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and the founder of the family in this country, was born at Hogeveen, Holland, April 3d, 1776. His parents were devoted strictly to the Mennonite and Calvinistic doctrine, and he was raised in the atmosphere of severe religion. His education was limited in his early days, but afterwards was improved by the kindness of an elder brother who also furnished him means to emigrate to America, where he arrived in 1796. He spent a year in Cazenovia, New York, and for five years was located in Trenton, New Jersey, part of this time occupying a position in the Holland Land Company. In 1802, he removed to Philadelphia, employed as bookkeeper by the company at their office in that city. In January, 1805, he became agent of the company in northwestern Pennsylvania, and arrived at Meadville during a time of great excitement and almost open revolt against the title of the company by the occupants of the land. His fearlessness, honesty, and sound judgment in this time of danger finally conquered the trouble and reconciled the malcontents. In 1836, the company disposing of all its lands in this country, he bought the tracts under his care. September 1st, 1806, he married Rebecca, daughter of Andrew and Esther (McDowell) Calhoun, who was born October 15th, 1779, and died October 22d, 1839, the mother of seven children. Upon his marriage he established his home in Meadville, where he ever after lived, devoting his leisure to literary pursuits, publishing for two years the *Essayist*, a paper devoted to liberal Christianity. He founded and endowed the Unitarian Theological School at Meadville, in which town he died May 22d, 1854.

WILLIAMS, PROF. LORENZO D., Postmaster of Meadville, was born at Cazenovia, New York, March 7th, 1813. His father was a Methodist minister, Rev. Benojah Williams, and his mother, Jerusha (Smith). He was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York, and in 1846 received the degree of A. M. from Allegheny College. He then engaged in teaching, at first in a private school in New York State, and afterwards as principal of Asbury Seminary,

Ohio. About 1843, he established a seminary at Western Star, Ohio, where he continued until 1846, when he was called to the chair of Natural Science at Allegheny College, Meadville, a position he retained until 1861, when he resigned to join the army as Chaplain of the 111th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1863, he resigned his Chaplainship and returned to Meadville. In 1868, he occupied the chair of Professor of Chemistry at the Genesee College, New York, from which post he retired to accept a charge on the Cochranton Circuit of the Erie Conference. He was appointed as Postmaster at Meadville, Pennsylvania, in January, 1874, a position he now holds. May 4th, 1837, he was married to Olive T. Warren, of Genesee, New York, and has four children; one son, Dr. A. M. Williams, graduated at Allegheny College in 1870; a daughter, Mary Adille, graduated in 1874 from the same institution; his oldest daughter, Louisa, married S. G. Brock, lawyer, of Missouri, and his other son, O. L. Williams, is a farmer in Crawford county.

NEVIN, ROBERT P., Author and Journalist, was born near Strausburgh, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1820. While in his infancy, his parents removed to a farm situated within a mile of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1832, when he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he received his rudimentary education. The following six years were passed in Niles, Michigan, and in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1839, he commenced a collegiate course at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, then under the Presidency of Rev. Matthew Brown, D. D., graduating in 1842. Not feeling disposed to embrace a profession, he entered into partnership with his brother, T. H. Nevin, in the drug and white lead business, in Pittsburgh. While in business, he devoted his leisure hours to writing poems and sketches for the newspapers and magazines, some of the most notable of the latter being *Stephen C. Foster and Negro Minstrelsy*, published in the *Atlantic Monthly* of November, 1867; also, *Tom the Tinker*, in *Lippincott's Magazine* of October, 1868, which excited much comment. His principal literary production, entitled *Black-Robes, or, Sketches of Missions and Ministers in the Wilderness and on the Border*, was published by the house of Lippincott & Co., in Philadelphia, in 1872, and contains much valuable and interesting matter connected with early American history. In 1870, he retired from the drug and white lead business and purchased an interest in the *Weekly* (Sunday) *Leader*. Shortly after, the *Daily Leader* was established, and he became connected with it as part Proprietor and Editor, and still occupies that position. He resides in Sewickley Valley, on the Ohio river, some thirteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. He was married, in 1850, to Elizabeth D. Oliphant, daughter of F. U. Oliphant, proprietor of the Fairchance Iron Works, near Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

PHILLIPS, COLONEL WILLIAM, Manufacturer, was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, about the year 1814. His parents were both of Irish descent. Being early left fatherless, his education devolved upon his mother, who well performed her duty. Early in life he entered the works of Page & Blakewell, in order to learn the glass business. Mastering it fully, he became one of the firm of Whitehead, Ihmsen & Phillips, in the same trade, and finally started new works, with his brother, under the firm-name of R. B. & W. Phillips, which, on his brother's retirement, became Phillips & Best. He also ventured in the iron business, and with J. E. Brown and others built a rolling mill at Kittanning, which likewise proved successful. He retired from active business in 1862, and at that time his rent roll in the Second Ward alone was over $20,000 per annum. Just after this he accepted the position of President *pro tempore* of the Allegheny Railroad, and soon after became actual President; he succeeded in relieving this deeply involved corporation of its heavy debt, extended its lines and made it one of the most successful roads in the country—all this by his personal exertions and influence. In early life he was a Democrat, but during the war gave his services and money cheerfully in the cause of the Union. For more than twenty consecutive years he represented the Second Ward in the City Councils, and at one time was Chairman of nearly all the leading standing committees. The amount of direct and indirect good he conferred upon his city is incalculable. He was at one time a member of the firms of William M. Lyon & Co., Nimick & Co., the Prosphor Bronze Company, and a glass firm. He was an organizer and director of several banks, insurance and deposit companies. He died April 14th, 1874.

COMPTON, COLONEL JOHN B., Lawyer, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, November 17th, 1835. His family are of Welsh and English extraction, one of his ancestors having been Bishop of London. His grandfather, David Compton, early settled in Meadville, coming from Monmouth county, New Jersey. He had seven brothers in the Revolutionary War. Colonel David and Eliza (Brooks) Compton were the parents of John B. He was educated in the public schools of Meadville, and graduated from Allegheny College an A. B. and A. M. in 1861. He had enlisted in the army during his senior year, but obtained a furlough to return and graduate. He served

in the 83d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers for about two years, and was discharged in October, 1862, on account of wounds received at Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill. In 1863, he commanded a company against the "Morgan Raid," and the same year was elected Prothonotary for Crawford County. After the expiration of his official term, he studied law with Phinney & Douglass, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1868. In 1864, at a State election, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to take Soldiers' vote in the Army of the Potomac, was made Secretary of the delegation and saved the records of the election when a conspiracy had been formed to destroy them. In 1871, he associated with D. T. McKay in the practice of the law; was Chairman of the Republican County Convention, in 1872, and is at present Attorney for the county and Solicitor for the Building and Loan Association of the city; President of the Board of Trustees of the Odd Fellows' Home Association of western Pennsylvania, Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to Governor Hartranft and the nominee of the Republican party for the State Legislature. He was married, November 12th, 1863, to Fannie E. Kingsley, of Springfield, Massachusetts; three children have been born to them, two of whom are living.

BENNETT, JAMES L., Iron Manufacturer, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, and when he was but two years of age his parents removed to Franklin, Venango county. His ancestors were among the first settlers of western Pennsylvania, and of the old Presbyterian stock. When in his fifteenth year, he was employed as a clerk in the store of Robert Lambertson, in Franklin, and afterward filled a similar position with the late Myron Park. In 1841, through Hon. John Howe, he obtained a situation in the grocery store of Myers & Richey, of Pittsburgh, remaining there for nearly three years. In 1844, he entered into partnership as a member of the firm of English, Gallagher & Co., in a wholesale and retail grocery business. The great fire of April 10th, 1845, entirely destroyed the stock in trade of that establishment, and the firm was subsequently dissolved. In the fall of 1845, with his partner, William B. English, he started for the seaboard to purchase a fresh supply of goods entirely on credit, and thus the firm of English & Bennett, general grocers, was organized. In this business he continued until 1854, when, with other capitalists, he leased the Clinton Rolling Mill, and the firm of Bennett, Marshall & Co. was established. Subsequently, the firm of Graff, Bennett & Co. was formed for the manufacture of merchant bar iron, nails, etc.; the house is still in existence and is one of the most extensive manufactories in the country, while its members were the first to erect a blast furnace in Pittsburgh. In conjunction with his partners, he afterward purchased the mill known as the Mill Vale Rolling Mill, on the Allegheny river near the mouth of Girty's run, which was one of the earliest constructed mills in the county. He is interested also in the Isabella Furnaces, and is importantly connected with various other manufacturing and industrial interests in this section of the State. He is President of the Ewalt Bridge Company and a prominent director in many other local institutions. He was chairman of the committee recently elected by the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and on that occasion evinced admirable judgment and ability. He was connected with the Superior Rail Mill Company, and was President of it for a time; he took an active part also in the construction of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, which has since proved an eminently successful enterprise, and in which he is still an influential director. His residence is near Superior Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. He is a zealous member of the First Methodist Church, in Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and has been connected with it since 1843.

ROBINSON, GENERAL WILLIAM, first Mayor of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, was the first white child born (December 17th, 1785) west of the Allegheny river. He early became familiar with Indian warfare, and in childhood his home was defended by his mother from an attack of the red-skins, with whom he had frequent contests until they were driven westward; with those who remained, the Cornplanters, he was in friendly intercourse until his death. He received a classical education and graduated at Princeton, then studied law with Hon. James Ross and was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in practice. At the death of his father, James Robinson, he became owner of an extensive tract of land upon which a portion of Allegheny City now stands, and for years was largely interested in commercial and manufacturing pursuits. His title as general he held by virtue of a commission in the State Militia. He was connected with the "Aaron Burr conspiracy," in 1806. His enterprise and personal influence were zealously and beneficially exerted in many of the internal improvements of Pennsylvania, especially in the building of canals, to which he devoted lands, and in the construction of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, upon the success of which he ventured his entire fortune. He aided in building the first iron mill in Pittsburgh and the first suspension bridge over western waters. He was President of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, first Mayor of Allegheny City, and built a portion of Allegheny City which he named Buena Vista, calling the streets therein after the battles of the Mexican War. He was patriotically active in the late civil conflict, and his grandson, Captain William O'Hara Robinson, gave his life in defence of the Union at

the fight in the Wilderness. He was married, July 3d, 1810, to Mary, daughter of Captain Alexander Parker, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, who was an officer of the Revolutionary War and the founder of Parkersburg, Pennsylvania. He died February 25th, 1868.

REED, JOSEPH A., M. D., was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 31st, 1823. His grandparents were early settlers in Pennsylvania, and, on the paternal side, he is of Scotch extraction. He was educated at Washington College in 1842, and, in 1847, graduated in medicine at Jefferson College. In April of that year, he removed to Allegheny City, and there practised his profession for ten years. He was then elected, by the Board of Managers, Superintendent and Physician of the Insane Department of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, organized by himself at the time of his election. He urged the managers to erect a separate hospital for the insane at Dixmont, and induced the Legislature to grant large appropriations to erect one of the most extensive buildings for the insane in the State. Since 1857, he has resided in Dixmont, and has won widespread fame as a skilled physician and a philanthropic and enterprising citizen. He has been appointed on several commissions, by the Legislature of the State, in the interests of the insane, and his views and opinions concerning the subject of insanity in all its various forms are received by the profession with great consideration. While residing in Allegheny, he was elected Physician to the School of Reform, when that institution was organized. Of the new hospital at Dixmont, he has still entire charge, and is admirably fitted to care for its five hundred and more suffering inmates. He has been twice married, and from these unions have sprung six children, all of whom are living.

CHRIST, SAMUEL, Lumber Merchant and Financier, was born in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, June 23d, 1823. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Christ, were natives of the same place. He was educated in the common schools of Lancaster, and there, at the age of twenty-two, engaged in mercantile pursuits. In January, 1849, he sailed for the Pacific coast in one of the first vessels that left Philadelphia for California at the outbreak of the gold fever. A year later, he returned to Pennsylvania, and, in the fall of 1851, settled in Lock Haven. There he purchased a large tract of timber land and interested himself in lumbering, in which trade he has since been actively and extensively engaged. Subsequently, he became the proprietor of a large saw-mill which has at times manufactured and sent into the market 5,000,000 feet of lumber per annum; but this valuable establishment was entirely destroyed by fire in 1873. For six years he was a member of the Town Council, and, during a portion of that time, its President. He was one of the prominent organizers of the Gas Works, and is the largest stockholder, also President of that company, whose capital stock is $75,000. He has been a Director in the First National Bank of Lock Haven since its organization in 1864; and, is President of the Great Island Bridge Company, which has a capital stock of $25,000; this bridge connects the Great Island with the main land, and the island contains four farms, in all, about five hundred acres of finely cultivated land. With two other capitalists, he bought the Old Academy Lot, in Lock Haven, and erected on it a magnificent block of brick buildings, which is 160 by 60 feet, and contains commodious and elegant stores and offices. The Lock Haven Boot and Shoe Factory is located in this structure, and is an extensive industry with a capital stock of $50,000, employing about fifty hands, and manufacturing goods to the value of $120,000 per annum; in this enterprise he has a very considerable moneyed interest. He was married, in January, 1857, to Julia, daughter of Stephen Gould, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

REED, DAVID, Lawyer, District Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 12th, 1821. His ancestors for two generations were native Pennsylvanians. He was educated at Washington College and graduated from that institution in 1843, and immediately commenced the study of law with Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, concluding his course under the Hon. William McKennan, now Circuit Judge of the United States Courts, and gaining admittance to the bar in the fall of 1846, at Washington. He removed to Pittsburgh in the spring of 1847, and has since remained in that city engaged in a very extensive and lucrative practice. He was, for six or seven years, a member of the Select and Common Councils of the city, and, in 1874, was appointed by President Grant to the position which he now occupies; he resigned his seat in the Select Council upon accepting the appointment.

MCVEAGH, WAYNE, Lawyer, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 19th, 1833. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1853, and, adopting the profession of the law, was admitted to the bar, April 26th, 1856. Having entered upon the active practice of the profession, he became District Attorney of Chester county, and remained so for three years. During the Civil War he served as captain of militia cavalry in 1862, and as major

on the staff of Major-General Couch during 1863. During the last named year, he was also Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania for both the Presidential and Gubernatorial campaigns. Under the first administration of President Grant he was appointed United States Minister to Constantinople. In 1872, he was elected as a Republican delegate representing the Twelfth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, to the Constitutional Convention.

BARTON, JOHN, Lawyer, was born in Pittsburgh, February 22d, 1822, his parents having come from Ireland in 1816. His education was confined to the common schools of his native city. After leaving school he studied law for one year; then followed river engineering for three years and became an adept in river navigation. Going back to his law studies, he was admitted to the bar of Pittsburgh in May, 1845, since which time he has never been without a large clientage. Much of his success is due to his extensive acquaintance with what are known in western Pennsylvania as the "river men," the confidence and esteem of which class he possesses in the highest degree. Being one of the ablest lawyers in Pittsburgh, he has, during his practice, been retained in many important cases. In the summer of 1874, he was engaged as leading counsel in the great oil-pipe line suit agitating the railroad and petroleum interests of the State. His son, Edward F. Barton, was the projector of the great scheme for carrying the product of the oil wells through pipes to the Philadelphia market, and, as it came into conflict with the carrying trade of the Pennsylvania Railroad, litigation as to right of way was the result. He himself has been a Republican ever since the party existed, but is no politician.

COCHRAN, ALEXANDER G., Lawyer, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, March 20th, 1845. His father, John T. Cochran, was for many years one of the leading men of the Pittsburgh bar, and subsequently removed to New York City, where he continued to practise his profession with much success until his demise. Alexander's education was acquired in his native city and at Phillip's Academy, in Andover, Massachusetts, presided over by Dr. Taylor. Leaving school in 1861, he removed to New York in the following year, and, entering the office of his father, became engaged in the study of law until 1864. At that date he entered Columbia Law School, was afterward admitted to the bar, and entitled to practise in all the courts of New York State. April 18th, 1866, he returned to Pittsburgh, where he has since chiefly resided and acquired an extensive and prosperous practice. He has never held any public position, and is strongly disinclined to allow himself to be involved in political strife. During the Horace Greeley campaign, however, he was Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, in Allegheny county, and has uniformly sustained the Democratic party, its principles and its measures, being regarded by that organization as an able and efficient ally. September 1st, 1874, he was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic party for Congress from the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania.

GRANT, BENJAMIN, Lawyer, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, April 24th, 1822. His father was a farmer. After receiving an education at the Waterford Academy, he studied law with Galbraith & Graham, of Erie, and in October, 1845, was admitted to the bar. He entered into law partnership with Judge Thompson, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and they gained a large practice, especially winning reputation in important land and railroad suits. In 1858, he was Democratic candidate for the Senate, and changed the Republican majority of 2500 in Erie county to a majority for himself of 2400, but was defeated by the rest of the district. At the commencement of the Civil War he entered the service a Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Volunteers from northwestern Pennsylvania. He is an author of repute; his three volumes of Pennsylvania legal reports known as *Grant's Cases* are considered a necessity by the profession. He is still in practice, his son Frank W. being associated professionally with him. He was twice married, his first wife being Sarah Faulkner, of Erie, his second, Maria E. Wilder, of Putney, Vermont.

ZAHM, MATTHIAS, was born in Lancaster, August 17th, 1789. He was of Swiss-German descent and a life-long active and consistent member of the Moravian Church; his grandfather, the Right Rev. Michael Zahm, having been a distinguished Bishop of that denomination. His father, also named Matthias, was a well-known citizen of Lancaster in the olden time. Having received as good an education as the schools of the time afforded, he learned the trade of a gunsmith and followed it for a number of years. On August 17th, 1832, he was appointed Court Crier; for ten years prior to this date he had served as tipstaff. For thirty-six years continuously, he was in the employ of the Lancaster School Board as Janitor, the longest continuous term of service, it is believed, in the common-school cause since the inauguration of the system in the State. For thirty years he followed the business of an auctioneer of

real estate in connection with his official duties. He was married, January 19th, 1812, to Eve Maria Myers, of Lancaster. For forty-two years he was crier of the several courts, there having only been three since the organization of the court, nearly one hundred years ago. He was a man of genial disposition, great native wit, warm heart and general intelligence. He ever recalled with justifiable pride the fact that he was the author of the first petition ever written in favor of the Married Woman's Law. He presented the petition written in rhyme, and it excited much favorable comment at the time, and was conducive of such beneficial results that he might well claim to be the author of that most excellent law. He died August 12th, 1874, and the members of the Lancaster Bar, men eminent in law, society and politics, and also the School Board, in special meetings paid exceptionally high tribute to his memory.

WILLARD, JAMES R., Journalist, was born at Madison, Lake county, Ohio, Sept. 24th, 1844. He received his preparatory instruction at Olivet College, Michigan, and graduated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1867. He attended law lectures at the University of Michigan in 1867–'68, and continued his legal studies under Judges Worden and Morris of Fort Wayne, Indiana, until June, 1868, when he became editor and part owner of the *Fort Wayne Daily Gazette*. The following year he purchased an interest in the *Erie* (Pennsylvania) *Daily Dispatch*, with which paper he is now connected. In February, 1873, he was sent to Copenhagen, as bearer of United States dispatches to Denmark. He received the appointment of Collector of Customs of the District of Erie in February, 1874, and still holds that office. He was married in January, 1871, to Julia M. Hobart of Union City, Michigan.

HAYS, GENERAL ALEXANDER, Soldier and Engineer, was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, in 1820. He received a good English education, and being appointed in 1839, to West Point, graduated in the class of 1844, with General Grant and others who subsequently won high distinction in military pursuits. July 1st, 1844, he was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant, 4th United States Infantry, and served with this organization until transferred to the 8th United States Infantry, June 18th, 1846, and commissioned First Lieutenant for "gallant conduct on the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma." Afterward, being assigned to recruiting service in western Pennsylvania, he raised in a short time a large body of men with which he proceeded to Vera Cruz, whence he marched to the relief of the garrison at Puebla. He was subsequently appointed Assistant Adjutant-General for the expedition under General Joe Lane, in its operations against Urrea and the guerillas infesting the country contiguous to the City of Mexico, and contributed greatly to its ultimate success. After the close of the Mexican War he resigned, April 12th, 1848, and became engaged as a civil engineer upon important works in California, and later, in western Pennsylvania, where the outbreak of the Rebellion found him employed in the construction of a bridge for the Allegheny Valley Railroad. He was among the first to volunteer, and speedily raised a company of three months' men, known as the City Guards, and composed mainly of the sons of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Pittsburgh. It was probably the first full company to depart for the seat of war, and was mustered in as a part of the 12th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. In the organization of the regiment he was elected Major, with the express stipulation that he was not to separate himself from his company, more than two-thirds of which afterward entered the three years' service with commissions, of which proportion one-half became field officers. In the summer of 1861, he was appointed Captain of the 16th United States Infantry, but at the expiration of the three months' service returned to Allegheny county where he recruited the 63d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he reported at Washington in the following fall, and was finally assigned to the command of General Phil. Kearney, whose notice he soon attracted by his heroic conduct, and a close intimacy speedily grew up between the two soldiers. He led his command at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Hill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill and Groveton, where he was severely wounded. While being borne from the field, though suffering excruciating pain, he could not repress the exuberant spirit ever animating him, and he ordered his negro servant "Pomp" to "bring him a cork and stop the hole in his leg or he would bleed to death." September 29th, 1862, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Army. The Third Brigade, Casey's Division, Heintzelman's Corps, being in a state of confusion and mutiny, General Heintzelman, recognizing the executive abilities of "Sandy Hays," selected him for that command. He summarily quelled all signs of disorder, and, under him, the brigade did gallant service in many hard-fought struggles. After the action at Chancellorsville, Lee, by a daring strategic movement, forced his way into Maryland and Pennsylvania, until confronted at Gettysburg, July 1st, by the Union forces; General Hays, in command of the Third Division, Second Corps, was, July 3d, opposed by the Confederate Corps of General A. P. Hill, under whom was General George E. Picket, with other classmates and comrades; and it was his command that so gallantly hurled back the rebel cohorts of Hill in that desperate charge which, turning the tide of the battle, ensured a final victory. The trophies of that day were twenty banners and flags,

with three thousand stands of arms, and he killed and captured nearly twice the number of his own force. During the action he had two horses killed under him, while every member of his staff was unhorsed; he lost fourteen of his twenty mounted orderlies, and all his colonels; lieutenant-colonels commanded his brigades, and lieutenants his regiments. He participated also at Auburn, Bristoe Station, Locust Grove, Morton's Ford and the Wilderness, where, Thursday, May 5th, 1864, he was slain—the hero of thirty-two battles—at the head of his own regiment while cheering and sustaining his men against an overwhelming and desperate array of enemies. He was married, in April, 1848, to Anna, daughter of John B. McFadden, an old and respected citizen of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

MORRIS, JOHN F., Prothonotary for Crawford county, Pennsylvania, was born in Meadville, August 22d, 1835, his parents being Levi L., and Nancy (McKnight) Morris. His father came from England, and his mother from Northampton county, Pennsylvania; the former died when J. F. Morris was a child. He was educated at a local private school. He entered the army August 15th, 1861, as captain of Company B, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers; was wounded in three places at the battle of Gaines' Mill, and was taken prisoner. Exchanged after two months, he was discharged September, 1862, on account of wounds which rendered him unfit for service. In 1863, he was elected Register and Recorder for Crawford county, declining in consequence an appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Invalid Corps; the office he held three years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits till December, 1872, when he was elected Prothonotary for Crawford county. He holds a commission as major in the State militia. Married to Libbie A. Otterstatter of Meadville, September 15th, 1861, he has had six children, three of whom survive.

MEGLEY, DANIEL, Capitalist, Merchant, etc., was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 10th, 1802. His father Jacob, was a native of Frankfort, Germany, his more remote ancestors having been prominent in the Reformation. His education was limited, but he possessed great natural intelligence, energy and industry, and having inherited large wealth, he from early life, carried on successfully at the same time, mercantile business, the manufacture of bricks, coal trade, and transportation of goods east and west by road-teams, before the days of railroads. The portion of Pittsburgh known as East Liberty, (founded by his father), in which his life was spent, owes its success mainly to his enterprise. Being an extensive landholder, he, about 1850, laid out a great many building lots which he disposed of at moderate rates, thereby affording the poor and thrifty an opportunity to acquire a homestead. He was a staunch Whig in politics, and afterwards a Republican, being elected by the latter party to the State Legislature in 1858. He was active in party politics, but never sought or desired office. In religious faith and doctrine he was a Presbyterian of the old school. He was unostentatious, conscientious and liberal, a friend to the poor and deserving, an honest, strong, sensible gentleman. He died at his home, December 4th, 1867.

HAGNER, CHARLES V., Manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, January 13th, 1796, being the son of Philip Hagner, and the grandson of Frederick Hagner, who emigrated to America from Germany in 1745. Both his father and grandfather were prominent citizens of Philadelphia, and served as commissioned officers in the Revolutionary War. Charles V. Hagner received his education at the University of Pennsylvania, and commenced life as clerk in a merchant's office. After about a year spent in this position, he entered his father's mill at the Falls of Schuylkill, and remained there in a subordinate capacity until 1817, in which year his father retired, and he assumed the absolute control of the business. In 1820, he bought a water power at Manayunk, of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, removed there, and erected a mill especially adapted to the manufacture of oils and the grinding of drugs. Before this time the grinding or powdering of drugs had been done by hand exclusively, with pestle and mortar, and to him belongs the distinction of being the founder of the system of powdering drugs by machinery. He successfully introduced the improvement, for many years held an entire monopoly of this whole trade, and notwithstanding much adverse criticism, brought it to a favorable issue. In 1823, he added to his works a fulling mill, and caused to be made a number of power looms for weaving satinets, which were the first power looms ever used in Pennsylvania for weaving woollen goods. Thus he was also the pioneer in the introduction of looms, and his establishment became the birthplace of the vast woollen manufacturing industry, which now sends forth its busy hum not only along the banks of the Schuylkill, but throughout the entire Keystone State. In 1838, his factories were burned down, and he then left Manayunk, and in the following year removed to Philadelphia, where he took, for the purposes of his business, the old Lancasterian School Building, which he fitted with every possible appliance for the grinding of heavy drugs. The business has been continued with the greatest success to the present time (1874), and it is the representative house in this branch of trade. In addition to his prominence as an enterprising merchant, he became noteworthy for his public spirit, and

his exertions for the welfare of the community. He it was who established the first post-office at Manayunk, and kept it running for several years by his own individual efforts. He was commissioned by Governor Wolfe as a magistrate of Manayunk, and it was through him that the first stage was run between Manayunk and Philadelphia. In 1832, during the cholera epidemic, he exerted himself manfully for the sufferers. He has been conspicuous among the schools of the State, and done much to increase their efficiency. He has made his mark in his generation, and in common with many successful men attributes no small share of that success to the powerful influence for good exerted upon him in his young days by his mother. He is the author of *Early History of Falls of Schuylkill and Manayunk*, an interesting record of the men and customs of early times.

GILFILLAN, HON. CALVIN W., Lawyer and Banker, was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, February 20th, 1832. His father was a native of the same county; his mother, Jane (Adams) was a resident of Beaver county. His preliminary education was acquired in neighboring schools, and while in his twentieth year, he commenced a four years course of studies at Westminster College, in New Wilmington, Lawrence county, after which he was engaged in teaching for about two years. In 1857, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools in and for Mercer county, continuing to discharge the duties of that office until 1859, when he resigned. In the same year he removed to Venango county, and commenced the practice of law, having previously perfected himself in the theory of that profession. In 1861, he was appointed District Attorney of this county, *vice* Charles E. Taylor, who resigned from that position in order to enter the army, and with whom he eventually became associated as a law partner. In 1862, he was regularly nominated and elected to the same office, and held it for three succeeding years. In 1868, he was elected to Congress from the then twentieth district of Pennsylvania, for the term of two years, by the Republican party. In 1870, he was renominated, but owing to local dissensions, failed to secure an election; during his term as representative, he was placed on several important committees, notably, those on the District of Columbia, and on Pensions. He is largely interested in banking, and in real estate operations, and is President of the Lamberton Savings Bank of Franklin. He was one of the organizers of the Penn Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and by his influence caused a large subscription, from his locality, to the stock of that corporation. In the advancement of all matters of public improvement, he is warmly interested, and is noted as a generous and earnest worker. He was married in 1858, to Lizzie Lamberton of Franklin, Pennsylvania.

PETTIS, HON. S. NEWTON, was born at Lenox, Ohio, October 10th, 1827, the son of Solomon and Ruth (House) Pettis. He was educated at Farming and Jefferson Academies, Ohio, and, after reading law with the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, was admitted to the bar, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1850. He was appointed counsel for the county of Crawford in 1856, 1857, and 1858, and defended the county in most important suits. In 1860, he was a member of the conventions that nominated President Lincoln and Governor Curtin. March 25th, 1861, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, an Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court of Colorado Territory; his resignation thereof was accepted in 1862. He was an intimate personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and the eulogy of the President's character delivered before the court at Meadville was one of the most able efforts called forth by the memorable assassination. In 1864, under authority, he recruited, from the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, Illinois, eighteen hundred men, and placed them in the Union army, crediting them to his own congressional district and thus saving the men and money of his section. In 1866, he was elected to the Fortieth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. D. A. Finney, and, in 1868, he refused a renomination. In 1871, he was appointed Attorney for the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. In 1872, he again refused to be a candidate for congressional honors, but, in 1874, he yielded to the solicitations of the Republicans of his district and was duly nominated by the Convention of Crawford county. Since his admission to the bar he has always enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. He was married to Emma, daughter of John Wightman, of Rosedale, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and three children have been born to them: Gertrude W., Herbert Ray, and Rush Huidekoper.

RINEHART, WILLIAM, Merchant, was born in Mifflin township, Pennsylvania, October 1st, 1808. His mother was a native of Ireland; his grandfather and father (who moved to Pittsburgh in 1811) were natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania. From five to ten years of age, he attended the common schools, and after that for about nine months a night school; this was all his education. In his tenth year with his brother, he went to work for forty-four cents per week. He cut wood, worked at the paper-staining trade, and learned the tobacco business as a boy. When free, he walked from Pittsburgh, through Philadelphia, to New York, and returned on foot, in order to see the great cities. He then went to work at the tobacco business until 1833, when he was appointed clerk in the post-office where he remained three years; next he went as clerk to Attwood & Jones in the commission forwarding trade. In October,

1834, with four others he visited and located government lands in Hardin county, Ohio. In 1837, Attwood & Jones sent him West to collect money due them, and he travelled from St. Louis about 700 miles over the prairie to Illinois, on horseback. In 1838, he formed a partnership in the tobacco trade with his brother David. In 1849, he was elected a member of the Select Council from the Fourth Ward, and in 1868 became a Manager of the House of Refuge. He is an active member of the Methodist Church. David Rinehart, his brother, was born in the same locality, September 23d, 1810. Except that in 1863, he went to California to wind up an estate, his life has been so thoroughly identified with that of his brother and partner, that the record of one answers for the other. They have been partners through life, their earnings, great and small, have always belonged equally to both, even though the labor of only one acquired the money. They present a rare instance of brotherly affection, and success earned by steady application and unswerving integrity.

KERR, REV. DAVID R., D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in the Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and Editor-in-chief of the *United Presbyterian*, was born in Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1817. His father, Rev. Joseph Kerr, D. D., was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1778, and was the son of an eminent divine connected with the Burgher Division of the Associate Synod in Ireland; he graduated from the University of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1794; came to the United States in 1801; and, in 1825, was elected the first Professor of Theology of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in the West, in Pittsburgh; shortly after, he received from the Western University of Pennsylvania the honorary degree of D. D.; he died November 15th, 1829. Rev. Joseph Reynolds Kerr was born in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 18th, 1807, and was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, where, at the time of his graduation, in July, 1826, he was awarded the highest honors of his class; after studying for the ministry in the Presbyterian Synod, where he had entered in 1827, he was licensed to preach the gospel as a Probationer, September 2d, 1829. July 29th, 1830, he was ordained, and at once installed as Pastor of the congregation formerly under the care of his father, then recently deceased. He was married, August 24th, 1835, to Harriet Snowden, daughter of Hon. John M. Snowden, a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; from this union sprang three children. His publications are, *An Address before the Alumni Association of the Western University of Pennsylvania, on the Responsibility of Literary Men;* and *A Sermon on Duelling*, published in 1838; about this time the literary degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by the last-named institution. His last sermon was preached in March, 1843, and June 14th, following he died in the thirty-seventh year of his age. Rev. Moses Kerr, born in St. Clair, Pennsylvania, June 30th, 1811, was honorably graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and studied theology in the Theological Seminary of Allegheny City, under his father's guidance, and later under that of the learned Rev. Mungo Dick. April 28th, 1831, he was licensed to preach as a Probationer, by the Presbytery of Monongahela, and in the same year became the Pastor of the Allegheny Congregation; on the 9th of October, he was ordained to the office of the ministry. Upon his return from a visit to Ireland, he was called to the Pastorship of the Congregation of Robinson's Run, near Pittsburgh, and, in October, 1834, was duly installed as its Pastor; six months later, he was attacked by hemorrhage of the lungs, and April 15th, 1835, demitted his pastoral charge. He then became Professor of Languages in the Western University of Pennsylvania, and later, of Biblical Literature and Criticism in the Theological Seminary of Allegheny. He then accepted a call from the Third Church, Pittsburgh, October 18th, 1837, and, in that office, closed his life, January 20th, 1840. Rev. David R. Kerr, D. D., studied theology in the Allegheny Seminary, under Dr. John D. Pressley, who had succeeded the Rev. Joseph Kerr, and was licensed to preach, April 15th, 1840; January 21st, 1842, he was duly ordained to the office of the ministry, and, for a time, preached to the First Associate Reformed Church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1846, he took charge of the weekly paper of the church, *The Preacher*. In 1851, he was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, in the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and still continues to discharge the onerous duties of that responsible position with marked learning and ability. He continues also to act as editor-in-chief of *The Preacher*, now known as *The United Presbyterian*, and recognized as a church organ of superior merit, authority, and interest.

BUNTON, ISAAC N., Merchant, was born in Pittsburgh, June 28th, 1841, and is the eldest son of James Bunton, a steamboat joiner, and saw and planing mill operator. He acquired his education in the local public schools; and subsequently, was in the employ, as clerk, of William F. Richardson until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He then enlisted for a term of three years in the celebrated Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, with which he served faithfully during the term of his enlistment. Upon his return he became bookkeeper for J. P. Haigh, coal operator, remaining with him until 1868, when he was engaged

by Joseph Walton as bookkeeper. In 1870, J. Walton purchased the steamboat "Niagara" and barges, with 100,000 bushels of coal, and forming a copartnership known as the Niagara Coal Company, associated I. N. Banton with him as partner, and manager of the company. Upon the reorganization, October 1st, 1872, of the firm of Joseph Walton & Co., the two companies were consolidated, and he secured an interest in the general business. He is an able accountant, and has been repeatedly entrusted with the settlement of a number of important extension and other settlements of a complicated and delicate nature, in all of which he has evinced admirable judgment and ability. At the age of twenty-five, he was married to Jennie Hendrickson, the eldest daughter of Captain D. L. Hendrickson, and is the father of two boys, his eldest child, a daughter, being dead.

REYNOLDS, JOHN, Lawyer, was born at Colchester, England, June 18th, 1782; and came to this country in 1795, to join his parents, settling at Lansingburg, New York. His grandfather inherited a large entailed estate in Worcestershire, England, and married Sarah Fox, of London, England, by whom he had nine children, the eldest of whom, John, inherited the estate; William, the third son, married Lydia, daughter of John Thomas, a Baptist minister, by whom he had seven daughters and four sons, the eldest being the first-mentioned John. The Reynolds family in England, was composed of strict high church people, and William's emigration to the United States was caused by his separation from the established church, also by his sympathy with the Baptists, and the French Republican movement of that period. John Reynolds was educated in Birmingham and Leaminster by private tutors; in 1797, he came to Venango county, Pennsylvania, and resided on a tract of land bought from the Holland Land Company, at Cherry Tree Run. In 1805, he removed to Meadville, and was engaged as assistant teacher in the academy of that place. In 1807, he was connected with Colonel Merlin in surveying the property of the Holland Land Company, and continued thus occupied for a number of years. Subsequently, he began the study of law under the direction of Colonel Merlin, and in 1812, was admitted to the bar, but devoted little time to the practice of his profession, applying himself almost exclusively to the real estate business. In 1814, he was married to the widow of Dr. Kennedy, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; she died, November 27th, 1815, and his demise occurred July 23d, 1871. His eldest son, John V., born April 12th, 1815, graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1834; at Princeton, in Theology, in 1838, and in 1852, received from the former institution the degree of D. D. He was a Presbyterian clergyman, and for more than thirty years has been Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Meadville, Pennsylvania. He was married, in 1838, to Evelina Gaston, and again, in 1851, to Catharine Bell, of Allegheny City. William was born in 1820, and was a graduate of Allegheny College, in the class of 1837; he afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1841; he married Julia Thorp, of New York city. Jane M. was born in 1817, and was married to Dr. A. Sergeant, of New Jersey. Lydia L., born in 1818, was married to the Rev. Richard Craighead, a native of Cumberland county, who has been for thirty years Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

MAISH, LEVI, Lawyer, was born in Conewago township, York county, Pennsylvania, November 22d, 1837. His father, David Maish, is now deceased; his mother was Salome (Nieman) Maish; his earlier ancestors were among the original settlers of the county of York, and came from Chester county with the Quakers, who were the pioneers in the red lands in the northern section of the above-mentioned county. His preliminary education was acquired in the common schools of his native place; and when properly fitted, he entered upon a course of studies in the York County Academy, situated in the borough of the same name. Upon abandoning school life, he was apprenticed, in April, 1855, to learn the trade of machinist, but in the summer of 1857, resumed his former studies, and attended one session of the York County Normal School. During the two following winters he was engaged in teaching school in Manchester township, York county, and during the succeeding winter, in the borough. In 1861, he commenced the study of the law under D. J. Williams, well known as an able and learned jurist. In July, 1862, he raised and organized a company of volunteers for service under the call of the President, to assist in strengthening the Union forces. After the failure of the Peninsular campaign, his company was consolidated with three other companies from York county, and six also from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to form the 130th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At the organization of that force, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and August 17th, 1862, was sent to Washington, District of Columbia. Shortly after he was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and, after Pope's disaster, participated actively in McClellan's pursuit of the Confederate General Lee. While taking a prominent part in the action at the battle of Antietam, he was severely wounded, receiving in the right lung a ball which was never extracted; a second time, during the engagement at Chancellorsville, he was dangerously wounded, receiving a Minié ball in the right hip. Upon the death of Colonel H. I. Zinn, at the

battle of Fredericksburg, December 14th, 1862, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of his regiment. On May 21st, 1863, he was mustered out of service at Harrisburg. Subsequently, resuming the study of the law, he attended lectures in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1864, passed his examination, and was admitted to the bar. Rapidly attracting favorable notice by his energy and talents, he was elected, in October, 1866, to represent the county of York in the lower House of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in 1867 was re-elected. During the second term he was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and that on Local Judiciary; he served also on the Special Committee to present the Hancock Chair to the city of Philadelphia. As early as 1871, he took an active interest in promoting the Reform movement, which ultimately resulted in the adoption of the new Constitution of Pennsylvania, and in the discussion that agitated the State thereupon bore a prominent and efficient part. In August, 1874, he was nominated by the Democratic party of the Nineteenth Congressional District as its candidate for Congress, that district being composed of York, Cumberland and Adams counties. Prior to this, in March, 1872, he, in connection with Hon. Thomas E. Cochran and C. B. Wallace, had been appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to re-audit the accounts of various officers of York county, and while acting in that capacity displayed admirable judgment and moderation.

STERRETT, JAMES P., Lawyer, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fifth Judicial District, composed of the county of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, was born in Tuscarora Valley, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, November 7th, 1822. His parents were descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, who settled in Lancaster and Cumberland counties at an early day. He received his preliminary education at the Tuscarora Academy, and entered Jefferson College in the fall of 1842, graduating from that institution in 1845, after which he was connected with it for one year as Principal of the Preparatory Department. Having read law at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and completed his course at the University of Virginia, he was admitted to the bar of that State in 1848. In the spring of 1849, in partnership with the late Judge Baird, he began the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh. On the retirement of his partner, in 1850, he connected himself with Hon. John P. Penney, and remained in partnership with him until elevated to the bench. In 1861, he was appointed on a commission, authorized by the Legislature, to revise the Revenue Laws of the Commonwealth, but after acting for a short time resigned. January 4th, 1862, he was appointed President Judge of the Court of the Common Pleas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. William B. McClure. In 1862, he was unanimously nominated by the Republican party and elected to fill the President Judgeship for a term of ten years; in 1872, he was again unanimously nominated, and, receiving the vote of both political parties, was re-elected for a term of ten years. He has always been prominently identified with educational and progressive movements, and during the existence of the Whig party was one of its ablest supporters; since its dissolution he has espoused the cause of the Republican party.

MARSHALL, THOMAS MERCER, Lawyer, was born in Newtown, County Derry, Ireland, November 20th, 1819. His parents, James Marshall and Jean Peebles, were of Scotch extraction. He was brought to the United States by his parents in 1821; they settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, until 1824, when they removed to Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until in his sixth year, when he was sent to reside with his brother, James Marshall, in Pittsburgh. After receiving a fair education in various private schools in that city, he became bookkeeper in the mercantile house of his brother, and when eighteen years of age was admitted to partnership with him, continuing thus until he had attained his twenty-third year. He then engaged in the study of law under Hon. Charles Shaler, at that time a Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, with whom he remained until his admission to the bar, in the fall of 1846. Beginning practice at once, he speedily acquired an extensive clientage. Warmly interested in politics, he allied himself with the Whig and Republican parties, and early became noted as a powerful speaker and influential politician. Sternly opposed to slavery, he never faltered in expressing aloud and earnestly his views and convictions upon that subject. During his absence from Pittsburgh, in 1851, he was elected to the City Councils, and subsequently acted as a member and also as President of that body during four or five years. He afterward repeatedly declined nominations as a Congressional candidate; but, in 1868, his friends, notwithstanding his constant protests, submitted his name to the consideration of the party for the United States Senate. Immediately a popular call was organized, and he was solicited to accept that position in the most cordial and enthusiastic terms. In the Presidential contest of 1872, he espoused the cause of Horace Greeley, firmly believing in the advisability of adopting a liberal policy toward the South. While the war was in progress, however, he advocated extreme and summary measures, and it was not until the Rebellion was completely extinguished that he pleaded for ample and complete forgiveness. He was a warm personal friend of Horace Greeley, and agreed entirely with his policy of impartial suffrage and universal amnesty. He was married, in 1847, to Ellen Algoe, who died in 1856; they had two children,

who died before their mother. He was married again, in the summer of 1858, to Mary M. Patterson, daughter of Rody Patterson, Sheriff of Allegheny county, and has a family consisting of three boys and one girl.

GRITTINGER, ADAM, Conveyancer, was born in Londonderry township, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, January 1st, 1800. His educational advantages were limited, for he was compelled by adverse circumstances to provide for himself from an early age. After some years' attendance at the public schools he was apprenticed to a carpenter. An ambitious lad, and eager to acquire knowledge, he devoted his leisure hours to study; naturally intelligent and quick, he secured in this manner much solid information. As he grew up he became a school teacher, passing a year or two so employed in Hummelstown. About 1830, he moved to Lebanon, and for two years was engaged in the mercantile business, then returning to teaching. Some years later he became a conveyancer and surveyor, and so continued until his death, securing a large connection and gaining a very high reputation in the profession. Indeed, he is considered to have had few equals as a scrivener and conveyancer. Latterly he did not take any active part in politics, preferring to pursue his profession uninterruptedly, but some thirty-five years ago he was elected Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Lebanon county, and in the winters of 1847–'48 he represented the same county in the Legislature, wielding by his ability and industry no little influence in the Assembly. A man of high integrity and sterling qualities of head and heart, he was greatly respected in the community where he resided. He died September 16th, 1874.

SPAULDING, JOHN FRANKLIN, D. D., Bishop of Colorado, was born at Belgrade, Maine, August 25th, 1828. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853, and, after teaching for a year, entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York city, and from there graduated in 1857. Ordained by Bishop Burgess of Maine, he became Rector of St. George's Church, Lee, Massachusetts, in August, 1859. Appointed Assistant Minister of Grace Church, Providence, Rhode Island, in November, 1860, he there remained one year, and afterwards officiated for a few months in St. John's Church of the same city. April, 1862, he assumed charge of St. Paul's Church, Erie. In October, 1873, he was unanimously elected Bishop of Colorado—to succeed Bishop Randal, deceased—by the House of Bishops assembled in New York city. While in Erie, he was a member of the Board of Episcopal Missions, and from 1865 was Dean of the Erie Convocation. By his personal zeal and influence he succeeded in erecting, in Erie, Trinity Chapel, the Church of the Cross and Crown and St. John's Church, besides a new edifice for St. Paul's, which is the most creditable specimen of architecture in the city. Shortly after his election as Bishop, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Trinity College, Hartford. In June, 1864, he was married to Lavinia Spencer, of Erie, and five children are the fruits of their union.

NEGLEY, JACOB, Capitalist, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 28th, 1766. His ancestors were originally from Frankfort, Germany, his grandfather, Jacob, with Elizabeth his wife, emigrating thence in 1739. The father died during the voyage, leaving the poor mother to complete it with three children, Alexander, Caspar and Elizabeth. Safely arrived, they settled in Bucks county; and here Alexander, born at Frankfort in 1735, lived to manhood and married, in 1762, Mary Ann Berkstresser. In the spring of 1778, he migrated to Allegheny county and located a farm on the banks of the Allegheny river, which spot is now the site of the new Water Works of Pittsburgh. Here he died, November 3d, 1809. He was the father of many children, among them Jacob Negley, who remained with his father until attaining his majority, when he purchased large tracts of land adjoining the home farm. On a portion of his property he laid out a town which he named East Liberty, but which was popularly known as Negleystown. He married, June 19th, 1795, Barbara Ann Winebiddle, and died March 18th, 1827, leaving a large family of children, some of whom are now living, and great wealth, the result of his energy, industry and enterprise.

RATHFON, GILBERT BROWN, Soldier and Assistant General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 23d, 1846. His ancestors were Germans. Educated at the public schools of his native city, he left the High School January 1st, 1861, and entered the employ of Hager & Brothers at a salary of fifty dollars per year. At the age of sixteen, he entered the army of the Union, as a private in Company E of the 50th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and afterwards enlisted for two years in Company C, 195th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged June 27th, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. August 30th, 1865, he engaged with the Northern Central Railway Company of Baltimore, which connection he resigned November 1st,

Adam Gittinger

1869, and took service with the Empire Transportation Company at Baltimore, where he remained until April 30th, 1872. May 1st of that year, he entered the office of G. R. Blanchard, then General Freight Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Baltimore, and on August 1st, 1872, he was sent to assume the chief clerkship of Locust Point Station. September 1st, 1873, he was appointed to the position which he now holds, as Assistant General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, with his office in Pittsburgh. Politically, he contents himself with a private's position in the ranks of the Republican party.

WALTON, HON. JOSEPH, Merchant and Capitalist, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 24th, 1826. His grandfather, George Walton, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; his father was a millwright and bridge-builder of Philadelphia, and built the first bridge over the Allegheny river, also the structure known as Hill's Mill, and the two bridges over the Tuscarora and Muskingum rivers. When in his fourteenth year, he moved to Cincinnati, and, until nineteen years of age, worked at the trade of carpenter. He then engaged himself as a millwright, and met with much success; subsequently associating himself with a German builder, he erected several houses and saw mills, a business which he afterward prosecuted successfully in Pittsburgh. Later, he abandoned his position as millwright under James Wood in Temperanceville, and entered the employ of Judge Heath, whose partner he ultimately became, taking sole charge of his extensive rolling mill. In 1858, he engaged in the coal business, and filled large contracts with the Government, securing highly remunerative returns. In 1870, he was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket, and served one term. After returning to Pittsburgh, he devoted himself to the coal and lumber business, which he has since prosecuted with marked ability and success. He has been a member of the School Board for seventeen years, and is a prominent member of the Masonic order; he is President also of the Keystone Glass Company, is a large stockholder in the glass business of Stewart, Estep & Co., and was, for four years, a principal member of the firm of Chess, Smythe & Co., rolling mill owners, nail and tack manufacturers. He was one of the original organizers of the First National Bank of Birmingham, and is director of several banks and insurance companies in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He was one of the organizers of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company, and is now one of its directors. At the Centenary Methodism he made a liberal donation to erect a church in Birmingham, and it was named after him: "The Walton Methodist Episcopal Church." About the year 1856, he opened a Sunday-school in Birmingham, taking upon himself the duties of its superintendence. He was married, August 8th, 1858, to Annie, daughter of James Fawcett, President of the First National Bank of Birmingham, and has a family consisting of two boys and three girls.

BINGHAM, GEORGE, General Superintendent of the Union Express Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born in the town of Annville, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, September 14th, 1823. His father, Thomas Bingham, emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, to the United States in 1793; his mother Margaret (daughter of Colin Cameron) was of Scotch descent. He was the youngest of seven children, six of whom were boys. On his mother's death, in 1832, he was placed in the care of his brother John, residing with him in Martinsburg, Bedford county. In Hollidaysburg, Blair county, he attended school until 1839. He then received a clerkship in the canal warehouse of "Bingham's Line," holding it till 1843, when the business at that point was given into his charge. In connection with his official duties, he engaged in the mining and shipping of coal from the Allegheny mountain (bituminous) region to the Eastern States, and was also largely interested in mercantile business, until 1851, when he left Hollidaysburg and removed to Pittsburgh. Here he entered into the transportation trade over the State works and the steamboat business, forming a partnership with his brother William, previously so established. They remained in these lines, until the purchase of the State canals and railroads by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company compelled them to abandon their enterprises. July 1st, 1858, he engaged with the Adams Express Company, as their General Agent at Pittsburgh. In March, 1870, he accepted the superintendence of the Union Express (Adams and American). He has been connected with the Mansfield Coal and Coke Company since its organization, and has served as a director in the Citizens' Insurance Company for fifteen years; is also a director in the Central and the Pennsylvania banks. He was married, in 1856, to a daughter of James Mitchell, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

GRIGGS, JOSEPH FRANKLIN, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the Western University of Pennsylvania, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, April 24th, 1822. His father, John, was a blacksmith, son of Thomas Griggs, of the same trade, who was a member of a Brookline family. His mother, Mary (Thurston), was the great-granddaughter of Rev. John Campbell, the first minister at Oxford. He was one of eleven children, all of whom arrived at maturity. After a sound primary educa-

tion, he prepared for college at Leicester Academy, teaching a public school in Sutton during some of the winters. In 1842, he entered the Freshman Class of Yale College, and graduated in 1846. From Yale he went to Andover, and took up the studies of the Junior Class in the Theological Seminary, but, after one interruption, was forced by sickness to discontinue. In 1847, he taught a private school in Holden and the mechanics' public school in Worcester, and in 1848 a private school in Sutton. In 1849, he removed to Allegheny by invitation, and for two years presided over a private institution for boys; in 1852, he entered into partnership with N. Veeder, in school management in Pittsburgh, and the next year formed a new connection with W. T. McDonald, removing to a more central location. On August 22d, 1855, he was elected to his present Professorship, and entered upon his duties October 6th, 1855. He was married, April 16th, 1863, to Eliza, daughter of Dr. Jeremiah Brooks, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and has had five children.

MCNEIL, HUGH, Merchant and Capitalist, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, September 21st, 1822. His father, William McNeil, was a farmer and lime manufacturer; his grandfather, James McNeil, was an extensive manufacturer of linen. He was educated in Ballycastle, in his native county; became engaged in agricultural pursuits, and later in the lime manufacturing establishment owned by his father. In 1845, he embarked for the United States, and settled in New York city, where he secured employment in a dry goods store, acting as clerk, bookkeeper and salesman. Three successive winters he spent in New Orleans, being employed as time-keeper on the wharves. Leaving New York in the autumn of 1849, he removed to Pittsburgh, where, in the fall of the following year, he entered the lumber trade. In 1850, he was employed as a clerk in the lumber office of Hon. G. E. Warner, and, in 1855, became a member of the firm of A. H. Harvey & Co., successors of Hon. G. E. Warner. In 1866, the establishment and its attendant interests were sold by Harvey and Warner, and, in connection with John Dean, he organized the firm of McNeill & Dean, since which time others have received an interest in the enterprise. In 1861, he interested himself in the coal business, and, until 1868, was constantly employed in building barges, and supervising the various details connected with that industry. He has been extensively interested in many steamboat enterprises; is the Manager of the Allegheny County Workhouse; Director of the German Savings Bank, and of the Real Estate Bank; Director in the Allegheny Gas Company, and in the Uniondale Cemetery Company; and Secretary of the Northern Liberties Bridge Company. In 1874, he was nominated by the Republicans of the Forty-second Senatorial District, and during the last ten years has been an able and valued member of City Councils. Throughout the last Presidential campaign, he was noted for his zealous and efficient support of the Republican party and its principles. He was married, December 24th, 1850, to Mary A. Awl, daughter of James Awl, of Pittsburgh.

GRAHAM, H. M., Manufacturer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 3d, 1842. His parents, Hugh and Mary (Keer), were of Scotch-Irish descent. They afforded their son all facilities for the acquirement of knowledge, and he finished his scholastic education at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1857, he entered, as a clerk, the establishment of Jas. Caldwell in Allegheny City, and here remained for three years. In 1860, he engaged in mercantile business on his own account, in Franklin, Pennsylvania, where for several years he met with the success ever attendant upon energy, capability and honesty. Removing to Chicago, Illinois, he commenced trade in the dry goods business, and was as successful in this as in his former commercial ventures. But the manufacture of oils, especially those for lubricating purposes, had long claimed his attention, and to their proper preparation he had given much time and close study. Believing that in the oil trade was to be found his means of reaching fortune, he removed from Chicago to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1865. Here he connected himself with the firm of W. A. Howard & Co., and engaged actively in the manufacture of the articles for the production of which he seems to possess a peculiar capability. Upon January 1st, 1874, he established the factory bearing his own name, and has prosecuted the business thereof with such energy and ability as to render its prosperity a certainty, and its yearly increase a fixed fact.

CAMERON, HON. SIMON, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8th, 1799, his parents dying when he was nine years old. Very early in life, he began to work as a printer, and while thus employed used all the spare time at his disposal in self-education. His first ventures on his own account were in connection with the press, becoming, while at Doylestown, editor and publisher of a paper called the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, and subsequently, when about twenty-two years of age, editing another newspaper at Harrisburg. In 1832, he established the Middletown Bank, and also became prominent in the railroad interest of the State. When about thirty years of age, he was appointed by Governor Shulze Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, and in 1845 was elected United States Senator, for four years.

On his retirement in 1849, he again devoted his time to business pursuits, being also interested in internal improvements and finance. In 1857, he was elected for the second time to the United States Senate for six years, but resigned in 1861 to become Secretary of War under President Lincoln. His views, especially with regard to the enrolment of the negroes in the army, being at variance with those of the administration, he resigned, and accepted the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. While at St. Petersburgh, his fears were aroused for the success of the Federal arms, and deeming the situation critical, he resigned his office, returned to America, and from thence up to the end of the war exerted himself most strenuously in the Union cause. In 1867, he was elected for the third time to the United States Senate, and became a member of the Committees on Foreign Relations, Military Affairs, and Ordnance, and Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. In 1873 he was re-elected. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and in 1860 was a candidate for nomination to the Presidency.

WOODS, GEORGE, LL. D., Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, was born January 24th, 1812, in what is now called Yarmouth, on Casco bay, eleven miles from Portland, Maine. His father, Joseph Woods, of Scotch descent, was an industrious and pious mechanic, and possessing a large library, stored his own mind from its contents, while stimulating his children to improve their literary taste by well-directed studies and reading; he was warmly interested in educational matters, and was one of the first contributors to the endowment of the well-known North Yarmouth Academy. His mother, Elizabeth Woods, was of English extraction, a woman of great beauty, marked and estimable characteristics, from whom he received much aid and encouragement in his efforts to obtain a thorough education. The public schools then afforded but limited educational advantages, and were in session for two months only in the year, the major portion of the pupils being occupied for the remainder in farm labor. At one period, while attending a private school, he was advised to pursue a collegiate course, and when in his seventeenth year, he became a pupil at the academy situated near his home, in the meantime applying himself to work in order to pay the expenses attending his course. In 1833, he entered Bowdoin College, with only twenty dollars to call his own, but by labor and teaching, he succeeded in defraying all his expenses with the single exception of one hundred dollars, a debt with which he was encumbered at the date of his graduation. A number of gentlemen whose attention had been attracted by his extraordinary efforts, learning of that debt, voluntarily offered him aid, which he uniformly and courteously declined. Having graduated among the first of the large class of 1837, he turned to account the reputation he had already acquired as a teacher, and from the many positions tendered him, selected a situation in the Gorham Seminary, at that time the most flourishing institution of its grade in the State. In 1839, he left Gorham, having with him high testimonials from the Board, to accept the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Jackson College, at Columbia, Tennessee, under the President of which he had fitted himself for college. The financial distress of Jackson College caused him to withdraw in 1841, and his health having suffered from close application to study, he spent the year following at Andover Seminary and in attendance upon lectures in Boston. From the date of his graduation he had received repeated invitations to assume the principalship of the academy in his native town, which has risen to a high rank among its kindred institutions. Liberal offers coupled with his interest in his native place induced his acceptance in 1842, and though still suffering from impaired health, he entered with great vigor upon the discharge of his duties. Students were attracted from the various States, also from Cuba and St. Domingo, and the academy was speedily acknowledged to be without a superior in the State. He continued there until 1854, and afterwards received invitations from various educational institutions, including one under the control of a sect differing widely from him in religious belief, but which tendered him absolute control for ten years of property, income, and a large endowment to be increased by many thousands of dollars. He taught for two years at Auburn, Maine, after which one year was spent in business in Portland. In 1859, without his solicitation, he was unanimously elected Principal of the Western University of Pennsylvania, located at Pittsburgh. This institution had suffered from two disastrous fires, and mismanagement, having been suspended from 1849 to 1856. He took charge with the prejudices of the community against it, with but thirty-five pupils, two full teachers, and two instructors in the modern languages; the whole property of the University was not worth over $50,000, and it had no classes in the collegiate course. Under his able administration it has steadily grown, until it now numbers sixteen professors and over 200 students in the preparatory, collegiate, engineering and scientific departments and has a property worth $350,000. In 1863, he received the degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College. He excels in executive ability, and clearness in imparting instruction. As a lecturer his powers are frequently called into requisition, and, in addition to the many public addresses which have been published, he has contributed largely to various journals. His writings evince deep and earnest thought, and are received with great avidity by numerous admirers. He was married in 1843, and from this first marriage sprang five children, three of whom are living; he was again married in 1864, and by this relation has three children.

BLUMER, W. H., Banker, is one of the prominent residents of Allentown, Pennsylvania. He is largely the architect of his own fortunes, and, while attending energetically to the promotion of his own interests, has always labored for the material and moral advancement of the community in which he dwells. No public work has been projected that has not found in him an earnest and generous helper, and no scheme of practical benevolence has failed to obtain his support. As a banker, he has enjoyed many opportunities to aid in the development of the resources of the district, and these he has always availed himself of as becomes a public-spirited citizen. He is a man of firm and decided character, of unquestioned integrity and honor, of enlightened and progressive ideas, and is held in high estimation in a wide circle.

BITNER, C. AUGUSTUS, Merchant, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 14th, 1830, his father, an American citizen of German descent, having been a greatly respected resident of the place for many years. He was educated in the private schools of his native city, and at an early day obtained employment upon the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Noting the necessity for better and more complete facilities for transporting produce and supplies to and from Lancaster and its neighborhood, he started a market car, and even at the outset met with great success. In 1848, he became associated in partnership with his brother, John R. Bitner, in the same enterprise, and the business was prosecuted with marked energy and prosperity for many years. He has large monied interests in numerous different manufacturing enterprises, among which are the Lancaster Manufacturing Company and the Lancaster Bolt Works, in both of which corporations he is a Director. He is also a Director in the Board of Management of the Lancaster & Millersville Railroad, and the Lancaster & Quarryville Railroad. He is one of the Board of Directors of the Northern Market House Company, and of the Lancaster Hotel Company. For several years he was a member of the City Councils, and is now Chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners. He is extensively engaged in real estate transactions, and has done much to beautify and to advance the material interests of his native city, by the erection of numerous handsome and substantial buildings. He has, moreover, a large amount of capital embarked in the coal trade, in which his business is very extensive, his sales amounting to upward of 20,000 tons per annum. He is noted for his liberality in all commendable measures brought to his notice, and donated the ground upon which the works of the Adams & Perry Watch Company are to be erected, and, in addition to that munificent gift, subscribed largely to the stock of the corporation. He was married, in 1851, to a daughter of the late William Iback, a well-known citizen of Lancaster, and has a family consisting of four children.

SPRECHER, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, M. D., Physician, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, August 4th, 1844. He is the son of Rev. Dr. S. Sprecher, President of Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio; nephew of the late Rev. Dr. S. Schmucher, Principal of the Theological Seminary of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and brother of Rev. S. P. Sprecher, of Utica, New York, an eminent Presbyterian divine. He graduated at Wittenburg College, and began immediately the study of medicine. During his course he suffered greatly from acute rheumatism, and after using, in vain, the usual remedies, accidentally began the use of electricity, with which he effected an immediate cure. This led him to investigate the electric method as a curative agent, and upon the completion of his medical course he applied himself to the study of this new branch, and thoroughly mastering its details and application he determined to make a specialization of its practice. He engaged actively in the prosecution of his professional line, and in a very short time acquired a most extensive and lucrative connection, in which he is still engaged. During the war, he served in the Union army, for three years, as Hospital Steward of the 17th Ohio Volunteer Battery. He is Vice-President of the Local Land Improvement Company of his city, and a Past Officer in a number of secret societies.

HOWE, HON. THOMAS M., Merchant, Banker, and Statesman, was born in Williamstown, Orange county, Vermont, April 20th, 1808. His father, Thomas Howe, was a native of Westmoreland, New Hampshire, who removed to Vermont about 1800; his mother, Clarissa (Howard), born in Windham county, Connecticut, was married, at Williamstown, Vermont, January 1st, 1806, to Thomas Howe, who, removing in 1817 to Bloomfield, Ohio, was repeatedly elected a member of the State Legislature. Thomas M. received a classical education at the Warren Academy, and after serving for a few years as a store clerk, settled, in March, 1829, in Pittsburgh. Here he engaged himself as clerk in a wholesale dry goods house at a salary of $350 per annum. In 1833, he commenced business for himself, prosecuting it with success until 1830, when he accepted the Cashiership of the Exchange Bank, now the Exchange National Bank, of Pittsburgh. As Cashier and President, he remained with this institution for over twenty years, and to his management

W. H. Blume

Geo. D. McFarland.

is universally ascribed its subsequent great success. He has recently been extensively engaged in mining and manufacturing operations, and early appreciated the value of the mineral section of the southern shore of Lake Superior, and, with six others, sunk the first regular shaft there in 1844, near the present Light House at Copper Harbor. For over twenty-five years he was a Director and Treasurer of the prosperous Pittsburgh & Boston Mining Company. He was an original proprietor of the Penn Cotton Mill, and, after the development of copper on Lake Superior, he, with Rev. Charles Avery and Dr. C. G. Hussey, under the firm-name of C. G. Hussey & Co., commenced, and still continues, the manufacture of copper. With Dr. Hussey, he also projected the large steel manufacturing establishment now operated by Hussey, Wells & Co.; and, associated with General J. K. Moorhead and his brother, Joel B., and other prominent men, perfected the Monongahela Slack Water Improvement to Brownsville. In 1850, he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1852. In 1860, he was a member of the Electoral College, which cast Pennsylvania's Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. During the war, as Chairman of the Allegheny County Committee to Promote the Recruiting for the Union Army, he evinced sterling loyalty and generous energy in aiding the Government in various efficient ways.

MCFARLAND, COL. GEORGE F., Teacher, Editor, Soldier, etc., was born in Swatara township, Pennsylvania, April 28th, 1834. His parents, John McFarland, for about eighteen years a teacher, and Elizabeth (Fisher), were both of Scotch descent. His limited education he acquired at the common schools during the intervals of farm labor. He profited so well by his instruction that, at the age of sixteen, he became the teacher of a select school, where he remained for several years. When nineteen years old, he employed part of his earnings to pay for eighteen months attendance at the Freeburg Academy. For a year and a half after, he was employed as a ticket agent at Lewistown, Pennsylvania. On March 20th, 1856, he married Addie D. Griesemer, of Berks county, and commenced wedded life with a capital of fifty-three dollars. His reputation was such, however, that the Trustees of the Freeburg Academy, of which he assumed charge, leased the school to him for four years, upon his personal security. The undertaking, though heavy, he bravely sustained, for he was used to responsibility and struggles, having from the age of fourteen been obliged to earn his own living and to assist his family; when fifteen years old he ran a canal boat, and his first book was purchased with the proceeds of the sale of a load of chips. He remained in Freeburg until December, 1858, making a success of his Institute, and saving sufficient money to purchase the McAllisterville Academy, in Juniata county. He continued teaching until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he recruited a company from his pupils, other students and fellow-teachers, and entered the 151st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. His military record and the deeds of his command have earned an enviable place in history. In many well-fought battles he led his men and proved his valor and ability. At Gettysburg, 466 men and 21 officers of his regiment went into action, and only 113 men and 7 officers lived to answer roll-call at the close of the day; he himself was severely wounded, being shot in both legs; the bones of the left were shattered, and amputation of the right limb below the knee was necessary. For eleven months he was confined to his bed, but a good constitution, the result of a perfectly temperate life, enabled him to regain health, and he continued his avocation of teacher even when prostrated, his pupils coming to the bedside to recite. In April, 1864, he was appointed Clerk in the State Statistical Department, his helpful wife going to Harrisburg for reports which he compiled in bed and published. He continued thus employed until the organization of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools. October 7th, 1864, he changed his institute into such a school, being the first to inaugurate the noble system in this State. Indeed, he may be called the originator of the benevolence. He prepared the act authorizing them, which was passed almost without amendment, and gave his time, labor, money and influence to perfect the system; to him it was a work of patriotism and self-sacrificing love, nobly and thoroughly performed. He is ever active with pen and voice in behalf of education, temperance, and morality, every moment of his time that can be spared from his business—he owns an extensive nursery and florist establishment—being devoted to the public good. He has delivered many addresses; his oration at Gettysburg, July 31st, 1866, being an especially able and eloquent effort. As editor of the *Temperance Vindicator*, he has built up its circulation from 300 to 5000. He never wearies in doing good and is ably assisted by his family, consisting of his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

JOHNSON, HON. SAMUEL PORTER, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, January 31st, 1809. He is the second son of the Rev. Robert Johnson, who was one of the pioneer Presbyterian preachers in northwestern Pennsylvania, commencing in 1801, and officiating as pastor for more than fifty years. He received a liberal education, and finally graduated at Jefferson College, in 1830. Shortly after, he took charge of an academy at New Berlin, Union county, Pennsylvania, and, a year later, became Principal of the Academy at Danville, then Columbia, now Montour county, which institution he conducted successfully until the summer of 1833. In the

meantime, he studied law under Hon. Robert C. Grier, late Judge of the United States Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar at Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 3d, 1833. Returning to Venango, Franklin county, he commenced his professional career and met with merited success. In September, 1834, he removed to Warren, Pennsylvania, and associated himself in practice with Thomas Struthers. He soon extended his connection into all of the surrounding counties, and attended the various courts punctually for nearly a quarter of a century. In 1840, he organized the new firm of Johnson & Brown, and continued in extensive practice until he was elected, in 1860, to the President Judgeship of the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Erie, Crawford, Warren, and, later, Elk counties. In 1870, he declined a renomination and resumed his labors at the bar, his practice extending ultimately over six counties and into the United States courts, in which he is still actively engaged, and distinguished for his talents and abilities. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for several years past, and is a generous contributor to all religious, charitable, and educational enterprises. He was a member of the Whig party during its existence, and, since its dissolution, has been attached to the Republican organization. In 1837, he was married to the daughter of Dr. Laben Hazeltine, of Jamestown, New York; she, dying in 1858, left four children; in 1859, he was again married to a sister of his partner (Mr. Brown), then a widow with one son, who is now a practising lawyer in the city of Erie, Pennsylvania.

DELAMATER, HON. GEORGE B., Lawyer, was born in Whitehall, New York, January 14th, 1821. His family is of French Huguenot extraction, and his ancestors came to this country from Holland, about 1656. Originally the name was De Le Maitre, and the founder of the family in America was Israel De Le Maitre, who settled in Ulster county, New York, and whose life, with a notice of his progeny, was published in the *Historical New England Genealogical Register*, vol. xiv., issued in 1860. His father, Thomas Delamater, was an early settler of Crawford county; his mother, Martha Day, was a resident of Granville, New York. He was educated irregularly at an academic institution in Waterford, and in the preparatory department of Oberlin College. After leaving the latter institution, he continued his studies under Dr. Barker, President of the Allegheny College at Meadville, and, at a later date, commenced the study of the law with Hon. John Farnalley, but without purposing definitely to become an active practitioner. In 1847, he was admitted to the Crawford county bar, and practised his profession in Meadville for almost two years. Interesting himself in politics, he became one of the organizers in Crawford county of the old Anti-Slavery party, and was a Delegate to the Buffalo Convention that nominated Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency. In 1850, he was induced to assume the editorship of the *Youngsville Express*, in Warren county, continuing at the same time his professional labors. At the end of two years that journal was consolidated with the *Warren Mail*, and being interested in property in Lawnville, Crawford county, he removed thither, and engaged in a general country mercantile business. Later, connected with Orange Noble, he engaged in the extensive manufacture of dressed hogshead staves for the West India market. Upon the development of petroleum in the adjoining county of Venango, in 1859, the firm of Noble & Delamater began to operate as oil merchants, sinking several wells, and in May, 1863, striking the renowned Noble Well, the largest ever struck in the Pennsylvania Oil Region. Rapidly accumulating a large fortune in this enterprise, the latter partner withdrew almost entirely from the oil business, and, purchasing a superb home in Meadville, devoted himself to the education of his children. In 1870, he received the Republican nomination of the Twenty-ninth District for the State Senate, and was elected over J. Ross Thompson, of Erie county. Declining a renomination, he returned to the enjoyment of the tranquil life which it has ever been his desire to lead. He has been engaged in many of the most extensive and useful branches of industry in northwestern Pennsylvania; is a quarter owner of the Erie Blast Furnace; is interested in the Erie Rolling Mill, and importantly identified with several banking enterprises. He is interested also in the mining of coal and of iron ore in the Superior Region. He was one of the projectors of the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad, is one of the principal owners of its securities, and is among the largest of the holders of real estate in Meadville. At the present time he is Acting President of the Board of Directors of Allegheny College, and a Trustee of Oberlin College, Ohio. He was married, March 24th, 1847, to Susan C., daughter of Noah Town, of Townsville, Crawford county, by whom he has had four children —three sons and one daughter.

SMITH, JOHN COLEY, A. M., Principal of the Iron City Business College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born in Mariaville, Schenectady county, New York, September 20th, 1823. His education was received at Hamilton College, of which institution he is a graduate. He considers himself a self-educated man, however. After leaving college he taught common school at Sharon, Schoharie county, New York, and left there to become Principal of the Union Schools of a town in Montgomery county; was afterwards Principal of the Union Schools at Rome, Oneida county; Professor of English Literature in Carlisle Seminary, Scho-

harie county, and Professor of Mathematics in Fairfield Seminary, Herkimer county, all in his native State. In 1857 he came to Pittsburgh to take charge of the book-keeping department of the Iron City Business College, which had then been in existence three years. Three years later, he became a partner in and associate principal of the college. It had, to that time, been a financial failure, but the new management brought liberal patronage from all parts of the country. Eighteen thousand young men have graduated from it during the twenty years of its existence, two thousand of whom are engaged in various callings in the city of Pittsburgh alone, many of them being successful merchants, bankers, railroad officials, etc. In 1870, Professor Smith became the sole proprietor and principal of the college.

JACOBUS, MELANCTHON WILLIAMS, D. D., LL. D., was born at Newark, New Jersey, September 19th, 1816. He was the eldest son of Peter and Phœbe (Williams) Jacobus. In his fifteenth year, he entered Princeton College, Sophomore class, and three years later graduated with first honors from that institution. One year later, he matriculated at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and on completing his course was appointed Assistant Professor in the Hebrew Department. Here he remained a year, when, in answer to a unanimous call, he assumed charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York. He was installed in 1839, and to him this church owes its perpetuity and success. In 1850, his health failing, he visited Europe, and, with his wife, went into Egypt, Palestine and Syria, returning home by way of Constantinople and Greece. During his absence he was elected Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Resigning his ministerial work, he assumed the duties of his chair in 1852, and continued actively engaged therein until ill health obliged him, in 1866, to make a second tour in Europe. He is the author of many and valuable works upon theological subjects; in 1848, he published a volume of Notes on the New Testament, entitled *Matthew with the Harmony;* subsequently, *The Catechetical Question Book*, *Mark and Luke*, a *Commentary on St. John's Gospels*, and *The Acts of the Apostles*. In 1864-'65, two volumes on Genesis were issued by him, and, in 1873, the first volume on Exodus, entitled *Egypt to Sinai*. These, with many other works and pamphlets, are now accepted as among the standard theological literature of the day. In 1852, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and in 1867 he was created an LL. D. by his *alma mater*. At the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, in New York, May, 1869, he was chosen Moderator, and he also occupied a most important position in the Assembly of 1870. He now fills the position of Secretary of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and by his conscientious and skilful management, as well as by the personal influence he exerts as a man of superior abilities and an author of numerous works of deep learning and great value, he greatly benefits the whole denomination which he represents. January, 1840, he married the eldest daughter of Samuel Hayes, M. D., of Newark, New Jersey.

WARNER, HON. HENRY, Controller of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, May 30th, 1838. His parents, Henry and Mary R. Warner, were of Irish nationality. He received his education at the common schools of his native city, and early began his business life in the humble position of "printer's devil"; was next errand-boy in a book store, then book-keeper in a manufacturing establishment, and finally attained an interest in a saw mill at Sewickleyville, Pennsylvania. From this place he enlisted, in the war for the Union, as a private in Battery G, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery; was promoted to Duty Sergeant, August 22d, 1862; to Quartermaster Sergeant, December 9th, 1862; to First Sergeant, April 1st, 1863; to Second Lieutenant, September 1st, 1863; to Post Adjutant of Fort Delaware, December 1st, 1863; to command of Reedy Point fortifications in January, 1864, and was honorably discharged, June 20th, 1864, by reason of "expiration of term of service." In 1867, he was elected a member of the Common Councils of Allegheny City, from the Sixth Ward; was re-elected in 1868 and 1869, in the latter year being President of that body. In 1870, he was elected to represent his city in the State Legislature, and in 1871 was chosen Controller of Allegheny County.

BARR, HON. JAMES P., Editor in Chief of the *Pittsburgh Post*, Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention of 1872-'73, to which body he was chosen to supply the vacancy made by the resignation of Hon. Judge Black, was born in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, on September 4th, 1822. His father, Daniel H. Barr, emigrated to this country from Ireland at an early age; served with distinction in the War of 1812, and during his life held several positions of honor and trust under the Federal and State Governments. James P. Barr found his congenial occupation when, in 1841, he entered the office of the *American Manufacturer*, a Democratic paper printed in Pittsburgh, to learn the "Art preservative of arts"—the art of printing. After doing faithful duty in that business, in 1844 he went into the post-office in Pittsburgh as a clerk, and served with large responsibilities but little reward until 1849, when he bought the *Pittsburgh Chronicle* establish-

ment, and conducted that newspaper for several years with decided success. In 1857, he became sole Editor of the *Post*, which he still manages as principal Editor and proprietor. In 1862, he was elected Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, in which office he served the legal term of three years, the State during that time being invaded by the rebel forces. The important documents confided to his care were saved from the possibility of capture by his energetic action, and he retired from the office at the end of his official term with much credit and honor. His reports, while Surveyor-General, were more complete and satisfactory than any that his predecessors had made for years. He has been prominent in the politics of his State as a Democratic leader, and has filled various offices of trust and great responsibility. He has always taken a leading part in public charities, and at his suggestion the first Home for the orphans of soldiers killed in the late war was chartered by the State. It was assisted by large private subscriptions, obtained chiefly by his efforts, and was successfully conducted until its close under his personal supervision. Other charitable objects and societies have received much of his care and attention. For several years he was an Inspector in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, to the duties of which office he gave earnest and benevolent care. He has long been an active member of the State and National Committees of the Democratic party, and has taken a prominent part in all that party's affairs. In 1873, he succeeded Judge Black in the Constitutional Convention, and during its sessions and the canvass for the adoption of the new Constitution he took the deepest interest in its success.

HAMERIGHT, HENRY AUGUSTUS, Major and Brevet Colonel United States Army, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, March 24th, 1819. He is a grandson of a soldier of the Revolution, and a son of Frederick Hambright, who served in 1812, and died in April, 1872. He attended the schools of his native city until fifteen years of age, and a year later was employed under his father as Superintendent of Grading on the Germantown & Norristown Railroad. Contracting for large improvements then became his business for a time, and he assisted in constructing the Tide-water Canal from Wrightsville, the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, etc. When war was declared with Mexico, he aided in recruiting at Lancaster, and was made First Sergeant of the Cameron Guards, Company G, 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, J. W. Geary, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel Roberts commanding. He participated in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Plan del Rea, where he was promoted First Lieutenant in Company H. He was also in the actions of Contreras, Chapultepec, and at Garita Belen, where he was wounded in the head, and took part finally in the capture of the city of Mexico, September 13th and 14th, 1847. His regiment then brigaded under General C. Cushing, and remained in garrison at San Angel until peace was declared. The command was mustered out at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in July, 1848, and from that date he was engaged on various public works until the commencement of the late Civil War, at which time he was General Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In March, 1861, he was tendered by the Secretary of War a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 6th United States Infantry, but declined the appointment. When active hostilities began, however, he assumed command of a company of volunteers attached to the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, and served under Patterson in the Shenandoah Valley until July 26th, 1861. May 14th of the same year he was appointed by Secretary Cameron to a captaincy in the 11th United States Infantry, but was placed upon volunteer duty, and detailed to organize a regiment of rifles for three years service, of which he was commissioned Colonel, and which was mustered in as the 79th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He afterward participated in the actions at Green River, Kentucky, Perryville, Stone River, Champion Hills, and in all the battles and marches from Nashville to Atlanta. He was brevetted Major United States Army at Stone River, Tennessee, September 20th, 1863; at Chickamauga, Tennessee, Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army; and for gallantry at Jonesboro, Georgia, and in the Atlanta campaign of 1864, Colonel United States Army. The brevet of Brigadier-General of Volunteers he received for distinguished services during the war, and as such was mustered out with his command, July 20th, 1865. He was then placed upon garrison duty in Virginia until September, 1866, when his command was transferred with the battalion to the 29th United States Infantry. January 27th, 1869, he became Major, and was attached to the 32d Infantry, and upon its consolidation with the 19th Infantry in March, 1869, assumed a similar rank in that command, with which he has since served efficiently at frontier and other posts.

MCKNIGHT, CHARLES, Journalist and Author, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 4th, 1826. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and his father, William McKnight, was one of the most extensive and prominent dry goods merchants in Pittsburgh. He was educated at Princeton College, New Jersey, and upon the completion of his studies graduated from that institution. He then became engaged for a short time in the study of law, travelled in Europe for a period of two years, and returning became editor and proprietor of the *Evening Chronicle*. This enterprise he brought to a very flourishing condition, and at the date of the capture of Richmond disposed of his inter-

est in its management. For more than four years he has published the *Illustrated People's Monthly*. *Old Fort Duquesne*, written for that journal, and published in 1873, attracted considerable attention both in this country and across the ocean; in July, 1874, it was brought out by Bernhard Tauchnitz, the famous publisher of Leipsic, and in the following September was republished by the well-known firm of Warne & Co., in London, England. At the present time he is engaged in completing a historical romance, entitled *Simon Girty*. He was married to Jeanie Baird, the youngest daughter of Hon. Judge Baird, and from this union have sprung four children, all of whom are living.

NEGLEY, WILLIAM B., LL. B., Lawyer, was born in East Liberty District, now the Nineteenth Ward of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 5th, 1828. His father, Daniel Negley, whose great wealth enabled him to greatly assist in building up Pittsburgh, afforded him every means for obtaining a thorough education, and after full preliminary instruction in the best schools he was, in 1846, examined and admitted to the Junior class of Jefferson College. He then returned home and entered upon a course of medical reading, intending to adopt that profession, an idea which he suddenly abandoned, and at once engaged in the study of law. He pursued his legal course under the tuition of Judge Mellon, of Pittsburgh, until 1848, when he joined the law department of Princeton College, and graduated thence in June, 1849, receiving the degree of LL. B. Returning to Pittsburgh, he was, on October 12th, 1849, admitted to the bar, and has since then been actively engaged in an extensive professional practice. He has formed several partnerships during his business life: in 1850, with John H. McFadden; in 1851, with Thomas Mellon; in 1855, with Andrew McMaster, and November 11th, 1857, with David Bruce, his brother-in-law, under the firm-title of Bruce & Negley, which connection still continues, the firm having a business and practice second to none in Pittsburgh. At the commencement of the late Civil War, he was appointed Chief Aid and Brigade Inspector, with the rank of Major, on the staff of General James S. Negley, but owing to the ill health of his wife he resigned after a few months' service. In August, 1862, he was commissioned by the War Department to superintend the draft in Allegheny county. In 1866, he was a delegate to the State convention which nominated A. G. Curtin for a second term. He was also a member of the Baltimore convention in June, 1864, which renominated Abraham Lincoln for President. He is an ardent Republican, and has served the party in many positions of importance and honor. He has represented his ward for many years in the Common Councils of the city, and for the last two years has presided over that body. In 1871, he was the leading lawyer in the employ of the Temperance party, which prosecuted two county commissioners for bribery and corruption, and he succeeded in having them declared guilty. In faith and practice he is a Presbyterian of the old school, holding the office of ruling elder in his church. May 17th, 1853, he was married to Joanna W., daughter of the late Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WILKINS, HON. WILLIAM, Lawyer and Judge, was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1779; his father, John Wilkins, having been a resident of that place. He was educated at Dickinson College, and studied law under the direction of Judge Watts, with whom he continued until his admission to the bar in Carlisle. Settling in Pittsburgh, 1800–'6, he practised successfully as an attorney, and was appointed Judge by Governor Findlay. He was a General of the militia, also an influential member of the Legislature; he was elected to Congress upon two occasions, and for several years ably discharged the duties of United States Senator. During the administration of General Jackson, he was appointed by him Minister to Russia, and, under the Presidency of Tyler, became Secretary of War. Subsequently, although firmly attached to the Democratic party, he strenuously supported the Government during the war. While in his eightieth year, when the Home Guards were organized, he was mounted throughout the day, and took his position on parade. During a period extending to more than sixty years, he was the most prominent man in western Pennsylvania, was well known throughout the country, and was eminently influential as a popular chief and leader. As a lawyer, he won high and widespread distinction, and participated importantly in public affairs, taking especial interest in the cause of education. He was twice married—to Catherine Holmes, of Baltimore, Maryland, and to Matilda Dallas, daughter of Alexander James Dallas, formerly Secretary of the Treasury. He died in June, 1865, in his eighty-sixth year, leaving as survivors four daughters.

MCKNIGHT, HON. ROBERT, Lawyer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 27th, 1820. His father, William McKnight, was one of the earliest resident merchants in the above-mentioned city, and an esteemed and influential citizen. Under the tuition of the Rev. Hugh McMillan, in Xenia, Ohio, the lad received the preliminary training which fitted him to enter Princeton College, whence he graduated in 1839. He then entered upon a course of legal studies in the office of Hon. Richard Biddle, an eminent jurist of Pittsburgh, upon the completion of the course passed the examination, and in 1842 was

admitted to the bar. He then entered upon the active practice of his profession in his native city, and associated himself in partnership with Henry S. Magraw; in this connection he has since, except when prevented by official duties, continued to care for the interests of a large and remunerative clientage. For two years he was President of Common Councils, and also for three years acted as a member of that body. He was elected to Congress, in 1858, by the Republican party, and was re-elected in 1860. While serving his first term he was appointed a member of the Election Committee; and during the second served on the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Capitol Buildings and Grounds; as a member of the latter, he introduced a resolution to change the statue on the dome of the Capitol. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a Ruling Elder for many years, invariably taking a prominent part in all their public assemblages and important movements. At the present time he is engaged in the management of the vast Denny interests and estates, and to that responsible employment devotes the major portion of his time and attention. He is a vigorous and eloquent campaign speaker, and possesses in a high degree those qualifications necessary to secure attention and respect. He was married to a daughter of the Hon. Harmer Denny, of Pittsburgh, who was also the granddaughter of James O'Hara.

INDEX.

Abbey, Wm. Maxwell.. 62
Abbott, William Hawkins.... 617
Addison, Alexander..... 637
Addison, William..... 636
Agnew, D. Hayes..... 384
Ainey, William H..... 170
Albright, Charles..... 416
Albright, Joseph J..... 488
Alcorn, Samuel..... 188
Alexander, John..... 444
Alexander, Milton..... 483
Allen, George..... 262
Allen, George W..... 398
Allen, Harrison..... 130
Allen, Harrison..... 387
Allen, Henry Rigler..... 126
Allen, Orrin C..... 399
Allen, Samuel T..... 429
Allen, William Henry..... 304
Allison, John..... 588
Allison, Joseph..... 625
Allison, William C..... 141
Alricks, Hamilton..... 156
Ammon, Robert Adams..... 536
Anderson, George K..... 623
Andrews, Alexander J..... 178
Andrews, Silas Milton..... 302
Archbold, Samuel..... 356
Armstrong, William H..... 372
Ashmead, George L..... 84
Ashmead, Isaac..... 152
Ashmead, John F..... 138
Atkins, Charles Miner..... 232
Atlee, John Light..... 354
Atlee, Washington L..... 19
Atlee, William Augustus..... 468

Babbitt, Elijah..... 592
Baber, Charles..... 174
Bache, Alexander Dallas..... 166
Bache, Franklin..... 225
Bache, Hartman..... 272
Bailey, Charles L..... 268
Bailey, Edward..... 202
Bailey, George..... 375
Bailey, Joel J..... 349
Bailey, Joseph T..... 57
Bailly, Joseph Alexis..... 359
Baird, Thomas H..... 630
Baird, William..... 155
Baker, Charles Henry..... 48
Baker, George..... 334
Baker, William Deal..... 92
Baldwin, Matthias W..... 342
Baldy, Peter..... 472
Bannan, Benjamin..... 142
Barcroft, Stacy B..... 80
Barker, George R..... 609
Barnes, Joseph K..... 432
Barr, Jas. P..... 665
Barr, Matthew Robinson..... 573
Bartholomew, Henry Luzerne. 581
Bartholomew, Lin..... 161
Bartol, Henry Welchman..... 328
Barton, Benjamin Smith..... 205
Barton, George Washington.. 447
Barton, John..... 651
Bartram, William..... 207
Baumgardner, Thomas..... 574
Bausman, Benjamin..... 223
Bausman, Jacob..... 532
Bayley, William Cowell..... 553
Bayne, Thomas McKee..... 514
Beale, Edward Fitzgerald.... 607
Beard, George Petrie..... 261
Beath, Robert Burns..... 373
Beaumont, Andrew..... 514
Beaumont, John Colt..... 507
Bechtel, Oliver Perry..... 399
Beck, Paul, Jr..... 221
Bedell, Gregory Townsend.... 452
Beebe, Manly C..... 124
Beidelman, William..... 629
Bell, James Martin..... 602
Bell, Martin..... 353
Bement, William Barnes..... 12
Bennett, James I..... 649
Benson, Alexander..... 307
Betz, John F..... 108
Bickley, Mortimer H..... 140
Biddle, Charles John..... 128
Biddle, George W..... 566
Biddle, Nicholas..... 199
Biddle, Richard..... 649
Bierry, James S..... 485
Bigham, Thomas J..... 639
Bigler, William..... 151
Billmeyer, Philip..... 170
Bingham, George..... 659
Bingham, Henry H..... 9
Binkerd, Adam J..... 188
Binney, Horace, Jr..... 134
Birney, Daniel Bell..... 321
Bispham, Samuel..... 192
Bitner, C. A..... 662
Bitner, John R..... 484
Black, Jeremiah S..... 567
Blackford, John L..... 616
Blackmore, James..... 642
Blair, James..... 457
Blakely, William..... 524
Blodget, Lorin..... 78
Blumer, W. H..... 662
Boardman, George Dana..... 279
Boardman, Henry Augustus.. 449
Boker, George H..... 370
Bolton, William Jordan..... 126
Bomberger, Jacob C..... 288
Borda, Eugene..... 210
Boreman, Arthur Ingraham.. 437
Borhek, James T..... 344
Borie, Adolph E..... 357
Boudinot, Elias..... 198
Boudinot, Elias Louis..... 174
Boyd, James..... 125
Boyd, S. G..... 644
Boyer, Benjamin Markley..... 613
Boyer, Zaccur P..... 184
Bradford, Vincent Loockermans..... 327
Brandes, Carl..... 575
Branson, David..... 580
Brewer, Francis B..... 561
Brewster, Benjamin Harris... 56
Brewster, Frederick Carroll... 369
Brice, William..... 115
Brick, Samuel Reeve..... 249
Bridgens, R. R..... 556
Brinckmann, Michael..... 354
Brisbin, James Sanks..... 527
Brockie, William..... 77
Brockway, Charles B..... 307
Brodhead, Charles..... 140
Bromley, John..... 349
Brooke, Hugh Jones..... 305
Brooks, E..... 632
Broomall, John M..... 428
Brown, A. M..... 568
Brown, Charles Brockden.... 168
Brown, David Paul..... 628
Brown, Frederick..... 162
Brown, John A..... 175
Brown, Rasselas..... 591
Browne, Nathaniel B..... 355
Bryden, Andrew..... 560
Buchanan, James..... 384
Bucher, Joseph C..... 171
Buckalew, Charles Rollin.... 176
Buckingham, Thomas Lea.... 563
Budd, Henry..... 77
Bullitt, John C..... 112
Bullock, George..... 26
Bunton, Isaac N..... 655
Burgess, John Chandler..... 454
Burgwin, Hill..... 636
Burns, Robert..... 426
Burroughs, Horatio Nelson... 58
Bushong, Henry..... 43
Bushong, Jacob..... 325
Bushong, Philip..... 326
Butcher, Washington..... 182

Calder, William..... 316
Caldwell, Robert Benton..... 552
Calvin, Samuel..... 439
Camac, William..... 568
Cameron, Simon..... 660
Campbell, Andrew L..... 396
Campbell, James Hepburn.... 372
Campbell, John H..... 118
Carey, Henry C..... 22
Carnahan, Robert B..... 579
Carpenter, Henry..... 548
Carrigan, Charles Wesley.... 583
Casey, Joseph..... 471
Cash, John C..... 435
Cassatt, Alexander Johnson.. 75
Cassidy, Lewis Cochran..... 71
Cessna, John..... 518
Chain, Benjamin Evans..... 243
Chambers, Andrew R..... 120
Chambers, John..... 41
Chandler, Joseph R..... 17
Chapman, Nathaniel..... 278
Chapman, William..... 460
Chidsey, Russell Smith..... 458
Childs, George W..... 34
Christ, Samuel..... 650
Christy, Butler Case..... 512
Church, Penson..... 109
Claghorn, James Lawrence .. 24
Clark, Edward..... 536
Clark, Gideon..... 303
Clark, John M..... 476
Clark, Thomas..... 593
Clarke, Robert Dunlap..... 478
Clayton, Powell..... 423
Clement, Ira T..... 164
Clymer, Heister..... 375
Coates, George Morrison..... 156
Cochran, Alexander G..... 651
Cochran, John..... 292
Coffey, George Alexander.... 441
Coffey, Titian J..... 442
Coffin, James Henry..... 476
Coleman, G. Dawson..... 159
Collier, Daniel Lewis..... 69
Collier, Frederick Hill..... 643
Collis, Charles H. T..... 129
Colwell, Stephen..... 415
Comly, Joshua W..... 148
Comly, Seth L..... 145
Compton, John B..... 648
Conrad, Robert T..... 173
Conyngham, John Nesbitt..... 525
Cooke, Jay..... 319
Cooper, Charles W..... 152
Cooper, Redmond..... 94
Cooper, Thomas V..... 386
Cope, Thomas Pym..... 123
Coppee, Henry..... 336
Corson, George Norman..... 166
Covode, John..... 500
Craig, Allen A..... 597
Craig, Hugh..... 56
Crease, Orlando..... 87
Crenshaw, Edmund Austin... 517
Cresson, James..... 104
Crew, J. Lewis..... 614
Croskey, Henry..... 160
Crozer, John Price..... 229
Cummins, Daniel B..... 38
Curry, J. Wilson..... 41
Curtin, Andrew Gregg..... 603
Curtis, Carlton B..... 569
Cutler, George H..... 398
Cuyler, Theodore..... 368

Da Costa, Jacob M..... 9
Dahlgren, John A..... 502
Dale, Edward C..... 224
Dale, James W..... 461
Dale, Richard..... 233
Dallas, Alexander James..... 189
Dallas, George Mifflin..... 275
Daniel, Charles B..... 166
Darlington, Edward..... 146
Darlington, Henry Townsend 122
Darlington, Richard..... 382
Darlington, William..... 461
Darlington, William..... 545
Darragh, Cornelius..... 219
Davis, Edward M..... 44
Davis, Elisha W..... 389
Davis, Greenleaf Page..... 534
Davis, Thomas W..... 638
Davis, William, Jr..... 611
Davison, Luke B..... 524
Dawson, Mordecai Lewis ... 520
De France, Robert M..... 446
Delamater, George B..... 664
Denny, Ebenezer..... 635
Denues, Charles..... 495
Derbyshire, Alexander J..... 59
Dern, Henry Clay..... 569
Derrickson, David..... 637
De Schweinitz, Edmund..... 464
De Schweinitz, Lewis David. 133
Detwiler, Solomon S..... 622
Devereux, John..... 82
Dewitt, William Radcliffe.... 516
Dickeson, William T. W..... 469
Dickey, Oliver J..... 465
Dickinson, Mahlon Hall..... 289
Dickinson, Sandford..... 583
Dickson, John..... 497
Dickson, Thomas..... 502
Dill, Andrew H..... 408

Disston, Henry ... 740
Dolph, Edward ... 210
Domenec, M. ... 614
Donaldson, William ... 145
Doran, Joseph Michael ... 77
Doster, William Emile ... 492
Dougal, James S. ... 492
Dougherty, Daniel ... 276
Dougherty, James ... 1, 7
Douglass, John Watkinson ... 448
Douglass, Joshua ... 377
Downing, Robert W ... 294
Drake, John ... 455
Drew, John Frederick ... 241
Drexel, Francis Martin ... 21
Drysdale, Thomas M ... 21
Duane, William J ... 54
Duchachet, Henry William ... 417
Duff, James Knox Polk ... 568
Duffee, Washington Joseph ... 158
Duhring, Louis A ... 163
Duncan, C. M ... 166
Duncan, William ... 533
Dundore, Franklin ... 281
Dunglison, Robley ... 141
Dunning, Abram B ... 544
Duponceau, Peter Stephen ... 194
Durnint, William J ... 547
Dysart, James H ... 503

Earp, Thomas, Jr ... 267
Eberhart, Gilbert L ... 564
Eby, Jacob Rupley ... 4, 4
Eckert, Henry S. ... 235
Eckert, Isaac ... 312
Edge, Jacob ... 422
Edge, John Pennell ... 420
Edwards, Matthew ... 155
Edwards, Samuel ... 326
Edie, William Henry ... 500
Elkins, William Lukens ... 257
Ellet, Charles, Jr ... 496
Elliott, William ... 212
Ellis, Charles ... 32
Ellis, James ... 188
Ellis, Lewis Nathaniel M ... 214
Ellis, Richard ... 438
Ellis, Thomas S ... 85
Ely, Theodore N ... 4, 1
Emerson, Gouverneur ... 27
Emerson, James E ... 576
Etting, Benjamin ... 90
Etting, Edward J., Jr ... 169
Evans, David ... 505
Evans, Henry S ... 427
Evans, Miller D ... 276
Evans, Oliver ... 1, 193
Everhart, James Bowen ... 401
Everhart, William ... 419
Ewing, Nathaniel ... 633
Ewing, Thomas ... 634
Eyre, Joshua Posey ... 377
Eyre, William, Jr ... 378

Fahnestock, Benjamin A ... 191
Fahnestock, B. H ... 634
Fahnestock, George Wolff ... 132
Fairman, George W ... 513
Fales, George ... 265
Fales, Samuel Bradford ... 362
Farnum, John ... 106
Faulkner, Peter ... 606
Faust, David ... 68
Fearon, Joseph ... 98
Fellows, Joseph Turvey ... 546
Felton, Samuel K ... 103
Fergusson, Nathaniel ... 219
Fertig, John ... 620
Fessenden, James M ... 579
Fetterman, N. P ... 548
Filer, George ... 486
Fimletter, Thomas Knight ... 284
Finney, Asahel Clark ... 171
Fish, Asa I ... 89
Fishfr, Robert I ... 625
Flanders, Henry ... 21
Fleming, David ... 278
Fleming, James ... 374
Fleming, James Patterson ... 379
Flitz, Jonathan M ... 466
Ford, Thomas ... 546
Forman, George V ... 616
Forney, Daniel Carpenter ... 485
Forney, John W ... 83
Forward, Walter ... 644
Forwood, Jonathan Larkin ... 212
Foster, Israel ... 363
Fox, Daniel M ... 111
France, Robert Lee ... 496
Franklin, John ... 559
Franklin, Thomas E ... 453
Frazer, John Fries ... 270
Frazer, Persifor, Jr ... 271
Freas, Philip Rapin ... 247
Fry, Jacob ... 198
Fry, Joseph Reese ... 285
Fry, S. Gross ... 127
Fulton, Robert ... 182
Furness, William Henry ... 361
Futhey, John Smith ... 197

Gangewer, Allen Matter ... 442
Gara, Isaac E ... 546
Garretson, James Edmund ... 106
Garrison, Abraham ... 563
Garsed, Richard ... 208
Gartside, Amos ... 215
Gartside, Benjamin ... 221
Gates, Jabez ... 597
Gazzam, William H ... 547
Gazzam, E. D ... 641
Gazzam, Joseph M ... 627
Geary, John W ... 133
Geise, Frank ... 629
Geist, J. M. W ... 466
George, Jesse ... 230
George, J ... 587
Getz, Henry Styles ... 582
Getz, J. Laurence ... 483
Gibson, John ... 70
Gibson, John ... 638
Gibson, John Bannister ... 239
Gilfillan, C. W ... 624
Gillmore, George F ... 562
Gilpin, Henry D ... 58
[illegible], Stephen ... [illegible]
Gilson, Oliver S. ... [illegible]
Gordon, George F ... 383
Gordon, Isaac Grantham ... 265
Gorman, James R ... 557
Gotthold, I. N ... 633
Gould, John Henry ... 83
Gowen, Franklin B ... 627
Graff, Frederick ... 211
Graham, H. M ... 661
Graham, James Hutchison ... 412
Graham, James L ... 301
Grant, Benjamin ... 621
Gray, John ... 435
Gray, Joseph H ... 516
Gray, William C ... 341
Greble, Edwin ... 101
Greble, John ... 47
Green, Arthur N ... 640
Green, Henry ... 462
Greenough, Ebenezer ... 465
Gregg, Joshua Z ... 97
Grier, Robert Cooper ... 266
Griffen, John ... 248
Griffin, Henry ... 482
Griggs, I. F ... 626
[illegible], George W ... 311
[illegible]stinger, Adam ... [illegible]
[illegible], A. H ... [illegible]
[illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] ... [illegible]
Hahneman, Peter ... [illegible]
H[illegible]r, Jeremiah ... [illegible]
H[illegible]r, Charles V ... [illegible]
H[illegible]man, Isaac ... [illegible]
Hall, Morris ... [illegible]
Hall, v, Job F[illegible] ... [illegible]
Hallright, H. A ... [illegible]
[illegible], James ... [illegible]
Hammond, John W ... [illegible]
Hampton, John Henry ... [illegible]
Hampton, Moses ... [illegible]
Hancock, Samuel P ... [illegible]
Hancock, Winfield Scott ... [illegible]
Hand, James C ... [illegible]
Hand, Thomas C ... [illegible]
Handy, Edward Smith ... 41
Harding, Garrick Mallery ... 71
Harding, J. Barclay ... 71
Harding, William W ... [illegible]
Hare, Robert ... [illegible]
Harley, Henry ... 635
Harmon, H. [illegible] M ... [illegible]
Harper, Alfred C ... 511
Harper, Albert Metcalf ... 593
Harper, George K ... 365
Harris, Alexander ... 615
Harrison, George Leib ... 405
Harrison, Joseph, Jr ... 380
Hartranft, John Frederick ... 390
Hartshorne, Charles ... 321
Hartshorne, Edward ... 395
Hart-horne, Henry ... 299
Hartshorne, Joseph ... 237
Harvey, Edward ... 632
Harvey, Ellwood ... 3, 6
Harvey, George F ... 538
Harvey, Samuel ... 448
Hastings, Fulton W ... 1, 7
Hay, Alexander ... 95
Hay, Malcolm ... 477
Hayes, Alexander I ... 331
Hays, Alexander ... 652
Haywood, Benjamin ... 226
Heaton, Augustus ... [illegible]
Heiges, George W ... 618
Heiges, S. B ... 628
Heintzelman, Samuel P ... 445
Heister, Isaac Ellmaker ... 333
Heister, William ... [illegible]
Heister, William Muhlenberg ... 567
Helmuth, Nathan ... 86
Henry, Morton P ... 157
Henry, Samuel ... 382
Henry, Thomas Charlton ... 88
Henszey, A. Wilson ... 304
Hering, Constantine ... 282
Herr, Martin L ... 527
Hewerin, James Henry ... 490
Hewitt, Benjamin L ... 554
Hibberd, John ... 326
Hickman, John ... 410
Hickok, William Orville ... 284
Hidrup, William Thomas ... 374
Hill, George Washington ... 280
Hilles, Nathan ... 91
Hilles, William ... 91
Hinchman, Howard ... 503
Hirst, William L ... 99
Hodge, A. A ... 645
Hodge, H. Lenox ... 178
Hodge, Hugh L ... 187
Hodgson, W. H ... 632
Hoffman, Christian J ... 35
Hollenback, George Matson ... 610
Hollenback, Matthias ... 570
Hollister, Horace ... 510
Hooper, William H ... 85
Hopkins, James Herron ... 619
Hopkinson, Joseph ... 193
Horner, George Lippard ... [illegible]
Howard, David ... [illegible]
Howerton, George Porter ... [illegible]
Howell, D. [illegible] ... [illegible]
Howell, W. D ... [illegible]
Howell, Mac. A. De Wolfe ... [illegible]
Howell, T. M ... 662
Howell, Charles Miller ... [illegible]
Howell, Samuel Bedell ... 81
Hubbell, Wm. Wheeler ... 253
Huidekoper, Harm Jan ... 617
Huidekoper, H. S. ... 631
Hulick, Derrick ... 458
Hulme, John ... 361
Humphreys, Andrew A ... 443
Humphreys, Miles S ... 394
Hunt[illegible]on, W. S ... 622
Huston, Andrew C ... 181
Hyatt, Theodore ... 389

Imbrie, De Lorma ... 46
Ingersoll, Charles Jared ... 498
Ingersoll, Joseph Reed ... 209
Ingham, Samuel Delucenna ... 231
Irving, James ... 343

Jack, Louis ... 590
Jackson, Samuel ... 263
Jacobus, M. W ... 665
James, Bushrod W ... 224
Jamison, J. Miles ... 398
Jenks, Michael Hutchinson ... 167
Jennings, William W ... 551
Johnson, S. P ... 663
Johnson, William N ... 454
Johnston, Thomas S ... 393
Jones, David M ... 568
Jones, Isaac ... 549
Jordan, Alexander ... 159
Jordan, Francis ... 506
Jordan, Thomas R ... 563

Kaler, Levi B ... 230
Kamerly, C. Ernest ... 286
Kane, Elisha Kent ... 206
Kauffman, Christian S ... 565
Kaufman, William M ... 402
Kearns, William Dickey ... 512
Keim, George De Benneville ... 348
Keim, George May ... 331
Keim, John ... 353
Keim, Nicholas ... 355
Keim, William High ... 347
Keller, Rudolph Frederick ... 285
Kelly, William Darrah ... 143
Kennedy, E. Franklin ... 632
Kennedy, Joseph C. Griffith ... 510
Kennedy, Thomas B ... 172
Kerns, James N ... 529
[illegible], David R ... [illegible]
Kilgore, Samuel ... 592
King, Alexander ... 647
King, James ... 542
King, Isaiah ... 645
King, Henry ... 17
Kingsbury, C. A ... 434
Kintzing, Gravenstine ... 561
Kintzing, Tench C ... 610
Kirkbride, Thomas Story ... 339
Kirkhaus, William ... 361
Kline, George M ... 634
Knabb, Jacob ... 223
Kneass, Strickland ... 240
Knight, Edward C ... 10
Kramer, Samuel ... 224
Kunkel, John C ... 366

Lacoe, Ralph Dupuy ... 484
Landell, George ... 370
Landenberger, Martin ... 147
Landreth, David ... 307
Langfitt, William J ... 522
Lardner, James L ... 76
Larkin, John, Jr ... 293
La Roche, Charles Percy ... 368
La Roche, René ... 466
Latta, James W ... 337
Lauden-berger, Jacob ... 243
Lauer, Frederick ... 204
Law, William ... 577
Lawrence, George V ... 149
Lea, Henry Charles ... 13
Lear, George ... 295
Ledward, James ... 289
Leet, Jonathan D ... 478
Leidy, Joseph ... 235
Leithall, John ... 517
Lerch, John ... 349
Le Van, John F ... 481
Levis, Richard J ... 368
Lewis, Abraham Jarrett ... 272
Lewis, Ellis ... 38
Lewis, John ... 364
Lewis, John T ... 65
Lewis, William D ... 18
Lex, Charles E ... 48
Lilly, William ... 157
Linderman, Garrett B ... 456
Linderman, Henry Richard ... 426
Line, Jesse M ... 131
Linton, John L ... 104
Lippe, Adolphus ... 245
Lippincott, Joshua B ... 56
Little, Amos R ... 78
Little, R. R ... 395
Little[illegible], A. W[illegible] ... 274
[illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible], James ... [illegible]

Long, Jacob R 547
Long, Zachariah H 124
Loper, Richard F 93
Loughridge, John Alexander. 463
Lowrie, S T 630
Lowrie, Walter H 105
Lowry, Morrow B 559
Lucas, John 582
Luckenbach, Charles Augustus 325
Ludlow, James R 53
Ludwig, Emanuel Albert 631
Ludwig, William C 206
Luther, Martin 207
Lyon, George Armstrong 585
Lyon, George Armstrong, Jr.. 585
Lyon, Patrick 196

Macalester, Charles 548
Macarthur, John 66
Mackenzie, R. Shelton 114
Mackey, L. A 557
Mackey, Robert W 177
MacVeagh, Wayne 650
Maddox, William A. T 102
Magarge, Charles 339
Magee, Christopher 584
Mahon, Thaddeus McLay 176
Maisch, John M 74
Maisch, Levi 676
Malcom, Howard 269
Manley, Charles De Haven 472
Mann, William B 200
Marshall, Thomas Mercer 657
Martin, Barton B 584
Massey, William 366
Maury, Francis F 80
Maxwell, Henry D 474
Mayer, John L 643
Meade, George Gordon 229
Megargee, Sylvester Jacob 298
Melvin, S. H 33
Meredith, William Morris 117
Merrifield, William 473
Metzger, John J 156
Miles, David 511
Miles, Robert 586
Miller, George F 500
Miller, Reuben, Jr 608
Milliken, James F 476
Milnes, John 27
Minor, Samuel 163
Mintzer, William 207
Mintzer, William M 225
Mitchell, John H 482
Moeser, Henry 477
Montgomery, John B 418
Monteith, Edward A 504
Moore, Joseph 295
Moore, William Hill 62
Moorhead, James Kennedy 572
Moorhead, Wm Garraway 356
Morgan, Jacob E 256
Morgan, John 259
Morris, John F 653
Morris, Robert 276
Morris, Robert 193
Morris, Robert Desha 231
Morton, Henry Jackson 137
Morton, John S 339
Morton, Samuel George 199
Mott, Henry Speering 105
Muhlenberg, Heister H 249
Muhlenberg, Henry A 277
Muhlenberg, Henry Augustus. 210
Mullen, Tobias 640
Mullin, William James 399
Mumma, David 519
Murphy, James 536
Murphy, William F 90
Murray, Lindley 190
Musgrave, George W 15
Musselman, N. C 80
Musser, William 85
Myer, E. Reed 389
Myers, Leonard 508
McAllister, H. N 630
McCamant, Joel B 581
McCandless, William 636
McCartney, Washington 459
McCauley, James Andrew 416
McClellan, George 324
McClellan, George B 322
McClintock, Andrew Todd 555
McClintock, John 428
McClintock, Jonas R 620
McClure, Alexander Kelly 52
McClusky, A. L 558
McConkey, David 411
McCormick, Henry H 393
McCreary, John B 624
McCredy, Bernard 172
McCredy, Thomas 173
McCrum, Ephraim B 633
McCuen, Alexander 621
McDevitt, Daniel 25
McFarland, David McConkey. 412
McFarland, George F 663
McHose, Isaac 213
McIlvain, William 238
McJunkin, Ebenezer 421
McKean, Thomas 109
McKnight, Charles 666
McKnight, Robert 667
McManus, John 663
McMichael, Morton 640
McNair, Hiram S 621
McNeill, Hugh 666
McQuilen, John Hugh 335
McSherry, William 456

Neafie, Jacob G 333
Neagle, John 145
Negley, Daniel 683
Negley, Edward C 531
Negley, Felix C 563
Negley, Jacob 638
Negley, James S 640
Negley, W B 667
Neidhard, Charles 137
Nes, Charles M 666
Nevin, Robert P 648
Newell, James 617
Newell, William 93
Newkirk, Matthew 117
Newkumet, John 121
Newlin, James W M 181
Newmyer, John C 594
Newton, Richard 482
Noble, Orange 594
Noblit, Dell, Jr 53
Norris, Isaac 62
North, Hugh M 611
Noyes, Amos C 575
Nutting, Lyman 499

Odenheimer, William Henry. 517
Orne, James 194
Orr, Robert 537
Orth, Godlove S 457
Ottinger, Daughess 532
Otto, Charles Witman 519

Packer, Asa 144
Page, James 11
Palmer, Sideon W 85
Palmer, Robert M 163
Pancoast, Charles Stacey 257
Pancoast, Joseph 256
Pancoast, William H 257
Parke, John G 450
Parker, J. C 502
Parker, William 411
Parkhurst, Joel 131
Parrish, Charles 533
Parrish, Clemmins 204
Parrish, Edward 206
Parrish, Isaac 61
Parrish, Joseph 61
Parry, Edward Owen 425
Patterson, Burd 413
Patterson, John Dean 374
Patterson, Robert 42
Patterson, T H B 632
Patton, W 664
Paul, David B 666
Pearson, John Harper 476
Pearson, Alfred L 508
Pearson, Robert West 594
Pease, Abram Per See 537
Peirce, Cyrus Newlin 512
Peirce, William S 181
Pender, Thomas A 572
Pennypacker, Elijah F 217
Pepper, William 520
Perkins, Samuel C 50
Peters, Richard 202
Peterson, T. B 149
Pettis, S Newton 654
Phelps, Bela D 578
Phillips, William 648
Physick, Philip Syng 202
Pitcairn, Hugh 521
Pitcairn, Robert 556
Pleasanton, Augustus James. 352
Pleasants, Henry 177
Pollock, James 150
Pomeroy, John M 343
Pomeroy, Joseph 349
Porter, David D 44
Porter, David Rittenhouse 40
Porter, James Madison 503
Pott, Abraham 237
Potter, Thomas 350
Potts, David, Jr 595
Potts, Henry 200
Poulson, Zachariah 201
Pretz, Christian 150
Price, Eli Kirk 109
Price, John Sergeant 119
Price, Richard 502
Prince, Samuel F 169
Prizer, Enos 293
Pugh, Jonathan H 312
Purviance, John N 348
Purviance, Samuel Anderson. 168

Quay, Matthew Stanley 385
Quier, Levi 209

Ralston, James Grier 180
Ramcy, Andrew 403
Randall, Samuel J 432
Rathfon, Gilbert Brown 658
Rawle, Henry 590
Rawle, William 213
Rawle, William Henry 441
Read, John B 417
Reed, Charles M 599
Reed, Charles M 600
Reed, David 650
Reed, George K 491
Reed, John K 467
Reed, Joseph A 650
Reed, Rufus Seth 588
Reed, Seth 586
Reeder, Andrew H 453
Reese, M. Mesier 123
Repplier, Charles Anthony 14
Reynolds, John 656
Reynolds, John Fulton 602
Reynolds, Samuel H 388
Reynolds, William F 421
Rice, Elliott Warner 538
Richards, Benjamin W 88
Richards, Elias Jones 224
Richards, George 201
Richardson, Joseph G 170
Richmond, Hiram L 424
Riddle, Samuel 573
Ridgway, John L, Jr 31
Ridgway, Thomas 40
Riland, William 170
Rinehart, William 654
Roberts, A. S 637
Roberts, Howard 331
Roberts, Solomon White 431
Roberts, Walter Brooks 612
Robinson, William 649
Rockefeller, William M 158
Rogers, Evans 241
Rogers, Fairman 216
Rogers, George W 286
Rogers, Henry C 441
Rogers, William D 103
Rohrer, Benjamin 515
Rollins, Edward A 294
Romig, John 319
Rorke, Luke 157
Ross, George 96
Ross, Henry Pawling 66
Ross, James 643
Ross, John 247
Ross, Sobieski 475
Ross, Thomas 244
Rothermel, Peter F 23
Rowe, David Watson 119
Rowe, John 419
Rowland, Joseph 433
Rush, Benjamin 309
Rush, Benjamin 186
Rush, J. Murray 309
Rush, Richard 308
Rush, Richard Henry 310
Rutan, James Smith 422

Sallade, Jacob 344
Sanderson, George 598
Sanford, Giles 577
Sank, J Rinaldo 16
Sargent, Rufus 115
Saunders, William 480
Sayre, Robert Heysham 7
Schall, Edwin 183
Schlundecker, Mathew 624
Schomacker, J H 171
Schriver, Edmund 439
Scofield, Glenni W 545
Scofield, Sevill 562
Scott, John 451
Scott, Thomas Alexander 120
Scranton, George W 544
Selfridge, James L 237
Semple, John 523
Semer, Godlieb 546
Shaffer, Thomas 280
Shanafelt, Andrew Fuller 245
Sharp, Alexander 514
Sharpless, Townsend 111
Sharswood, George 246
Sheafer, Peter Wenrich 208
Sheck, Rudolph Wartel 405
Sheppard, Furman 168
Sheppard, Isaac A 116
Sherrerd, William D 28
Shillingford, Henry H 63
Shippen, William 417
Shiras, Alexander Eakin 101
Shock, Joseph 567
Shoemaker, John L 313
Shoemaker, Lazarus Denison. 424
Shortridge, Nathan Parker 8
Shurlock, William Charles 172
Sill, Thomas H 594
Sillyman, Samuel 189
Simpson, John Alexander 104
Simpson, Matthew 225
Sims, Henry Augustus 81
Sinnott, Joseph Francis 79
Siter, John 501
Slack, James R 320
Slemmer, Adam Jacoby 207
Slifer, Eli 324
Sloan, Hannibal K 622
Smith, Francis Gurney 43
Smith, Henry H 20
Smith, J. C 604
Smith, J Wheaton 8
Smith, Persifor Frazer 485
Smith, Richard S 72
Smith, Thomas J 392
Smith, William Henry 529
Smull, J. A 639
Snodgrass, William I 101
Snowden, Ebenezer Hazard.. 5, 7
Snowden, John Ross 56
Snyder, George Washington.. 175
South, George W 583
Spaulding, John Franklin 618
Speer, Robert Milton 481
Speilman, Jacob 560
Spencer, Charles 165
Spencer, John 232
Spencer, S. Sheldon 542
Spering, Nathan 574
Sprecher, Gustavus A 662
Stanton, Edwin M 595
Stanton, M. Hall 216
Stauffer, William D 358
Steel, Edward J 597
Stellwagen, Daniel S 530
Stellwagen, Henry S 530
Stellwagen, Thomas Cook 531
Sterrett, James P 617
Stetson, D. S 50
Stevens, Thaddeus 509
Stevens, William Bacon 201
Stewart, Charles 514
Stewart, James L 590

Stichter, Joseph Lybrand.... 274
Stillé, Charles Janeway..... 264
Stinson, Charles Henderson.. 232
Stokes, John Woolman..... 203
Storm, John B..... 513
Stowe, E. H..... 642
Stranahan, James Alexander 396
Stranahan, Perry G..... 629
Strang, Butler B..... 476
Strawbridge, James D..... 467
Strong, Theodore..... 492
Strong, William..... 409
Stroud, George M..... 185
Struthers, Thomas..... 606
Sully, Thomas..... 195
Sutton, Rhodes Stansbury.... 543
Swain, William M..... 153
Swann, Wilson C..... 113
Swarr, Hiram B..... 479
Swayne, Franklin..... 242
Sweitzer, Jacob B..... 646

Taggart, David..... 162
Talley, W. Cooper..... 214
Taylor, Enoch..... 260
Temple, Benjamin L..... 122
Thayer, Martin Russell..... 273
Thickstun, Lewis W..... 637
Thomas, Amos Russell..... 246
Thomas, Isaac..... 411
Thomas, Moses..... 258
Thomas, William B..... 134
Thompson, James..... 11
Thompson, Thomas..... 258
Thomson, Charles..... 222
Thomson, J. Edgar..... 300
Thornton, Joseph Dyson..... 125
Throop, Benjamin H..... 450
Tiedemann, Frederick..... 97
Todd, James..... 388
Todd, Lemuel..... 417
Todd, William A..... 242
Topper, Nathaniel Alexander. 536
Tower, Charlemagne..... 496
Tower, John..... 576
Townsend, Henry Clay..... 124
Townsend, Joseph B..... 171
Townsend, Washington..... 480
Trainer, David..... 347
Treacy, John Patrick..... 513
Tredick, Benjamin S..... 211
Tripp, Ira..... 557
Trotter, Nathan..... 394

Vandergrift, Jacob J..... 609
Vanderslice, John..... 241
Van Reed, Henry..... 221
Vaux, Richard..... 163
Veech, James..... 634
Vincent, John P..... 643

Waddell, William B..... 473
Wadsworth, Charles..... 260
Wagner, Louis..... 101
Walker, John H..... 635
Wallace, William A..... 75
Wallace, William M..... 551
Walls, John..... 157
Walter, Young S..... 215
Walters, George..... 252
Walton, Joseph..... 603
Walton, Samuel D..... 127
Ward, William..... 209
Warner, Henry..... 665
Watmough, James Horatio.... 467
Watson, George W..... 125
Watson, John Fanning..... 462
Watson, Lewis F..... 601
Watts, David..... 239
Watts, Frederick..... 428
Watts, Frederick, Jr..... 508
Watts, Henry M..... 318
Waxler, William Hall..... 107
Way, J. Tunis..... 211
Weakley, James M..... 108
Weaver, Henry A..... 644
Webster, Benjamin Crampton 430
Webster, David..... 135
Weiss, Charles..... 624
Welles, Charles F..... 615
Welles, Charles F., Jr..... 554
Welsh, John H..... 589
West, Benjamin..... 147
Wetherill, John Macomb..... 228
Wetherill, Samuel..... 365
Wetmore, Lansing D..... 586
Wharton, Robert..... 216
Wheatley, Charles Moore..... 234
Whilden, Alexander..... 12
Whitaker, William..... 226
Whitall, John Mickle..... 267
White, George R..... 523
White, Harry..... 94
White, Samuel Stockton..... 220
White, William..... 187
Whitman, Benjamin..... 642
Wickersham, James Pyle..... 383
Wiestling, George Berryhill.. 422
Wilbur, Elisha Packer..... 133
Wildman, Elias..... 641
Wiler, William..... 174
Wilhelm, Artemus..... 345
Wilkins, Harvey Lorenzo..... 587
Wilkins, W..... 667
Willard, James R..... 652
Williams, Fielding L..... 163
Williams, George..... 65
Williams, L. D..... 647
Williamson, Passmore..... 70
Wilson, Charles H..... 493
Wilson, William R..... 561
Windrim, James Hamilton..... 30
Winton, William W..... 493
Wisner, Rensselaer J..... 491
Wister, William..... 418
Wister, William Rotch..... 430
Withrow, John Lindsay..... 73
Wolle, Augustus..... 480
Wolle, Silvester..... 134
Womrath, Frederick K..... 95
Wood, F. A..... 580
Wood, George B..... 293
Wood, James Frederic..... 468
Wood, Richard D..... 49
Wood, Robert..... 218
Wood, William Willis Wylie.. 487
Woodruff, Jonah..... 217
Woods, George..... 661
Woods, Robert..... 581
Woodward, Thos. Carrington. 539
Worrell, Edward R..... 78
Worthington, Wilmer..... 414
Wright, Hendrick Bradley.... 535
Wright, Richardson L..... 440

Yerkes, Harman..... 392
Yingst, John H..... 469
Young, Andrew B..... 404
Young, Coe F..... 488
Young, Samuel L..... 208

Zahm, Edward J..... 565
Zahm, Matthias..... 651
Zeigler, George K..... 33
Zeigler, Jacob..... 346
Zern, Peter..... 543

THE END.